

THE COLLECTION OF
SAMUEL J. BERNGARD
&
TREASURE COINS OF THE
S.S. NEW YORK



Stack's

July 27-28, 2008 • Baltimore, Maryland

THE COLLECTION OF
SAMUEL J. BERNGARD
— & —
TREASURE COINS OF THE
S.S. NEW YORK

FEATURING

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Selections from the Glenn E. Bergstrom Collection

Selections from the Bunting Collection

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Lot 4242

July 27-28, 2008 • Pier 5 Hotel
711 Eastern Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland

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THE COLLECTION OF
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Harbor East Room • Pier 5 Hotel
711 Eastern Avenue • Baltimore, Maryland 21202 • 410-539-2000

SESSION ONE: SUNDAY, JULY 27, 2008

1:00 PM — *Lots 1001-1707*

SESSION TWO: SUNDAY, JULY 27, 2008

IMMEDIATELY UPON CONCLUSION OF SESSION ONE — *Lots 2001-2841*

SESSION THREE: MONDAY, JULY 28, 2008

1:00 PM — *Lots 3001-3509*

The Collections of James E. Dice & M. Lamar Hicks
Hard Times and Merchants' Tokens (featured in a separate catalogue)
Immediately followed by Exonumia & Paper Money: Lots 3510-3829

SESSION FOUR: MONDAY, JULY 28, 2008

IMMEDIATELY UPON CONCLUSION OF SESSION THREE — *Lots 4001-4811*

LOT VIEWING

Stack's New York Offices

110 West 57th Street, New York, NY
Wednesday, July 16 • 10:00 am to 4:30 pm
Thursday, July 17 • 10:00 am to 4:30 pm

Harbor West Room • Pier 5 Hotel

Friday, July 25 • 11:00 am to 6:00 pm
Saturday, July 26 • 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
Sunday, July 27 • 9:00 am to 6:00 pm
Monday, July 28 • 9:00 am to 4:00 pm

LOT PICK UP

Harbor West Room • Pier 5 Hotel • Tuesday, July 29, 2008 • 9:00 am to 11:30 am

To insure we receive your bids:

Please have mail and fax bids to us by: 5:00 PM, Eastern Time, Friday, July 25, 2008.

There will be pre-sale and live bidding available on the INTERNET at www.stacks.com

Pre-registration for live internet bidding is required by Friday, July 25, 2008.

Prices Realized

Prices realized will be posted on the internet soon after the sale. See www.stacks.com

A printed list of prices realized will be sent to all subscribers approximately 30 days after the sale.

For prices realized by phone: Call 603-569-0823. Limit 10 lots per caller.

OUR STAFF

Lawrence R. Stack: Executive Director of Numismatics

Christine Karstedt: President

Q. David Bowers: Co-Chairman

Harvey G. Stack: Co-Chairman

Laurance Solomon: Chief Administrative Officer

NUMISMATIC STAFF

David T. Alexander

Jan Blamberg, Ph.D.

Arthur Blumenthal

John Burnham

Greg Cohen

Greg Cole

Tom Culhane

Stephen Goldsmith

Bruce Hagen

Michael J. Hodder

Marissa Lederman

Jack McNamara

Bill Metropolis

Scott Mitchell

John Pack

Tom Panichella

Beth O. Piper

Andrew W. Pollock III

Frank Van Valen

Vicken Yegparian

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Douglas Plasencia

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GRAPHICS

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Our Numismatic Staff



Lawrence R. Stack is our *Executive Director of Numismatics* and has been a key figure in the Stack's family firm for over three decades. He graduated from the University of Akron (Akron, Ohio) with a major in history and a minor in philosophy. An experienced collector of the highest degree, he has formed major important and extensive collections of French Ecus, Five-Franc pieces and Ecus d'Or. His in-depth collection of Celtic and Anglo-Saxon coins ranks high among the finest ever assembled and

he has pursued a lifelong interest in English Hammered coinage as well. In the area of U.S. numismatics, Larry is a serious student of U.S. colonial coins, gold and type coinage. He is a member of PNG, IAPN, ANA, ANS, Royal Numismatic Society, British Numismatic Society and many major U.S. state and regional organizations. He is a member of the Colonial Newsletter Foundation and a qualified appraiser. During his 30 years in the auction business, Larry has been instrumental in the sale of many of the most notable collections of our generation. These include the collections of James A. Stack, the Garrett family for The Johns Hopkins University, Ellis Robison, Harold Bareford, John L. Roper, Richard Picker, Floyd T. Starr, Congressman Jimmy Hayes, Herman Halpern, Amon G. Carter, Jr., John Whitney Walter, Michael F. Price, and David Queller. Additional highlights of Larry's career include the sale of the Reed Hawn properties (including the sale of Hawn's 1913 Liberty nickel and 1804 dollar); the ongoing sales of the John J. Ford, Jr. properties; and, with Sotheby's, the auctioning of the world's most valuable coin, the 1933 \$20, which realized \$7,590,020. Whitman Publishing has called upon his coin pricing expertise as its Valuations Editor to provide up-to-date values for its many publications.



Q. David Bowers, *Co-Chairman*, is perhaps the best-known and most noteworthy numismatist of the last 50 years. Beginning in 1953, Dave's contributions to numismatics have continued uninterrupted and unabated to the present day. His work with rare coins is so voluminous and so extraordinary that he was named by *CoinAge* magazine as one of the "Numismatists of the Century." Dave's dedication to the hobby and his lifelong interest in rare coins, along with his pursuit of scholarly knowledge, have made him one of the most

honored and revered numismatists of all time. Dave is the only person to have served as president of both the Professional Numismatists Guild (1977-1979) and the American Numismatic Association (1983-1985). From the PNG, he received their highest honor, the Founders Award, and from the ANA, Dave has received its two most distinguished awards – Numismatist of the Year and the Farran Zerbe Memorial Award. He has lectured at Harvard University and appeared on the Today Show as well as on programs on CNN, CBS, ABC, NBC, Fox, the Discovery Channel and the History Channel. Dave is the most prolific numismatic author of our generation, having produced 50 works, mostly written in the field of rare coins, including the *ANA Centennial History*, *History of United States Coinage* (for the Johns Hopkins University), *Adventures with Rare Coins*, the two-volume *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, and *A California Gold Rush History*. More recently, he also serves as Numismatic Director of Whitman Publishing LLC, where he has produced another group of books including the very popular *Red Book* series. More of Dave's books have won "Book of the Year" honors from the Numismatic Literary Guild than have those of any other author. From the Professional Numismatists Guild, he has received the coveted Friedberg Award a record *seven* times! During his illustrious career, he has catalogued and sold at public auction many of the finest and most valuable and important collections ever assembled. They include the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, the only complete United States coin collection ever brought together, the Harry W. Bass Jr. Collection, the Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb Collection, the John Work Garrett Collection sold by order of The Johns Hopkins University, the Childs Collection, the highlight of which was the finest known 1804 silver dollar, the second most valuable coin ever auctioned, as well as others.

Christine Karstedt serves as our *President* and oversees auction operations and customer service. Additionally she handles our marketing and publicity with unbridled enthusiasm. A fixture at numismatic conventions and auctions for two decades, Chris has built a vast network of industry contacts during her extensive career. Chris has worked with numismatic trade publications as well as the mainstream press in bringing to market the early sales of the Eliasberg Collection, the Bass Collection, the Norweb Collection of Canadian coins, the Norweb Collection of Washingtonia, and countless other sales over her incomparable career. Chris' ability to attract worldwide attention to the sale of numismatic material placed her at the center of the marketing of other important numismatic properties, including the Armand Champa Library and gold treasures recovered from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and the *S.S. Central America*. During her most recent tenure, she has been responsible for the marketing and publicity of the Dr. Haig A. Koshkarian Collection, a fabulous array of valuable copper and silver coins; the Oliver Jung Collection, one of the finest type collections ever assembled; Richard Jewell's collections of commemorative and three-dollar gold coins; the Cardinal Collection, the finest Bust dollars ever assembled; the Gentleman's Collection of U.S. gold coins; the New York Connoisseur's Type Set collection; and the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection of World Gold Coins and Medals, whose prices realized stunned the foreign world. Her unstinting and tireless efforts help consignors receive the highest possible prices for their coins. Chris is involved with our day-to-day operations and is one of our auctioneers.



Harvey G. Stack, *Co-Chairman*, has over 50 years of numismatic and public auction expertise. An American Numismatic Association member for over a half century, Harvey Stack was a contributor to the building of its Colorado Springs headquarters, which houses the Stack's Gallery endowed by his family and which bears its name. He was directly involved with the first ANA Grading Guide and has received the Association's Medal of Merit. In 1967 he represented the numismatic industry before the U.S. Treasury Department and was instrumental in bringing repeal of the onerous and long-standing gold coin import regulations that had unfairly impacted coin collectors throughout the country. In 1973 he was the sole industry representative to appear before Congress advocating passage of the Hobby Protection Act. Harvey was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to the U.S. Assay Commission in 1976, the last sitting of this oldest citizens' commission, which had assured the integrity of the nation's coinage for nearly two centuries. He and his son, Lawrence R. Stack, have donated significant numismatic materials to the ANS, the ANA and the National Numismatic Collection of the Smithsonian Institution where he serves as a lifetime member of the prestigious Smithsonian Society. He served as President of the Professional Numismatists Guild in 1990-91. During this tenure as President, Harvey effectively defended the PNG and the industry from proposed Federal Trade Commission regulations which he felt were inappropriate for responsible professional numismatists. He was honored by his peers with the coveted PNG Founders Award in 1993 and again in 1998 for an unprecedented second time. He is a Fellow of the ANS and an active member of the International Association of Professional Numismatists and Royal Numismatic Society. He has served as an expert witness for the U.S. Treasury Department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Secret Service, a number of world banks, the New York City Police Department, London's Scotland Yard and other law enforcement agencies all over the world. Harvey appeared before Congress during the 1990's to propose his idea for the "50 State Quarters" commemorative program; the product of which we are enjoying today. In the summer of 1997 he received a singular honor from the ANA when he was named the Numismatist of the Year for 1997 in recognition of 50 years of service to the coin collecting hobby.





David T. Alexander received his BS and MA degrees from the University of Miami and joined the firm as a cataloguer in 1990, cataloging the world's record world gold coin realization in January 2008 for the Polish 100 Ducats of Sigismund III. A Life Member of the ANA, he has contributed articles to *The Numismatist* and the *ANA Centennial Anthology* and received the Glenn B. Smedley Award and ANA Medal of Merit. He served on the staff at *Coin World* from 1974-81. He received the Clemy Award from the NLG in 1987. David is a 25-year member of the ANS and a member of the Augustus B. Sage Society. He has presented papers at the 1999 and 2005 ANS Conferences on Coinage of the Americas. David is a Contributing Editor of *COINage* magazine and pens "The Research Desk" column for *Coin World*. He received the 1989 Society for International Numismatics Silver Medal of Merit for Excellence in Writing and Research and Krause Publications' Numismatic Ambassador Award in 1995. In 1998 he founded the Medal Collectors of America and was elected to the David Rittenhouse Society. He was President of the New York Numismatic Club in 2005-2006.



Jan Eric Blamberg, Ph.D. is an expert and cataloguer of ancient Greek, Roman and Byzantine coins as well as Medieval coins. He joined the firm in 1974 after graduate studies which included a year in London as a Fulbright Fellow. There he completed his doctoral research at the Institute of Classical Studies, University of London, with extensive use of the numismatic collections of the British Museum, the Hunter Coin Cabinet (University of Glasgow), the Ashmolean Museum (Oxford), and the University of Helsinki. He received his doctorate in Ancient and Medieval History from Indiana University. He has written numerous articles for *The Numismatic Review* and has conducted seminars in ancient coinage for students at Yale and New York University. His in-depth cataloguing and extensive notes have appeared in major sales, most notably the Collections of Knobloch, J. Pierpont Morgan, "Men of Rome" and Michael Price. He served as editor of *The Numismatic Legacy of the Jews*, published by Stack's in 2000. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Kappa Phi, the New York Numismatic Club, the ANA since 1976, the ANS since 1980 and the Augustus B. Sage Society.



Arthur Blumenthal's tenure with the firm is rapidly approaching ten years after more than two decades as a professional numismatist in various other capacities. Specializing in U.S. coinage, Arthur has a vast general knowledge of virtually every aspect of numismatics. He began his career at Capitol Coin Co. before becoming General Merchandise Manager at Minkus Stamp and Publishing where his responsibilities included supervising all of the buying and selling of coins, as well as establishing a nationwide marketing program for numismatics. Later, he was head trader at the Galerie Des Monnaies where he spent more than a decade before starting his own coin business. Arthur is a member of the ANA and ANS as well as several other numismatic organizations. He has been quoted in the *New York Times* and *The Wall Street Journal* on a variety of numismatic topics. In addition, he is a Graduate of C.W. Post College where he has a degree in History Education. His collecting interests are rather eclectic ranging from numismatics to watches.



John P. Burnham is an expert in U.S., ancient and world coins and medals and has been a member of the staff since 1974. Educated at the University of Oregon and Yale, he served nearly 30 years as Curator of the Numismatic Collection of Yale University. He is an avid collector of medals, especially railroad medals, and led one of the pioneering, medals-only auction houses, Collectors Auctions Ltd. He has been a member of the ANA since 1964 and is a Fellow of the ANS, the Russian Numismatic Society and Medal Collectors of America. He is also a founding member of the Augustus B. Sage Society of the ANS. He has written widely on many numismatic subjects. Burnham is former Chairman of the Connecticut Central Railroad and the Valley Railroad Company, and has served on the Board of Directors of the Providence and Worcester Railroad Company and Mutual Shares Corporation. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Delta Chi, the Elizabethan Club and the Mory's Association.



Greg Cohen began collecting coins at the age of 7 with a handful of coins given to him by his grandfather. Over the years his casual collecting of assorted numismatic items became focused on early U.S. half dollars, and he began collecting by Overton variety. While attending Quinnipiac University, where he graduated in 2006 with a B.A. in History with minors in political science and economics, Greg worked for several dealers on a freelance basis. After graduation, Greg took a position at R.M. Smythe, where he assisted clients in the office and at shows and cataloguing U.S. and world coins for auction and retail sale. Here at Stack's, he works

with the entire auction team, from when the coins first arrive to the end of catalogue production. Greg is a member of the ANA, JRCS, FUN, and Phi Alpha Theta.

Gregory J. Cole is a recognized expert on and cataloger of Ancient, Islamic, Medieval and World Coins and World Exonumia. A leading authority on Islamic and Asian coinages, antiquities and art, he has been a professional numismatist for the past 17 years, a numismatic consultant, cataloger and researcher for 12, and a collector since age 7. Blazing a broad swath through the world of coins, as a numismatic scholar, Greg has contributed to a number of references and publications and has participated in the writing of several score rare coin auction catalogs. In the course of this time, he has personally cataloged rare coins with a collective value of well over \$100 million, including most recently the Sklarov Collection of Russian Historical Medals, and, in 2004, the fabled Russian rarity, the Constantine Ruble, which brought one of the highest prices paid for a world coin in auction. Greg earned both his Bachelor's and Master's Degrees from New York University. Formerly a journalist and magazine editor, his assignments to the far flung reaches of the globe rekindled his pursuit of coin collecting, while expeditions into the souks and pasars of the Middle East and Southeast Asia honed his interest in Eastern coinages.



Tom Culhane, a graduate of St. Peter's College, Jersey City, NJ, has been a coin dealer since 1979. After starting his career with several major coin companies he began his own coin business, The Elusive Spondulix, in 1986, while maintaining a close working relationship with Stack's for more than 25 years. Known in the coin business for his ability to accurately grade U.S. coins, Tom was a part time grader at NGC, followed by several years as a PCGS grading consultant. Early in 2005 Tom became a Stack's consultant focusing on grading U.S. coins for auction. In addition, Culhane is knowledgeable in such diverse areas as Irish coins and tokens, U.S. Philippines coins, so-called dollars and Civil War tokens. This broad-based knowledge is one reason the television program *Jeopardy!* has consulted with Tom to verify numismatic questions. After contributing to the Redbook and Bluebook for more than 10 years Culhane focused on the *Blackbook of U.S. Coins* and since 1998 has written the introductory articles yearly and assisted with price changes. On a personal note Tom has spent much of his free time proposing and encouraging the U.S. Postal Service to issue commemorative stamps honoring Irish Immigration, James Cagney and, currently, Saint Patrick's Day. Culhane had also spent 12 years competing in professional arm wrestling tournaments.



Stephen Goldsmith earned a Bachelor's Degree in Psychology from Brooklyn College, and recently joined the firm as Director of Numismatics. He is a Past President and a former Board Member of the Professional Currency Dealers Association, and a member of ANA, SPMC, IBSS, New England Appraisers Association, among others. As Auction Director at R.M. Smythe & Co., he helped publish over two hundred auction catalogues including some of the largest Confederate paper money and bond collections ever sold. Under his direction, Smythe obtained the world's largest obsolete banknote consignment, *The Herb and Martha Schingoethe Collection*, containing over 30,000 different notes. Mr. Goldsmith edited *Collecting Confederate Paper Money* (Pierre Fricke 2005), the winner of the Numismatic Literary Guild's 2005 Paper Money Book of the Year Award. He has contributed to *Paper Money of the United States* by Arthur and Ira Friedberg, *A Guidebook of Southern States Currency* by Hugh Shull, and *A Comprehensive Catalogue & History of Confederate Bonds* by Douglas B. Ball.



Bruce Roland Hagen has been a collector since 1971 and a professional numismatist since 1988. His areas of expertise include U.S. coins and paper money, world coins from 1400 to 1900, American and world medals, Polar exploration ephemera, world paper money and American historical documents. Bruce has worked as a private consultant to numismatic auction houses, museums and foundations, and private collectors of American historical paper currency and financial documents. He has contributed to well over 200 numismatic auction catalogues featuring over \$50 million of historical paper currency, coins and medals, stocks and bonds, financial documents and other numismatic items. He is a member of over a dozen organizations including the PCDA, ANA, ANS, SPMC, IBNS, CSNS, FUN, and several regional clubs. Most recently, Bruce has been the lead paper money cataloguer for the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. He has also worked on the Herb and Martha Schingoethe obsolete currency sales by R.M. Smythe & Co. where he had previously served as VP. He has also contributed to numerous books and articles including Friedberg's *Paper Money of the United States* and the *Standard Guide to Small-Size U.S. Paper Money* by Oakes and Schwartz.





Michael J. Hodder is a Numismatic Consultant who is currently responsible for cataloguing the auction sales of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, the magnificence of which has never before been seen in numismatics in one collection. Mike's herculean efforts have vaulted the prices realized to an astonishing \$50 million and that figure is still growing. He specializes in early American coins, medals and militaria struck prior to 1837 and is one of the foremost numismatic researchers of our time. He is a Fellow of the American Numismatic Society and a Founder of the Colonial Coin Collectors

Club. Mike has written several books and countless articles on colonial and federal issue coins and medals including his award winning *The Norweb Collection: An American Legacy* written with Q. David Bowers and the classic *Standard Catalogue of Encased Postage Stamps*. Over the last 25 years, he has been responsible for cataloguing some of the most significant collections to be sold at public auction including the landmark John Whitney Walter Collection of Coins of 1796, the Queller Family Collection of Half Dollars, the Hain Family Collection of 1652 Massachusetts Silver and the Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb Collection of U.S. Coins. The catalogues Mike has written have won more prestigious Numismatic Literary Guild Catalogue of the Year and Extraordinary Merit Awards than any other cataloguer in history.



Marissa E. Lederman, a historian by training with a BA from Colgate University, is a numismatic researcher and cataloguer and a valuable member of the Stack's auction staff. Marissa is involved with virtually every step of the auction process, from coordinating with consignors to supervising the internal processing of lots to cataloguing auction lots. Catalogue production is also a major component of Marissa's responsibilities, and she works closely with Vicken Yegparian and our graphics department to this end. On auction day, Marissa is there to assist bidders and fellow staff, and helps everything run smoothly.



Jack McNamara has been interested in numismatics since boyhood. He was introduced to coin collecting by his maternal grandfather (whose own grandfather had advertised coins for sale in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in the late 19th century!) by playing bingo with Wheat cents and a Whitman coin folder. Jack has a general knowledge of U.S. coins and paper money, with early American copper coins being his specialty. He is a contributor to several numismatic publications and auction catalogues including the *Handbook of United States Coins* and the 15th sale of the John J. Ford,

Jr. Collection. A graduate of Rutgers University, he is a lifelong New Jersey resident and as such has a great interest in the coinage and currency of his home state. "Jack Mac" can regularly be found at the New York office cataloguing coins, working with consignors and assisting our retail clientele.



Bill Metropolis, a leading authority in the field of mineralogy, is a lifetime collector of coins, specializing in Indian cents. Bill received his undergraduate degree at Salem State College and did his graduate studies at the University of Maryland. For 26 years he was curator of the Mineralogical Museum at Harvard University. He continues to curate the mineral collection at Lafayette College and has served on the boards of the State of California Mineral Collection Preservation Committee and the Society of Mineralogical Museum Professionals. He is an accomplished author in both numismatics and mineralogy and was a consulting editor for a

leading mineralogical magazine. He has been a consultant and appraiser for several museums, including the Smithsonian Institution, the Houston Museum of Nature, the Boston Museum of Science, and the Arizona Sonoran Desert Museum. Bill has lectured at numerous universities around the world.



Scott Mitchell has been with the firm since 1981. He earned his Bachelor of Science Degree from Wheaton College (Illinois) in mathematics and economics with advanced graduate study at the Indiana University School of Business. Scott was formerly a staff member of Galerie des Monnaies, Minkus Stamp and Publishing and Capitol Coin Co. He updated and extensively revised the *American Guide to U.S. Coins* during a four year period as its editor and also is a contributor to *A Guide Book of United States Coins*, as well as a number of other coin and currency references. An avid numismatist since the age of seven, his collecting interests

include Confederate, Fractional and Pre-Federal currency to U.S. patterns, Roman Imperial denarii, foreign crowns and even sales tax tokens. On a professional level, he is well-versed in every area of U.S. coins and currency and has acquired particular expertise in U.S. type coins, gold, currency and die variety attributions. As one of our senior numismatists, Scott has catalogued many specialized collections, including the Wm. Thomas Michaels Collection of Indian Head Eagles, the Randolph S. Rothschild Collection of U.S. Patterns, and the Lemus Collection of Seated Liberty Dimes.

John M. Pack, one of our auction consignment specialists, has been involved in numismatics for over 20 years. His enthusiasm for all aspects of numismatics, and his sincere approach, guarantees that every consignment will be presented to its finest advantage so as to provide the highest possible prices realized. Further, John will make sure that each and every consignor will have a pleasurable transaction with our firm. In addition to working with auction consignors, John catalogues currency for the firm. His cataloguing talents were widely recognized for several record setting presentations of U.S. paper money highlighted by the world-renowned collections of Harry W. Bass, Jr. and Wayne S. Rich. In addition, he was selected to compose the currency chapter of the important *Harry W. Bass, Jr. Museum Sylloge*. Most recently, he has become intimately involved with the vast American Banknote Co. materials and has superbly catalogued a good portion of our recent offerings.



Tom Panichella became a coin collector at the age of eight, searching for coins in his family's grocery store register. He focused on 20th century U.S. coins, making an extensive study of Buffalo nickels, Mercury dimes and Standing Liberty quarters. Tom joined the firm in December 1985 after nine years with Minkus Stamp & Coin, the last two years of which he served as head coin and currency buyer. In addition to working at the New York City office, Tom travels to most of the significant coin and currency conventions held around the U.S. He also travels extensively to appraise and purchase collections for the company. An ANA member since 1988, he has a lifelong interest in the world of stamps and is a former member of the American Philatelic Society. Tom is also a member of Central States, The Professional Currency Dealers Association, and the Fractional Currency Collectors Board. His current interests include collecting New Jersey Obsolete Currency.



Andrew W. Pollock III has authored *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, a standard reference book on United States pattern coins issued from 1792 to circa 1979, which won the prestigious PNG's Friedberg Award in 1995. This book is literally an encyclopedia of information about the ever-popular pattern series. He is also the author of *Advertisement Index to the Boston Newsletter and Massachusetts Gazette, 1704-1776*, nearly 3,700 pages in length. This latter title features approximately 10,000-12,000 alphabetically-listed entries for individuals, businesses, ships incorporating historical and biographical information gleaned from an estimated 50,000-60,000 advertisements from the historic newspapers. Over the years, Pollock has participated in the writing of dozens of rare coin auction catalogues, and has personally catalogued rare coins having an estimated collective value approaching \$100 million. As a hobby, Pollock enjoys collecting antique hand tools manufactured in Kingston, MA.



Frank Van Valen is one of America's best known numismatic personalities and one of our senior cataloguers. Widely praised for over two decades for his numismatic expertise, Frank's byline has appeared in scores of the most important auction catalogues ever written including the Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb Collection of U.S. coins, and specialized collections such as the Texas Collection of California Fractional Gold and the historic coin collection of Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Frank has contributed to the last 19 editions of *A Guide Book of United States Coins* and his writing talents have earned him the recognition of the NLG. Additionally, his writings have appeared in *The Numismatist* and many club periodicals over the years. A current ANA Life Member with more than 25 years of membership, he has taught courses on U.S. type coins at numerous summer seminars hosted by the ANA, and is a member of many national and specialty organizations as well. Frank has an expert understanding of the intricacies of all American coinage in addition to many other numismatic fields. He is also one of our very popular and featured auctioneers.



Vicken Yegparian, one of our auction consignment specialists, is a cataloguer of U.S. coins in copper, silver and gold, including coins of the Colonial and Confederation periods. He is also very much involved with the day-to-day operations running the auction business. A graduate of Columbia University, Vicken was the first recipient of the Georgia Stamm Chamberlain Memorial Award of the Medal Collectors of America for his presentation on colonial era medals of his *alma mater*, "The Silver Medals of the King's College Literary Society, 1767-1771," delivered at the 2004 Coinage of the Americas Conference held by the ANS. He is a member of many numismatic organizations, including the ANA, ANS, the Colonial Coin Collectors Club, and the John Reich Collectors Society, the Liberty Seated Collectors Club and the Fly-In Club (Flying Eagle and Indian Head Collectors Club) among numerous other specialty clubs.



OUR CONSIGNOR

Dr. Samuel J. Berngard



My interest in coins began at the age of nine when I began Lincoln cents. From there I progressed to Buffalo nickels, Standing Liberty quarters, and other denominations. Of course, at that time I did not have much money and pocket change was my primary source. Thank goodness times changed.

After completing my education, I invested in gold coins for their bullion value during the recession of the early 1980s. However, I soon became intrigued by the beauty of the coins themselves, especially the Saint-Gaudens double eagle. Over the past 25 years, I have extensively researched coins utilizing my library of numismatic texts and other material. My primary collecting focus became Private and Territorial

gold, California Small Denomination gold, and early U.S. quarter eagles, half eagles, and \$10 eagles. Due to the scarcity of these coins, the search was often extensive and challenging. That was the fun part—it was like being on a treasure hunt and provided me with a constant source of adventure.

Collecting coins has been my greatest passion in life, other than my wife and family. I now want to offer others the opportunity to find these treasures and enjoy them as I have for many years.



WELCOME

to our Baltimore offering of

The Collection of Samuel J. Berggard & Treasures from the S.S. New York and a Panorama of Numismatic Classics

A complete library of all of our sale catalogues dating back to 1935 would take you all summer to read, and even then you might run out of time. Now, comes *this* catalogue—one of the most interesting, comprehensive, rarity-laden, and diverse offerings ever. And, as if this were not enough, the companion catalogue of the collections of James E. Dice and M. Lamar Hicks is the icing on the numismatic cake.

Welcome to Baltimore and two days of numismatic immersion! We all look forward to seeing *you* there. The red carpet will be rolled out, and you'll be part of one of our greatest sales ever. Stay in town and attend Professional Numismatists Guild Day at the Convention Center on Tuesday (be our guest; just ask for an invitation), then stay further for the annual convention of the American Numismatic Association in the same venue. Check this catalogue for lot-viewing times at our New York City gallery and in Baltimore. Our sale and lot viewing will be at the Pier 5 Hotel, about as close as one can be to the Baltimore Inner Harbor complex, right on the water, actually.

A Remarkable Program Awaits You

The curtain goes up at 1:00 in the afternoon on July 27th. Crossing the block in Session 1 will be colonial coins followed by federal coins through quarter dollars, plus commemoratives, Proof sets and mint sets, mint errors, and more. What should we mention? So many possibilities as to boggle the mind! A Mint State 1796 half cent, a Mint State and an AU 1793 Chain cent, choice and gem small cents, two-cent pieces, nickel three-cent pieces, nickels from the Shield series onward, and half dimes continue the pace, followed by a superb gem 1796 dime and other delights in that series, rare quarter dollars, and more.

Session 2 continues the pace, bringing to the fore some of the most interesting and rare coins we have ever presented.

We absolutely guarantee it will be memorable! Treasure coins from the *S.S. New York* are offered for the first time. Watch the fireworks! See our special section in the present catalogue. Then come territorial and private gold coins, also with a special introduction in the catalogue you are now holding.

Session 3 begins with the Dice & Hicks Collection in a separate catalogue, then returns to this catalogue for tokens, medals, and paper money. Currency comes to the fore with over 200 lots of delights, including colonial and Continental notes, *uncut sheets* of Fractional Currency, National Bank notes of interest and importance, and important federal items including a 1934 \$10,000 from the Binion display (a fixture for Las Vegas tourists for years, when \$1,000,000 was on display at Binion's Horseshoe Club).

Session 4 begins with pattern coins—one of the most remarkable offerings ever to be presented in the history of numismatics, not in terms of quantity, but for the exceedingly rare and even unique pieces offered. Then follow federal issues. One of the greatest American coins to be sold in our lifetime was the Norweb 1797 half dollar, a rarity in any grade, but virtually priceless in superb gem MS-66. Silver dollars are on parade from the earliest types through Morgan and Peace issues. Yes, the rarities are here.

Gold coins include a Mint State 1861-D gold dollar and a similarly graded 1796 No Stars quarter eagle, plus Mint State half eagles and eagles of 1795 and more, all in good company with many other gold issues through double eagles, from early years through the 20th century. Mint State and Proof coins await your consideration.

Study our two catalogues carefully, and take the time to read the introductory material and the notes. Coins can have dates, mintmarks, and grades, but beyond that, many have fascinating stories to tell. Certainly a fascinating talk could

be given on the history of the 1792 half dime, for example, a variety with several in the present sale. History, art, tradition, and pedigree give a quintessential aspect that can multiply the enjoyment of ownership.

Come to Baltimore in person, or bid on the Internet, or mail your bids, or bid by telephone (advance arrangements must be made). Whichever way you choose, be sure to participate. In all of numismatics there has never been a sale—absolutely never—with such a combination of numismatic diversity and rarity! Participate, and some of those coins which you dream about as you read our descriptions can be yours to cherish.

Thinking of Selling?

Thinking of selling? We invite *you* to be a part of our dynamic 2008 program! While our sales are filling up quickly, there is still room for us to showcase *your* collections or desirable individual pieces. But hurry! Time is running out. Then 2009 beckons—and what a star spangled program we have in the offing.

The Stack's difference is *expertise, care, and personal attention* paid to you and your consignment. The results translate directly to your bottom line.

Reality check: If you read numismatic literature, e-mails, and advertisements, hyperbole is everywhere. "Biggest," "best," "greatest," "the only way," etc. Much of this is wishful thinking, or is based on something that happened recently. Amidst all of this, Stack's offers facts—a proven record of success that you can take to the bank. These are not hopes, not wishful thinking, but are factual. No other numismatic auction firm past or present can come *even close* to our record of accomplishment!

Reality in the coin auction marketplace:

- Stack's has set more auction records than any other firm, including the most valuable coin ever auctioned (this one in partnership with Sotheby's), the 1933 double eagle at \$7.59 million.

- When the world's most valuable collection was auctioned recently, the John J. Ford Jr. Collection at nearly \$60 million, Stack's sold it. No other auction firm has come even close to matching this accomplishment!

- Stack's has auctioned more important "name" collections than any other firm, and *by far*.

- Stack's has had more government agencies, universities, and financial institutions consign to us than has any other firm, and *by far*.

- The catalogues created by Stack's and, earlier, by our partner Q. David Bowers have won more "Catalogue of the Year" and other honors than have those of any other firm.

- Stack's services include auctions, sales, purchases, and complete worldwide leading-edge Internet presence.

- Stack's financial ability and integrity are unsurpassed by any rare coin firm in numismatic history.

- Stack's staff of acknowledged long-time numismatic experts is unequalled by any other rare coin auctioneer in the world. What other firm could possibly turn out the equivalent of the catalogue you are now holding?

- Stack's is headquartered in New York City, the financial and art center of the world.

Is there *anything* we haven't mentioned?

If you are thinking of selling, cast the braggadocio of others aside, and consign to the world's most successful numismatic auction firm. What we have done for others, ever since 1935, we can do for you as well!

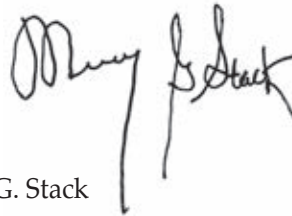
Often, coins sold through Stack's bring more, after our modest commission, than the same coins would have brought if sold *free of charge* by another auction house! Stack's dream team of numismatic experts awaits you, backed up by the most dynamic clientele of active bidders and buyers of any auction firm.

On behalf of all of us at Stack's thank you for reviewing our two Baltimore catalogues now in your hands. We look forward to your participation.

Sincerely,



Q. David Bowers



Harvey G. Stack



Lawrence R. Stack



Christine Karstedt

SESSION ONE

Sunday, July 27, 2008 • 1:00 pm

Lots 1001-1707

COLONIAL AND EARLY AMERICAN COINS

MASSACHUSETTS SILVER COINAGE

Richly Toned Noe-1 Oak Tree Shilling



2x photo

- 1001** 1652 Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling. Noe 1. Rarity-3. EF-40. 68.4 grains. This primary variety in the Noe variety listings is the only combination to feature the NEWENGLAND legend commencing at 12:00. Surfaces display pleasing, old toning in rich golden gray with a touch of pale blue, the fields boasting the mattelike surface characteristic of high-grade Massachusetts silver coinage. The spidery, distinct Oak Tree design of Noe-1 is fully visible and clear, its middle branches worn slightly more than the rest of the tree as a result of the slight bend in the flan imposed on the coin by the strike in the rocker press. Well centered with nearly complete legends on the obverse, only a small straight clip affects the tops of MAS. The reverse is a trifle off-center toward 7:00, effectively cutting off the tops of the ND.AN.DO. The date and denomination are fully clear and well-protected in the concave center of the reverse. A minor scuff mark is noted through left tree branches. A survivor of an Oak Tree shilling that is ready made for a high quality collection of colonials.

Purchased from Bowers & Ruddy, privately.

Rare and Desirable 1652
Massachusetts "Ghost Tree" Shilling



2x photo

- 1002** 1652 Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling. Noe 11. Rarity-6+. In at Bottom. F-12 (NGC). 66.8 grains. Steely gray tones dominate both obverse and reverse surfaces, which are smoothly and evenly worn, with the highest points of the devices and legends worn to a light golden gray. Surfaces exhibit light marks and slight granularity consistent with advanced circulation wear. The Oak tree is missing in all but the outline on this coin, with even high-grade survivors essentially missing all but a hint of the main design motif as a result of poor die engraving or die failure-hence the nickname "Ghost Tree." The planchet is somewhat round, with an angular right and left side and a small split at 12:00 caused by the pressure of the strike on the rocker press, which also created the distinct, slight wave to the planchet as seen on so many Oak and Pine Tree coinages. All legends and devices are on flan, due to the well centered overall strike. A chance to acquire a trouble-free survivor of this rare Massachusetts variety.



- 1003 1652 Massachusetts Oak Tree shilling. Noe 14. Rarity-4. Spiny Tree. F-15. 74 grains. Uniform medium gray surfaces exhibit golden and lavender highlights over smooth wear, the tree showing a bit more advanced wear due to a slight wave to the planchet, caused during the striking process. Strike is well centered on a somewhat angular, ovoid flan, with the tops of some letters falling off the edge of the coin. Surfaces are somewhat granular, a combination of porosity in the die and in the coin itself. The dies are apparently in a very late state, with the "spiny tree" slowly fading from the obverse and the reverse die re-engraved with a less curved flag to the 5 of the date, as in Ford 12, Lot 43. A decent survivor of the Oak Tree type.

MARYLAND-LORD BALTIMORE COINAGE

Rare (1658-59) Maryland Lord Baltimore Groat Found Along the Banks of the Rappahannock River



2x photo

- 1004 (1658-59) Maryland. Lord Baltimore groat or fourpence. Breen 74. Large Bust. VF-30, holed. 20.4 grains. A specimen of this rarest denomination of silver Lord Baltimore coinage that is remarkably well preserved, despite its origins as a metal detecting ground find. Surfaces are evenly textured, the brownish gray obverse exhibiting a more glossy patina than the reverse, which tends more toward a matte gray in texture and tone. The devices and legends are all remarkably sharp and well-preserved, with many of Lord Baltimore's flowing tresses and facial features clearly delineated, and weakness being present only at the letters RRÆ on the obverse. The reverse is sharp and crisp, lending credence to the possibility that this coin might have been in much higher technical grade before being lost along the banks of the Rappahannock River in Middlesex County, Virginia, where it was found over 300 years later by the same metal detectorist who turned up a specimen of the extremely rare Baltimore denarium offered as part of our J.A. Sherman Collection in August 2007. All design features and lettering are fully on the flan, while the obverse is a trifle off-center toward 4:00, as are so many of the other known survivors of the fourpence denomination. A neat hole directly behind and almost touching Lord Baltimore's lower locks of hair obliterates all but

the bottom part of the "V" of the denomination on the reverse, with metal extruded towards both the obverse and reverse faces as a result of the creation of the hole. The hole is in the area where a large die break sometimes appears on extant fourpence, this specimen being from an early state of the reverse die totally absent this fatal die flaw. The groat or fourpence denomination comes up for sale usually only when major collections are sold, such as Garrett, Norweb, Picker and Roper, who all included a specimen of the denomination; as such, the opportunity to acquire a groat is quite rare, with the sixpences and shillings available with much greater frequency. The last groat we had the pleasure of selling was also holed, the famed "double thick piedfort" that was part of our Henry Leon sale in May 2007 and brought \$11,500. This specimen has a tangible link to the geographic locale where this very early, American silver coinage was meant to circulate, a link that makes this coin more interesting than had it been in Gem Mint State grade!

As stated above, this specimen was found along the banks of the Rappahannock River in Middlesex, Virginia, not far from the "Terra-Mariae" for which these silver issues were intended, a find spot probably reflecting local trade routes in these Maryland-Virginia coastal areas.

ST. PATRICK COINAGE



- 1005 (1667-69) St. Patrick farthing. Breen 208. Nothing below King. VF-30. Medium golden tan with some mahogany and chestnut highlights, probably cleaned long ago but long since retoned. Bold design features on both sides, considering the grade of course, brass splashier details present. Slightly micro granular on both sides, though no contact marks of any sort are noted, we expect premium bidding activity when this one crosses the auction block.



- 1006 (1667-69) St. Patrick farthing. Breen 208. Nothing below King. VF-30. Cleaned at some time in the not to distant past, but now nicely retuning in golden tan and chestnut highlights. Nicely centered on a slightly broader flan. Micro granularity, as struck, crosses the centers on both sides. Strong design elements present, perhaps conservatively graded on our part.

VIRGINIA HALFPENNY



- 1007 1773 Virginia halfpenny. Breen 1773. 8 Harpstrings. AU-55 (PCGS). Chocolate brown toning with faint pink and blue highlights. Most design features show bold definition, and almost all of the original mint lustre still survives. Undoubtedly from the famous Col. Mendes Cohen Hoard, which came to light in Richmond, Virginia before the Civil War.

VOCE POPULI COINAGE



- 1008 1760 Voce Populi halfpenny. Zelinka 13-K, Nelson-10. Rarity-4+. EF-40. 151 grains. Sharpness is perhaps finer for the variety, with the obverse effigy and outer portions of Hibernia on the reverse quite sharp. Surfaces are lovely chocolate brown but display uniform granularity, lending the coin a distinct texture. A few larger pits are noted, and the poorly struck centers reveal some of the natural, rough original planchet surface. One of the sharper survivors of this variety.

FRENCH COLONIES



- 1009 1720-X Petit Louis d'argent (1/3 ecu). Amiens Mint. Gad.305. Hod.2. MS-60 (NGC). From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XIII, January 2006, where we described this piece as: "Pale silver gray and light gold with a touch of iridescent blue. Obverse clashed and broken.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XIII, January 2006, Lot 357; earlier from Richard Margolis to John J. Ford, Jr., May 22, 1994.



- 1010 1758-A French colonies. Sou marque. Paris Mint. VF-35 (PCGS). Medium olive-gray silver remains on much of the obverse, the reverse largely coppery, particularly on the high points. No heavy circulation marks present. One of just seven examples of the date called VF or finer by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 1; 6 finer (AU-55 finest).

1776 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS

Choice Mint State 1776 Continental "Dollar"

Popular EG FECIT Variety

MS-63 NGC, Finest Graded



- 1011 1776 Continental Currency dollar. Newman 3-D. Rarity-3. EG FECIT. MS-63 (NGC). Deep silver gray highlights against bright silver expanses. A fully lustrous example of one of the most popular and desirable of any of the several Continental Currency varieties extant. A few light marks are present though none will capture your eye or assault your aesthetic sensibilities. Indeed, the overall appeal is significant for the assigned grade, at once both eye-catching and enchanting. The only signed die in the series; this style with small date numerals and EG FECIT—"EG made this"—is attributed to Elisha Gallaudet, who, according to Newman, also did the plates for some currency issues of the era. Only

infrequently does a Continental Currency piece of this quality and importance come into the market, though many are the nice VF to AU coins out there! If quality and rarity are of the utmost importance, then the present MS-63 1776 Continental Currency piece is a beauty that will fill your want—or wish—list admirably. Bid now or forever bemoan your short-sightedness.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Reverse die aligned at about 45° when coin is turned on its horizontal axis; New Hampshire's link, the topmost of the linked circle design, points to about 8:00 rather than 12:00 had the die been aligned at 180° or coin turn. Varied die alignments are the rule rather than the exception in the Continental Currency series.

Fascinating 1776 E.G. FECIT Continental Dollar



2x photo

- 1012 1776 Continental Currency dollar. Newman 3-D. Rarity-3. Pewter. AU DETAILS (NCS). Radiant sun over sundial, FUGIO, I Fly, MIND YOUR/ BUSINESS, EG FECIT below. This signature is believed to be that of engraver Elisha Gallaudet on coins struck or intended for use as dollars, before war and inflation eroded the value of the Continental paper money issued at the same time. The 13-link reverse shows N. HAMPS. just left of MASSACHS in the circle surrounding WE ARE ONE. Strongly impressed, with an early state of the die crack circling the right reverse, deep gray-ebony toning with some edge damage. A thoroughly collectible example which will reward close consideration.

Delightful 1776 E.G. FECIT Continental Dollar



2x photo

- 1013 1776 Continental Currency dollar. Newman 3-D. Rarity-3. Pewter. VF-35 (PCGS). Radiant sun over sun dial, FUGIO, I Fly, MIND YOUR/ BUSINESS, EG FECIT below. Modern researchers believe that "EG" was the signature of engraver Elisha Gallaudet, and that at least some of these coins were indeed struck for use as dollars, before war and inflation eroded the value of the Continental paper money. The reverse shows N. HAMPS. just left of MASSACHS on the 13 links surrounding WE ARE ONE. Boldly struck and richly detailed, deeper toning outlines and highlights the reliefs. A truly handsome and historic coin, one of nine assigned this grade by PCGS.

VERMONT COPPERS

- 1014 1786 Vermont copper. Ryder 6. Rarity-3. VERMONTENSIVM. VF-20. 122 grains. Dark brown surfaces are somewhat hard and glossy, revealing a granular texture that belies a previous life spent underground. Well centered and mostly sharp on the obverse, the reverse is a bit off-center with some rougher patches that obscure design and letter details in those areas. A not unappealing survivor of this very popular colonial type, struck from the late die state of the obverse die featuring a distinct meandering die crack between the 7 and 8 of the date.

CONNECTICUT COPPERS

Remarkable Quality 1785 M-4.3-D Connecticut Copper



- 1015 1785 Connecticut copper. Miller 4.3-D. Rarity-6-. Mailed Bust Right. VF-20. 141 grains. Detail finer than straight VF in places, due to irregularity in strike and surface quality. However, this is undoubtedly one of the finest extant survivors of the variety, finer than Ford's, exhibiting better surfaces than Perkins but with less overall detail, and comparable in overall quality to the Taylor coin, but without the facial detail of that coin. The present piece is a beauty for the variety, which is notoriously hard to grade in a series noted for its plethora of difficult-to-grade coins. Surfaces are dark chocolate brown and remarkably smooth, with the usual complement of small planchet fissures, in addition to a speckling of tiny circulation marks. Legends are complete on the left sides, but a bit weakened near the right rims of both obverse and reverse. Struck from the usually seen, broken state of the obverse die, this specimen will soon find a welcome home in a well chosen collection of Connecticut copper varieties.



- 1016 1785 Connecticut copper. Miller 6.2-E.1. Rarity-3. Mailed Bust Right. VF-30. 141.6 grains. A most appealing specimen of this distinctive if common variety featuring a heavily used obverse die that is badly broken from top to bottom; on the reverse the 8 in the date boasts a bold, identifying die gouge off its upper loop. Dark chocolate, glossy surfaces are essentially problem-free, displaying only the most minor of general circulation marks expected of the grade. The obverse is a bit off-center to the right, while the reverse is centered toward 12:00, leaving very little denticulation on the flan. A lovely 1785 Mailed Bust Right Connecticut from an old collection that will serve admirably to represent the type in its new home.

Superior 1786 M.1-A Connecticut Copper



- 1017 1786 Connecticut copper. Miller 1-A. Rarity-4+. Mailed Bust Right. Double Chin, ETLIB INDE. VF-30. 99 grains. Here is a superior example of the variety, an example that would have been considered appealing had it been a 1790s era large cent, much less a Connecticut copper! Struck on a thin planchet with some planchet fissures and flakiness noted in the areas where the strike did not obliterate the rough, natural planchet surface, this coin boasts lightly glossy, medium brown surfaces of bold appeal. The hair, laurel leaves, distinctive eye and double chin are all plainly visible, as are the legends on both sides and the distinctive, microscopic date found on this and several other Connecticut. The thin flan is quite wide, accommodating all design features despite an off-center strike, with dies oriented medal turn rather than the coin turn orientation that dominates in the series. Finer than Perkins, a rival to Taylor, and not as fine as the sharper, if more flawed, Ford coins. Nonetheless, the bold strike, great eye appeal, and good feel in the hand will endear it to either the astute type or variety collector of Connecticut coppers.

Red Book Plate Coin "Scholar's Head" Variety



- 1018 1786 Connecticut copper. Miller 3-D.1. Rarity-5+. Scholar's Head. VG-10. 143 grains. The *Red Book* plate coin for the "Large Head Facing Right" *Red Book* type, a coin that is distinctive for its graffiti-like obverse scratches and soft, porous area at upper right reverse. Surfaces are uniformly granular, dark chestnut with lighter tones highlighting the most elevated points of this low relief design. A coin that will not win any beauty contests but will ably represent the type, with the added benefit of *Red Book* plate coin status.

- 1019 1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 4-L. Rarity-1. Mailed Bust Left, Horned Bust. VF-25. 98.6 grains. A dark chocolate brown specimen of this ubiquitous Connecticut featuring lighter tan at the highest points of the designs. Surfaces are uniformly porous in the fields, and the thin planchet is a touch small for the dies, cutting off the very tops of some of the lettering on both sides. Obverse and reverse effigies are sharp, with especially bold detail visible in seated Liberty. Late die state, horn break almost past the U in AUCTORI.

Purchased privately from Jim Ruddy.

Appealing 1787/1788 Overdate Connecticut Copper



- 1020 **1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 9-R. Rarity-4+. Mailed Bust Left. 1787/1788. IND et Lib. VF-30.** 130 grains. A most spectacularly well-detailed specimen of the variety, with some detail showing nearly everywhere and seated Liberty's head extremely well-defined, down to her flowing tresses of hair and her bulbous nose! The peripheries show a ring-like planchet fissure and a general softness of strike in the denticles, a feature that can be easily overlooked by the overall high quality of this piece. More appealing than Ford's (but without that coin's clearer date and shield), a close rival to Taylor's and Perkins' sharp if fissured examples. Surfaces are uniform dark chocolate brown, lightly glossy, and very appealing. Struck from an advanced state of the dies, with die crumbling showing as a "double chin" on obverse effigy.

Ex EAC 75-Roper 1787 M.15-S Connecticut Copper Breen Plate Coin



- 1021 **1787 Connecticut copper. Miller 15-S. Rarity-5+. F-12.** 111.9 grains. The 15-S variety is a comedy of errors, adding an extra "T" to CONNEC that is not normal for the series, misspelling INDE as INDL, and sporting an enormous die break on the reverse that most probably accounts for this die pairing's short life and relative scarcity today. With such naked eye appeal, this die variety is avidly sought, and the present specimen has much going for it. It is first of all an attractive specimen featuring dark brown, lightly granular fields set against devices that are worn to a pleasing golden hue, while some old scratches are noted at obverse effigy and can easily be forgiven. The strike is strong if a bit off-center, cutting off the tops of the legends that are near the left rims of both sides. Most importantly, this specimen boasts a divine pedigree chain, starting with the 1975 EAC sale catalogued by Walter Breen, then appearing in our 1983 sale of the illustrious Roper Collection, before serving as the Plate Coin for the variety (#783) in *Breen's Complete Encyclopedia*. Here is the chance to add your name to the pedigree chain.

1787 Connecticut copper. M-15-S. Rarity-5+. Mailed Bust Left, CONNECT, INDL ET LIB, Fatal Break. Fine-12.

From our sale of the John L. Roper, 2nd Collection of Colonial & Early American Coins, December 1983, Lot 245; earlier from Pine Tree's 1975 EAC Sale.

- 1022 **1788 Connecticut copper. Miller 11-G. Rarity-2. Mailed Bust Left. VF-20.** 111.6 grains. Dark brown and somewhat glossy, the fields exhibiting uniform but subtle granularity on both sides. Well struck with bold detail evident in obverse effigy, the reverse worn into an even smoothness at the high points of seated Liberty's drapery. Both sides are a trifle off-center, the obverse tight to the rim only at effigy's chest, while the tops of DE*ET are missing from the coin. Date is bold and complete. Small curved clip noted above ORI when viewed from the obverse is noted on this generally well-made coin. A very pleasing, trouble-free example of this distinct 1788 type.

Superior Quality 1788 M.16.1-H Connecticut Copper



- 1023 **1788 Connecticut copper. Miller 16.1-H. Rarity-4. Draped Bust Left. AU-50.** 132.6 grains. A superior example of a moderately scarce die combination. Somewhat glossy, dark brown surfaces are complemented by areas of lighter brown, chiefly on the obverse. Surfaces are mostly smooth but do show some granularity in the darkened area around AUCTORI and above effigy's head. Planchet flaw noted at base of bust, also visible in the corresponding area of reverse side. Very well struck for the variety and exhibiting complete legends and design motifs, however the bottoms of the date are partially off the flan. Comparable to Taylor's in terms of detail but more completely struck up than that coin, far finer than Ford's (ex Miller) and Perkins', both of which were very nice Fines. Undoubtedly Condition Census for the variety, this coin will soon grace the cabinet of an advanced Connecticut coppers collector.

NEW JERSEY COPPERS



- 1024 **1786 New Jersey copper. Maris 21-N. Rarity-3. VF-20.** 154 grains. A picture-perfect specimen of a NJ "cent" ideal for a type or variety set. Its glossy, ruddy brown surfaces are quite smooth, interrupted by only a few minor marks commensurate with average circulation. The strike is quite bold and well centered for the variety, with no lettering or designs falling off the edge of the coin. A small area of verdigris is noted above IBUS at the rim on the reverse, but this is insignificant in the context of the overall eye appeal of the coin.



- 1025 **1788 New Jersey copper. Maris 50-f. Rarity-2. F-15.** 153 grains. These Head Left NJ coppers are always a challenge to grade, as they are often unevenly struck on planchets that showed some fissures or flaws, not unlike this coin. The golden olive-brown surfaces are somewhat granular, with a few larger planchet flaws, but the remaining detail of the devices is quite bold—most of the horse head, all of the plow, and a bold date are visible. The legends on both sides are clear, and overall this important and very scarce type coin would make a fine representative in a middle grade set of colonials.

MASSACHUSETTS COPPERS



- 1026 **1788 Massachusetts cent. Ryder 11-C. Rarity-5. EF DETAILS (NCS), "Scratched."** Deep golden brown surfaces amazingly free of marks other than extraneous "X" in the obverse near MM, the same "artist" adding additional heavy scratches across the eagle's neck and beneath its sinister wing and beneath the shield on the reverse. Somehow it always seems that the nicest coins are the ones that tend to have intentionally created problems, and the present coin is not an exception. Take away the scratches and the present coin would bring a premium price.

MACHIN'S MILLS AND RELATED HALFPENCE

Sharply Struck 1788 Machin-Connecticut Muling



- 1027 **1788 Machin's Mills halfpenny. Vlack 13-88CT. Machin-Connecticut muling. EF-40.** 130.5 grains. Glossy dark chestnut brown surfaces show areas of lighter brown due to the improper mixing

of metal that also produced the very rough planchet surface at lower left obverse and upper left reverse that has been present since the second this coin was struck. This inherent planchet flaw is in stark contrast to the otherwise stunning quality of the coin—its beautiful color, glossiness, sharpness of strike and general absence of any circulation flaws. Well centered on both sides, while INDE and the date are close to the rim due to the slightly oblong shape of the planchet. Struck from the usual, badly failed state of the obverse die, the fields around GEOR-GIVS badly sunken and the ordinal III nearly worn away due to the mounding of that part of the coin, the result of die failure in that area. In terms of sharpness, this specimen is finer than most other survivors of the variety, such as Ford's multiples, Ringo's, and Taylor's, while a handful have surfaces that lack the texture of this specimen. We foresee intense competition for this beauty from Machin's Mills halfpenny and Connecticut copper collectors alike, as this muling of dies from the two series is a necessary acquisition in both.



- 1028 **GREAT BRITAIN. William III, 1694-1702. Regal halfpenny, 1699.** Third Issue. Error: GVLIELMVS in legend. Laureate, cuirassed bust r. Rv. Britannia seated l. S.3556. **Rare.** Dark brown over very light pitting. About Fine.

COUNTERFEIT BRITISH HALFPENNIES



- 1029 **1731(?) contemporary counterfeit halfpenny muling. George III English obverse, George II English reverse. Choice Very Good.** 149.2 grains. Although the date is nearly invisible, we think the third digit might be a "3" and the final digit is more clearly a fat "1." Similar to Ringo Part I lot 5845, which was a 1731-dated muling like this but clearly from different dies. Like that coin, however, this piece shows die rust and general die failure, especially so on the reverse. Smooth surfaces are dark brown on the obverse, lighter olive-brown on the reverse, and exhibit a few stray marks, including a long old scratch across King George's head.

- 1030 **No Date. Contemporary counterfeit halfpenny. George III English type. Off-center strike. Fine.** 69.4 grains. Struck about 10% off-center on an impossibly thin flan with dark brown, lightly iridescent surfaces that were scratched in the distant past.

EARLY TOKEN ISSUE



- 1031 **1787 Auctori Plebis token. Breen 1147. EF-45 (PCGS).** The typically weakly impressed obverse is closely modeled on Connecticut coppers with the bust plainly modeled after King George II but with the defiant Latin motto *AUCTORI PLEBIS*, by the Authority of the People. Rv. Seated Hope with anchor, globe and crowned British lion, * *INDEP. ET LIBER* *, Independent and Free. The reverse with the date at bottom is outstandingly sharp and full, surfaces are a smooth glossy brown.

Uncirculated 1795 Washington Grate Halfpenny



- 1033 **1795 Washington Grate halfpenny. Breen 1270, Baker 29d, D&H-283a. MS-62 BN (PCGS).** Small Button. Reeded edge. Glossy olive-brown with good overall eye appeal. No serious marks are present, a definite "plus" at the assigned grade level. The strike is crisp and bold for the issue, and while not a great rarity in the conder token series, the demand is such by specialists in the U.S. Colonial Federation period that the scarcity of nice specimens is readily apparent to those who follow the market. The present specimen, though just MS-62 BN in the eyes of PCGS, is among the four finest examples of the issue certified by that firm in the BN designation.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer within the BN designation (MS-64 BN finest).

WASHINGTON PIECES



- 1032 **1783 Washington & Independence cent. Breen 1192 or 1193, Baker 3c or 3d. Large Bust. MS-61 BN (NGC).** Restrike. Edge type not determined; either plain or engrailed. Tan to golden brown surfaces with delicate blue and pink accents. Virtually all design features are about as sharp as could be desired. This restrike is attributed to British coin dealer W.J. Taylor, who is said to have purchased working dies, hubs, and punches from the Soho Mint in Birmingham as part of a quantity of scrap metal. According to Walter Breen Taylor's acquisition included hubs for Washington pieces, from which Taylor had the dies made used to strike the piece offered here. Russell Rulau dates these pieces to 1851.

NGC Census: 2; 5 finer (MS-62 BN finest).

FUGIO CENTS



- 1034 **1787 Fugio cent. Newman 3-D. Rarity-3. Club Rays, United States. VF-30. 153.9 grains.** Glossy chocolate brown surfaces are mostly smooth and attractive, with little granularity to distract the eye, as is often seen on Club Rays Fugios. This piece is not perfect, with a few toned over pin scratches on both sides, but these have blended so well with the overall color of the coin that that they are not overly distracting. A small mark is also noted at rim to left of M on obverse. Here is a sharply struck and desirable specimen of the distinctive Club Rays type.

From the 2007 "C-4" Convention Sale, December 2007, Lot 439.



- 1035 **1787 Fugio cent. Newman 4-E. Rarity-3. Club Rays, Rounded Ends. VF-35 BN (PCGS).** Surfaces are light brown with brassy green tones at the most worn high points of the devices, the fields exhibiting some minor planchet flakiness that is not unusual for the variety. Strike is bold and the coin is overall a very attractive survivor of the Club Rays type, represented by few varieties within the entire Fugio series. Here is a wonderful coin ideal for a mid-grade type or variety set. Probably Newman obverse state B and reverse state A.

Very Rare 1787 Newman 11-A Fugio Cent
UNITED Above STATES



2x photo

a hiatus of nearly five years. As these small accumulations have become dispersed, however, we expect this variety to be harder to locate and less frequently available. We had the good fortune of selling a stunning red and brown specimen (off the market for over three decades) for \$36,800 in our May 2008 Minot Collection sale, while this specimen brought nearly \$15,000 in 2003—we feel a realization somewhat above this figure would be a fair price for this gorgeous, trouble-free coin on auction day. Its strike is bold and complete, with the sun face clearly visible, the stippling of the sundial plain, and much of the horizontal hatching on the letters of MIND YOUR BUSINESS fully formed. The surfaces are lustrous and golden brown and are free from all but the most trivial of inherent granularity, while the high points of the devices are toned a decidedly lighter golden hue. Both sides are struck a trifle off-center with little effect on the designs, the obverse tight to 12:00, while the reverse is tight to 6:00. Struck from Newman's state B of the obverse and state D of the reverse die, the reverse clearly cracked at two places. The astute collector of Fugio Cents will recognize this coin for what it is, a high quality and very rare survivor of an important variety and type in the series, a coin for which one may have to wait years to find in this ever more popular and well-collected series.

Possibly the Newman (1949) obverse plate coin.

From Stack's sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part I, October 2003, Lot 264; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 1036 **1787 Fugio cent. Newman 11-A. Rarity-6. Pointed Rays, United above States. MS-61 BN (NGC).** 161.3 grains. A high quality example of this important and unique type, featuring the reverse with UNITED at 12:00 and STATES at 6:00 of the label, wholly unlike the usual 9:00/3:00 placement of these two all-important words; this reverse die represents the only such occurrence of this orientation of UNITED STATES in the entire series, and is known by less than two dozen specimens, many of them surviving in high grade due to the discovery of 10 to 12 pieces in the Bank of New York Hoard. It seems as though in recent years, the N.11-A variety appears only in multiples, with our sale of the Hain Collection featuring three beautiful examples, and our Ford Sale containing two examples, including this one which is being re-offered after

- 1037 **1787 Fugio cent. Newman 17-S. Rarity-3. VF-30 BN (PCGS).** Light olive tan surfaces are the rule, with some darker tones hugging the legends and devices on this Confederation era copper that definition saw years in circulation. Well struck and relatively well centered, the obverse being a bit tight toward 12:00. A small planchet flaw at 5:00 of the obverse serves to hallmark this coin, as do some marks in and around the ring around 5:00 on the reverse. A pleasing example of this early American cent that will serve ably as either a type coin or a specimen to represent the variety in a more detailed collection.

Misattributed on the PCGS label as being No Cinquefoil, however it is plainly evident that the cinquefoil is present to the right of FUGIO.

U.S. HALF CENTS



- 1038 **1794 Cohen-8, Breen-8. Rarity-5. VF-30.** Only about 35 examples are known of this elusive variety. With only three pieces known in Extremely Fine and none better, this example should fit securely into the condition census. This pleasing example displays olive toning with some lighter tan at the high points. Mild granularity is found but it is even and unobtrusive. The coin is easily identifiable because it is from Die State IV, which has a reverse die break running from the rim through the second T in STATES and terminating in the wreath. This attractive coin should be seriously considered by any half cent variety specialist.

Magnificent Choice Mint State 1796 Cap on Pole Half Cent
One of the First Graded



1039 1796 C-2, B-2a. Rarity-5+. With Pole. MS-63 BN (PCGS). This beautifully centered obverse shows the pole connecting clearly to the cap, LIBERTY widely spaced, date well spaced with the 1 shorter than 796 and appearing a trifle high. A meticulous strike of exceptional evenness shows each strand of hair distinctly and a short but definite doubling on Liberty's chin. The reverse is also fully centered and displaying the diagnostic triple leaf cluster at HALF and the fraction bar slanting upward to right. Border denticulation is unusually complete on both sides, enclosing surfaces

that displays a splendid light brown. A hint of lightest porosity can be discovered left of the date but overall this planchet can only be described as of exceptional quality. The number of examples of this variety in true Mint State is minuscule, making this a coin that would be hard to duplicate, much less outstrip for grade and overall quality. Additional and eloquent confirmation of this reality is to be found in the PCGS Population Report, which lists a single example in MS-63 BN, none finer within the designation.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within the designation. PCGS has also graded one in MS-63 RB, with three graded higher (MS-66 RB finest).

Rare 1796 With Pole Half Cent



2x photo

1040 1796 C-2, B-2a. Rarity-4. With Pole. AG-3. This fabled date has been a numismatic rarity since the early days of U.S. coin collecting, as evidenced by the production of electrotypes as early as the 1860s. The opportunity for collectors to add a genuine 1796 half cent such as this example to their holdings seldom appears and the number that hits the market each year can normally be counted on one hand. The present example is well worn and displays surface porosity. The outline of the bust is clearly evident and more importantly the 96 of the date is bold.

1041 Group of Draped Bust half cents: ☆ 1800. C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. Fine-15; sharpness of VF-25. Evenly porous ☆ 1805. C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. AG-3; sharpness of Good-4, light old polishing ☆ 1805. C-4, B-4. Rarity-2. AG-3; sharpness of Good-4. Porous and cleaned ☆ 1806. C-2, B-1. Rarity-4. Good-4; sharpness of VG-10. Heavily porous, light rim damage ☆ 1808. C-3, B-3. Rarity-1. AG-3; sharpness of VG-8. Heavily abraded, with minor rim damage. All housed in NCS "GENUINE" holders. (Total: 5 pieces)

1042 Selection of Draped Bust half cents: ☆ 1800. C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. Good-6; sharpness of VG-8 with scattered light scratches and small digs but a pleasing appearance overall ☆ 1803. C-3, B-3. Rarity-2. VG-10, lightly porous ☆ 1805. C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. Good-6; sharpness of VG-8. Numerous old scratches visible under magnification. Pleasing medium brown and not unattractive ☆ 1806. C-1, B-3. Rarity-1. Fine-12; sharpness of Fine-15, porous. A couple of old scratches and microscopic porosity, but generally pleasing ☆ 1806. C-4, B-4. Rarity-1. Fine-15; sharpness of VF-20, cleaned, and with a few trivial old scratches. Reverse die rotated about 40% clockwise from normal position ☆ 1807. C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Good-6; sharpness of VG-8, rough with numerous light scratches, nicks and abrasions visible under magnification. Reasonably pleasing at arm's length. All housed in NCS "GENUINE" holders. (Total: 6 pieces)



1043 1802/0 C-2, B-2. Rarity-3. F-12. The 1802 half cent is a known semi-key date in the series and only 1793 and 1796 are scarcer as dates. This date was struck from only one obverse die and all therefore display the interesting 2 over 0 overdate. The present example is medium brown on the obverse and the reverse fields are a trifle darker. There are several rim disturbances but the surfaces are generally smooth and hard. An acceptable example that will fill that difficult hole in your date set.

1044 1802/0 C-2, B-2. Rarity-3. Reverse of 1802. GENUINE (NCS). AG-3; sharpness of Good-6. Damage behind the hair ribbon, porosity and scratches as often found on pieces of this grade. However, 1802 half cents are always in demand.

1045 1803 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. VF-35 (PCGS). Deep golden tan with excellent eye appeal and glossy, hard surfaces—this date is frequently found dark and mildly granular. Just a few meaningless marks present under low magnification. A great representative example.

1046 Variety set of 1803 half cents: ☆ C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. VG-7; sharpness of VG-10 with scratches ☆ C-2, B-2. Rarity-4. AG-3; sharpness of Good-6, damaged and corroded ☆ C-3, B-3. Rarity-2. AG-3; sharpness of Good-6, scratches ☆ C-4, B-4. Rarity-3. AG-3. All contained in NCS "GENUINE" holders. (Total: 4 pieces)

1047 1803 C-2, B-2. Rarity-4. GENUINE (NCS). Good-6; sharpness of VG-10. A corrosion spot at the bust, and several fine scratches. Light porosity over most of the surface. All major design details remain clear and the piece is evenly struck.

1048 Grouping of 1804 half cents. All different Cohen numbers: ☆ C-1, B-1. Rarity-3. Good-4. A few scattered nicks and marks ☆ C-5, B-4. Rarity-4. AG-3; Sharpness of Good-4, but a little rough ☆ C-6, B-6. Rarity-2. VG-8; sharpness of VG-10, but microscopically porous with a few minor scratches ☆ C-8, B-7. Rarity-1. Manley State 6.0, "Scarce." VG-8. A few minor spots ☆ C-9, B-8. Rarity-2. Manley State 4.0, "Scarce." Good-4. A few old scratches ☆ C-10, B-9. Rarity-1. Good-6; sharpness of VG-8, but rim damage at 9:00 ☆ C-11, B-12. Rarity-2. Fine-15; sharpness of VF-25, but porous and with a few light scratches ☆ C-12, B-11. Rarity-2. VF-25; sharpness of VF-35, spot removals on obverse ☆ C-13, B-10. Rarity-1. VF-20. Irregularity at the rim, possibly a minor clip. All housed in NCS "GENUINE" holders. A nice run of 1804 varieties, perhaps the most diverse of the early half cent dates in this regard and always popular. (Total: 9 pieces)

1049 1804 C-5, B-4a. Rarity-4. Spiked Chin. EF-45 (PCGS). Deep golden brown with lighter gold undertones. Glossy, hard surfaces show to full advantage the die injury at Liberty's chin that gives rise to the Spiked Chin sobriquet.

Late reverse die state, heavy cracks, one from rim to rim at 11:00 to 5:00, another crack from the rim below the 2 in the denominator upward across that numeral and then to the U of UNITED and around the bases of most of the letters of the legend.



1050 1804 C-7, B-5. Rarity-4. Spiked Chin. GENUINE (NCS). VG-10; sharpness of Fine-12. Manley State 6.0, described as "Extremely Rare." Uniform porosity over the entire surface. A few minor marks include one below the truncation which identifies this specimen.

From Brad Karoleff, 1991; Wally Gilligan; Bowers and Merena's sale of May 1994, Lot 59; Dr. Wallace Lee; Superior's sale of May 2003, Lot 192; Present consignor.

1051 1804 C-12, B-11. Rarity-2. Crosslet 4, No Stems. AU-50. Deep, even brown color with blue and pink iridescent toning present on the reliefs. A few tiny reverse digs at the bottom of the final S in STATES and a series of thin pinscratches within the wreath. Overall, an appealing example of an 1804 half cent.

1052 1804 C-13, B-10. Rarity-1. Plain 4, No Stems. AU-58 (NGC). Chocolate brown toning with much lustre surviving on both surfaces. Most central design features are sharp, but some of the peripheral details show striking softness such as the tops of LI in LIBERTY and the UNI in UNITED, and the fraction numerator. Certainly, among the most distinctive varieties of Draped Bust half cents.

1053 1805 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2-. No Stems. AU-58 BN (NGC). Mostly chocolate brown surfaces with blushes and splashes of faded red and hints of navy blue.

1054 1805 C-3, B-3. Rarity-4. Small 5, Stems. GENUINE (NCS). AG-3; sharpness of Good-4, corroded. Heavily porous over much of the surface, but mostly deep brown with black in the recesses. Weakness at the left center of the reverse is somewhat due to the die state which comes this way. A scarcer variety and always popular.

1055 Quartet of Draped Bust half cents: ☆ 1805. C-4, B-4. Rarity-2. VG-10. A very pleasing half cent for the grade with just a few minor marks. Nicely struck and attractive ☆ 1806. C-4, B-4. Rarity-1. Good-4. Evenly worn, with pleasing deep chocolate brown surfaces. The planchet was thin around about 40% of the circumference and the details are weaker at this point than the grade suggests. Reverse die rotated about 35% clockwise from the correct position ☆ 1807. C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Fine-15 (NGC). Somewhat glossy deep brown with just a few scattered marks ☆ 1808. C-3, B-3. Rarity-1. Fine-12. Some trivial roughness is seen with magnification, but the piece is pleasing to the eye. All housed in NCS "GENUINE" holders, except where noted. (Total: 4 pieces)

1056 1806 C-1, B-3. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC). Medium brown with underlying deep chestnut highlights. Nicely struck on the obverse, faintness at OF on the reverse, a few light marks noted under magnification. A pleasing example of a date that is often found dark and granular.

1057 1807 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC). Deep chocolate brown with soft underlying lustre overall, and with a nuance of faded mint orange around Liberty's portrait. Nicely struck though from lightly stressed dies, with flow lines and other indicators at the periphery. Problem-free and engaging in appearance, a lovely half cent that will add a touch of class to any type set or half cent collection.

1058 1808/7 C-2, B-2. Rarity-3. GENUINE (NGC). VG-8. A few small marks and light, old scratches but mostly smooth medium brown. Evenly struck, with good detail remaining.



1059 1810 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. AU-53 (NGC). Medium brown with good eye appeal and no serious marks to contend with. Nicely struck at the centers, some lightness at the right-hand obverse stars and AMERICA on the reverse.

1060 Trio of attributed, NGC-certified half cents: ☆ 1826 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. AU-55. Spot by third star ☆ 1828 C-2, B-3. Rarity-1. 12 Stars. AU-50 ☆ 1832. C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. AU-50. These are variously chestnut brown to chocolate brown. (Total: 3 pieces)

1061 Trio of attributed half cents: ☆ 1828 C-2, B-3. Rarity-1. 12 Stars. EF-40, old cleaning ☆ 1849 C-1, B-4. Rarity-2-. EF-40, light scratch ☆ 1854 C-1, B-2. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN. This last piece has a couple of hairline marks noted above the 12th star. An eye-catching group toned variously tan to chestnut brown. (Total: 3 pieces)

1062 Trio of attributed PCGS-certified half cents, each grading AU-58: ☆ 1828 C-3, B-2. Rarity-1. 13 Stars. Mostly chocolate brown with traces of fiery red in the protected areas ☆ 1833 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Intermingled chestnut brown and chocolate brown on lustrous surfaces. Die alignment about 200° rather than 180° as usually seen ☆ 1850 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2-. Tan surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



1063 1833 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN PL (NGC). A beautifully reflective Gem with exceptional eye appeal that makes one reach for a loupe to determine whether or not this is a Proof! Deep golden brown with chocolate depths to the fields and frosty electric blue highlights on the devices. Sharply struck with all the intended design details brought out to their fullest. No 1833 half cent has been graded finer within the PL designation in any color rating by NGC!

NGC Census: 1; none finer in the PL designation.

Breen's Die State IV, obverse cracks, reverse clash marks.

1064 Pair of NGC-certified half cents: ☆ 1834 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN ☆ 1851 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN. Each has chestnut brown toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

1065 Pair of lustrous NGC-certified half cents: ☆ 1835 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-63 BN. Mostly chestnut brown with "flashes" of fiery red around the stars ☆ 1849 C-1, B-4. Rarity-2-. Large Date. Chocolate brown overall with faint violet highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

1066 Pair of attributed late-date half cents, each is NGC-certified as MS-63 BN: ☆ 1849 C-1, B-4. Rarity-2-. Chocolate brown with hints of pink and blue ☆ 1850 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2-. Tan surfaces with pink and blue accents. (Total: 2 pieces)

1067 1850 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2-. MS-63 BN (PCGS). A lovely, lustrous specimen. Mostly violet-brown surfaces with traces of fiery red in the protected areas. Very conservatively graded in our opinion.

1068 Pair of NGC-certified late-date half cents: ☆ 1850 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2-. MS-62 BN. Chestnut brown overall with hints of blue and violet ☆ 1855 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-63 RB. About 40% mint red fading to tan. Warm navy blue highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

1069 Trio of NGC-certified late-date half cents, all MS-63 BN: ☆ 1851 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Chocolate brown with "flashes" of faded red at the borders ☆ 1853 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Brown overall with pale violet highlights ☆ 1855 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Chocolate brown surfaces with hints of pink and blue. (Total: 3 pieces)

1070 NGC-certified late-date half cent pair, each piece grading MS-64 BN: ☆ 1853 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Chestnut brown ☆ 1855 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. Golden brown. (Total: 2 pieces)



1071 1855 C-1, B-1. Rarity-1. MS-65 BN (NGC). Deep golden tan with subdued lustre and pale blue highlights. Sharply presented at the centers with some weakness at the dentils as typical for the date.

1072 1855 C-1, Br-1. Rarity-1. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Generous amounts of frosty mint orange mingle with subdued golden tan surface highlights. Nicely struck for the date and design type with good overall eye appeal. Some deep toning areas and some scattered flecks are noted on the reverse.

1073 Pair of NGC-certified half cents: ☆ 1856 C-1, B-2a. Rarity-1. MS-64 BN. Olive brown with pale blue accents ☆ 1857 C-1, B-1. Rarity-2. MS-62 BN. Chestnut brown surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

U.S. LARGE CENTS

Spectacular Virtual Gem 1793 Chain AMERICA Cent

Pedigreed to 1866



1074 1793 Sheldon-3. Rarity-3-. Chain AMERICA. MS-64 BN (NGC).

An exceptionally well-pedigreed and superbly preserved specimen of our first large cent type, displaying the head of a youthful Liberty with wildly flowing hair, the motto LIBERTY above distinguishing by a notably high R rising well above E and T. This reverse adapted the circle of links that had provided the major reverse device of the 1787 Fugio cents to symbolize the hoped-for close union of the 13 original states. The engraver had now mastered spacing sufficiently to include the entire national designation UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. This exceptional cent boasts deep glossy chocolate brown surfaces with tantalizing golden and deep blue undertones and strong reverse lustre. The advanced die state results in appealing, radial die lines and the bold die clash of the reverse chain is visible around Liberty's face. The boldness of the strike results in superbly detailed hair, facial features and chain. Careful examination under a glass reveals a tiny vertical nick in left obverse field, a few minuscule rim bumps, tiny spot of foreign material sitting atop the coin at sixth hair strand that is easily removable. Few Chain cents of any variety approach this coin for outstanding sharpness, visual appeal, and overall physical quality.

NGC Census: 2; 3 finer within the designation (MS-66 finest).

Few large cents of any date, type or variety can even approach the history embodied in this particular specimen. This coin first appeared at auction in 1866, and was the first ever photographically plated in any American numismatic auction catalogue and in the first photographic guide to early copper varieties as study and collecting of these fascinating coins intensified. The

1869 Mortimer MacKenzie sale conducted by Edward Cogan ("the English Daddy of the American Coin Trade") was the first to use photography for its illustrations—a technological triumph and a monumental leap ahead in the production of numismatic auction catalogues in the U.S. The Crosby-Levick plate, an illustration of the 12 known obverse dies used on 1793 cents and their 10 reverse mates, was the standard guide for this inaugural year of U.S. Mint copper coinage until Sylvester Crosby revisited familiar ground in 1896. The Levick Plate, published in the April 1869 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, featured this coin as the image of obverse 2. This piece was formerly in the Ted Naftzger and T. James Clarke collections. This coin appeared in Del Bland's Condition Census for its variety as sixth best in the highly distinctive "Early American Coppers" style EF-45, although he noted finer specimens then impounded in private collections and the Earle-French-Clapp coin in the American Numismatic Society cabinet. In the NGC Census, three Chain cents have been graded finer, with MS-66 being the finest graded. Chain cents if found at all, are generally found well-circulated, frequently corroded and showing evidence of their adventures over two centuries. Few active in collecting the United States series can recall when a Chain cent was not a major dream, even if their collecting specialty has zeroed in on early cents, or just the date 1793. Of course a superb quality and well-pedigreed Chain cent ranks high on any determined connoisseur's dream list. The present specimen has been chosen by so many dedicated collectors over the last 200 years and continues to mesmerize even the most jaded collectors with its immaculate preservation and matchless visual appeal.

First offered in Edward Cogan's sale of the Colin Lightbody Collection, December 1866, Lot 536. Lightbody had purchased what would later be known as the Yale University specimen of the Brasher doubloon from W. Elliot Woodward for \$400 two years earlier. The cent passed in

turn to the collection of Mortimer Livingston Mackenzie, then emerging in Edward Cogan's sale of the Mackenzie Collection, the first plated American auction catalogue, June 1869, as Lot 624. Six 1793 cents were included in that historic auction, all pictured on the April 1869 Levick Plate in the American Journal of Numismatics. The coin passed in sequence to L. Bayard Smith, an unknown party, Arthur L. Gray, Ted and Carl Brandts of Celina Coin Company, T. James Clarke. Clarke's cent collection was sold intact to R.E. "Ted" Naftzger in October, 1954. Portions were sold in Abe Kosoff's sale of the T. James Clarke Collection,

April 1956, including this piece as Lot 4. Sold by Stack's to Dorothy Nelson, and sold as part of her collection in Stack's sale of the "TAD" Collection, February 1976, Lot 3. Ed Hipps placed the coin in Steve Ivy's sale of November 1978, Lot 7 to Robert Bender. It surfaced in the 1988 Heritage ANA Auction, August 1988, Lot 3. It was next obtained by Anthony Terranova, Kevin Lipton, Stack's, appearing in American Numismatic Rarities first sale, the Classics Sale of July 2003, Lot 105 and is now offered once again in 2008.

Exceptional Choice AU 1793 Chain America Cent

Sheldon-4, Rarity-3

Among Finest Seen by PCGS



1075 1793 S-4. Rarity-3. Chain, AMERICA. AU-58 (PCGS). Period after LIBERTY and date. Glossy brown with some tobacco highlights. A truly pleasing example of this rare and popular issue from the first year of coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, certainly among the nicest seen by the present writer. Careful examination reveals hard, somewhat glossy surfaces with no real disturbances; the only surface marks picked up by the unaided eye are two tiny marks below the T in UNITED on the reverse. The reverse chain of 14 links celebrates the unity of the 14 United States at the time of issue. Only one example of this variety has been certified finer than the present

beauty by PCGS, that coin called MS-65 BN! While perhaps not the incredible beauty that coin must be, we do note that the present coin stands head and shoulders above the vast majority of specimens of Sheldon-4 currently available to today's collectors. We expect you would need to go to a museum or a very advanced early copper collection to find an example of this date even remotely close in eye appeal and surface quality. While the meek may inherit the earth, they will have no place on the bidding floor once the frenzied activity begins for this beautiful Chain cent.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer within the designation (MS-65 BN).

- 1076 Quartet of large cents:** ☆ 1793 S-5. Rarity-4. Wreath. AG Details (NCS). "Damaged." Deep chocolate brown with heavy depressions and planchet corrosion ☆ 1794 S-unattributed. Fair Details (NCS). "Scratched." Reverse worn smooth with no salient detail for the present writer to hang his attribution cap on ☆ 1807 S-276. Rarity-1. EF-40 Details (ANACS). "Corroded-Cleaned." Medium golden brown, obverse scratch through Liberty's lower tresses, LIBERTY faint with just the L present ☆ 1812 S-291. Rarity-2. EF-45 Details. (ANACS) "Corroded-Scratched." Deep golden tan with mahogany highlights, some scaling and detritus on both sides. Reverse die aligned at 170° instead of the usual 180°. Deep chocolate brown with some lighter high points on the obverse, reverse medium golden brown with heavy detritus in the recessed areas. (Total: 4 pieces)

Near-Gem 1793 Wreath, Vine & Bars Large Cent



2x photo

- 1077 1793 S-9. Rarity-2. Wreath. Horizontal Stem, Large Round Bow, Vine and Bars. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** A splendid strike and a planchet of exceptional quality combine to present perfect border beading and an absolute wealth of fine detail on both sides. The horizontal stem is parallel to 93 in the date, and the reverse bow is huge and bean-shaped to define this highly distinctive variety. Die State III shows faint die clash of the wreath before Liberty's perfectly detailed face, crisp date and LIBERTY. The reverse wreath is intricate and wonderfully sharp, the legend full with early die cracks in AMERICA extending from the rim through R to the wreath, another links rim to CA and the right stem and ribbon end. This near-Gem's smooth medium brown surfaces are a wonderful complement to its outstanding strike. Closest study under magnification reveals a patch of reverse micro-porosity below the right wreath, which is of little importance considering the overall stunning visual impact of this extraordinary cent. A coin notable for its outstanding condition, strike, and richness of detail. The rarity rating shown is for the variety. The rarity for grade is, needless to say, substantially greater. A cent which will attract close attention as a breathtaking example of an historic date, a major type, and a significant variety.

PCGS Population: 11; 8 finer within the designation (MS-69 BN finest).



- 1078 1793 S-9. Rarity-2. Wreath. VG-8.** The Wreath cent was a short lived type which replaced the then unpopular Chain cent and was soon after superseded by the Liberty Cap type. As a design style that lasted only several months there is strong collecting pressure on this type. This example ranges in color from medium brown to deep steel brown and has glossy surfaces. Some porosity is noted, but this is rather light and a few ancient rim bruises are found. A respectable representation of this popular one year type.

Desirable 1793 Liberty Cap Cent Sheldon-13, Low Rarity-4



2x photo

- 1079 1793 S-13. Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. G-6 (PCGS) (CAC).** Deep golden tan with distinctive olive highlights, especially around the devices and peripheral legends. Well worn though not heavily marked, but we note some faint micro granularity and a few scattered contact marks on both sides, the most egregious is a faint, old scratch that extends on slight upward arc from the R in AMERICA across ENT of the denomination. A far finer example of the date and grade combination than our description implies, and worth a generous bid.



- 1080 **1794 S-72. Rarity-2. Head of 1795 VG-10 (PCGS).** Medium chocolate brown with strong design elements for the assigned grade, especially on the reverse where VG-10 seems conservative. Scattered marks present, old gouge at top of Liberty's head beneath E in LIBERTY, another small mark behind Miss Liberty's eye, other scattered surface dings on both sides. The overall appeal is substantial for a well-circulated coin, and the mentioned marks are far less intrusive than our description suggests.

- 1081 **1795 S-77. Rarity-3. Plain Edge. VG-10 (PCGS).** Deep chocolate brown with distinctive olive tones, some lighter brown toning on the reverse. Some micro granularity present on both sides under low magnification, with some clinging detritus in certain reverse design elements, most noticeably around the bottom of the wreath. Weakly struck in places, with sharp details in other areas. A pleasing example of the date and grade combination.



- 1082 **1796 S-83. Rarity-4. Liberty Cap. G-6 (PCGS).** Chocolate brown with golden brown high points. Well worn, as the grade suggests, but not heavily marked. Some faint micro granularity can be seen under low magnification though it is not serious enough to push away a potential bidder. Low grade but still choice in appearance.



- 1083 **1796 S-87. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. VF-30.** Deep olive surfaces display even porosity but no deep pitting or verdigris. The strike is bold with just a touch of softness at the final digit of the date. A presentable representative of this final year of the Liberty Cap type.

- 1084 **1796 S-110. Rarity-3. Reverse of '94 G-6 (PCGS).** Deep golden tan with some mahogany highlights. A few faint marks noted under magnification, with the only serious mark a soft reverse rim bruise at 3:00. Some central reverse weakness present, not unusual for the variety.



- 1085 **1796 S-114. Rarity-5. Reverse of '97. G-4 (PCGS).** Deep olive-brown with a slightly lighter appearance on the high points. Well-worn but not heavily marked; a few tiny tics are seen on the obverse, and we note two slightly more substantial marks in the reverse wreath, one at the viewer's left ribbon, another diagonal mark in the wreath to the left of all ONE. A rare variety in a solid collectable grade.

- 1086 **1796 S-117. Rarity-5+. Reverse of '97 Fair-2 (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with olive tones. Well-worn, as might be suspected from the assigned grade, though the central details and some of the peripheral details bespeak a finer grade, especially on the reverse. Scattered marks present, again, mainly relegated to the reverse. A scarce variety in a grade that should satisfy a new adventurer in the realm of early large cents.



- 1087 **1797 S-128. Rarity-3-. Reverse of '97, Stems. VF-35 (PCGS).** Deep chocolate brown with decided olive and rose highlights. Scattered faint ticks and other small marks come to light under low magnification, but without a loupe the surfaces appear downright choice. Nicely struck with plenty of design elements visible on both sides. Heavy obverse die breaks noted, one from the dentils at 5:00 upward across Liberty's bust, another from the dentils at 7:00 horizontally across Liberty's lowest curls to the top of the 9 in the date. The popular M/E variety, AMERICA first punched in the dies AEERICA, the first E then overpunched with a M. Definitely a Draped Bust large cent that will see spirited bidding activity.

Extraordinary 1797 Mint Error



- 1088 **1797 S-140. Rarity-1. Triple strike error. AG-3,** but porous. The attribution is believed correct, but given the multiple strikings and surface quality confirmation is recommended. A dramatic mint error that appears to have been initially struck well off-center on a defective planchet, as traces of Liberty's bust are seen on the lower left reverse where UNITED should be, the lower left reverse quadrant has an attached lamination which appears to have been folded over for the subsequent two strikes. The next two strikes were approximately on center with enough rotation to cause lettering to be weak in areas, but Liberty's head is clearly outlined and the wreath and most of the lettering present on the reverse. Surface quality is black olive with uniformly rough patina. A pair of shallow scratches are noted on the reverse, one down from T(ES), the other down from OF.



- 1089 **1798 S-166. Rarity-1. 2nd Hair Style. EF-16 (PCGS).** An excellent representative example of the date and grade combination. Deep chocolate brown with olive highlights, some mahogany highlights in the reverse protected areas. Glossy to the unaided eye, surfaces still fairly hard under low magnification though we do note a scattered tic here or there. Readily recognizable variety with a heavy arcing die crack on the reverse that runs from the dentils below the second 0 in the fraction upward across the wreath and then through the E in UNITED to the dentils above that letter. Undeniably choice for the assigned grade.



- 1090 **1798 S-174. Rarity-2. 2nd Hair Style. EF-40 (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with olive highlights. Sharp and without problems to the unaided eye though low magnification reveals some scattered tics and a touch of surface roughness, particularly in Miss Liberty's hair strands. Sharp and attractive enough to warrant the EF-40 grade.



- 1091 **1798 S-179. Rarity-1. Second Hair Style. VF-25 (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with good overall eye appeal, close-up examination reveals a few tiny marks, none of them visible to the unaided eye, though we note some old red scale in tiny restricked areas, chiefly on the obverse. Second Hair style, extra curl at Liberty's shoulder. A nice coin despite a few minor drawbacks. Worthy of in-person examination; we are confident this specimen will bring a strong price for the variety.

Die Alignment: 250°, E in States points to 11:00 rather than 12:00.



- 1092 **1798 S-184. Rarity-1. EF-45 (NGC).** Chestnut brown to chocolate brown. Struck on a hard planchet. Reverse die heavily clashed. Die chips visible at top serif of 7. Tiny die flaws in front of neck and behind head. This piece seems to best fit the description of Breen's Die State III. Probably on the roster of the top 25 examples of the die combination, and hence worth a generous bid from a specialist.

Famous 1799/8 Large Cent Rarity



2x photo

- 1093 **1799/8 S-188. Rarity-4. VG-10 (PCGS) (CAC).** A deep chocolate brown example of this famous rarity, a date that has been held in high regard since the early days of collecting in the 19th century. Scattered tiny surface marks present, though none immediately draw the unaided eye. The central detail is strong for the date, suggestive of a higher grade. The CAC sticker is "right on" in this case, as the present rarity should please any specialist in early U.S. large cents.



- 1094 **1800 S-199. Rarity-4. F-12 (PCGS).** Medium golden tan high points against deeper olive tan surfaces. Choice for the grade with substantial eye appeal, no serious marks present to the unaided eye; nothing serious appears under low magnification. Choice for the grade with reverse details that approach a finer level. Diagnostic reverse die above F in OF. A scarce variety in a high collectable grade.

- 1095 **1800 S-205. Rarity-4. F-15 (PCGS).** Deep golden brown surfaces with lighter highlights, particularly on the reverse. Modestly circulated but with plenty of crisp design detail still present. Low magnification reveals scattered marks and a patch or two of faint micro granularity, but the unaided eye appeal is substantial for the present coin.

Attractive AU 1802 Large Cent

Sheldon-228 1/000 Reverse

Among Five Finest Seen by PCGS



- 1096 1802 S-228. **Rarity-2. 1/000 AU-50 (PCGS).** Deep olive-brown with exceptional eye appeal and strong design details. Other than some faint clash marks, low magnification reveals no marks or surface roughness worthy of our attention. The popular variety with the reverse fraction 1/000. Not a rare variety, but certainly one that will draw its fair share of attention owing to the overall quality and exceptional eye appeal presented here.

PCGS Population: 1; 4 finer (MS-63 finest).



- 1097 1802 S-231. **Rarity-1. EF-45 (NGC).** Deep golden brown with some lighter highlights in places. Fairly smooth and somewhat glossy surfaces hold up well to careful magnified scrutiny, with only a few scattered tics to be found after a diligent search. A sharp design elements present on both sides. Diagnostic obverse crack extends from the R of LIBERTY through the base of the adjoining T, then underlining the following Y, arcing from there to a point in the dentils at 4:00. Some reverse striking weakness at STA, not unusual for the variety. Undeniably choice with the potential to bring a substantial price when it crosses the auction block.



- 1098 1802 S-232. **Rarity-1. Breen Die State VII. AU-53 (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with some chocolate highlights. Underlying lustre and gloss adds to the overall appeal of this attractive Draped Bust large cent. Low magnification reveals clash marks as well as a few scattered contact marks on both sides, with the only obvious mark a small diagonal flaw in the obverse field at 4:00; no other marks assault the unaided eye. Undeniably choice and worthy of inclusion in a burgeoning large cent collection or an advanced U.S. type set.



- 1099 1802 S-232. **Rarity-1. VF-25 (PCGS).** Medium chocolate brown with some deeper highlights. Strong central design elements present despite the modest circulation; low magnification reveals a few well-hidden marks, none of which need discussion owing to their well-camouflaged location. Diagnostic reverse rim cud above ATE, an occurrence that adds a touch of flair to the present coin in the writer's opinion. Choice for the grade.



- 1100 1802 S-237. **Rarity-2. EF-40 (PCGS).** Hard and glossy deep chocolate brown with a scattering of tiny tics when seen through a glass, mainly on the obverse; the unaided eye sees nothing but undisturbed surfaces and the collector within reacts accordingly. Nicely struck and choice for the grade. Premium quality requires premium bids.

Choice AU 1803 Large Cent

Sheldon-249, 100/000 Variety



- 1101 1803 S-249. **Rarity-2. 100/000 AU-55 BN (NGC).** Deep chocolate brown with some retained lustre in the protected areas. Surfaces chiefly glossy and hard though we note a few faint marks and a few minor patches of planchet roughness, these relegated to the reverse legends. An exceptional coin with plenty of arms-length eye appeal, none of which fades under low magnification. One of the popular "Mumps" varieties, the designation given for the die break beneath Miss Liberty's chin. Sharp details present on both sides. Popular and unusual fraction variety with the fraction first punched into the die as 1/000, with denominator corrected by punching a 1 over the first 0. Amateur work preserved here on a high-quality and equally high-grade specimen, a coin that probably fits somewhere at the low end of the Condition Census for the variety. This piece should fare well even under the extreme grading measures of the EAC organization.



- 1102** 1803 S-249. **Rarity-2. 100/000 VF-30 (PCGS).** The popular variety with reverse fraction as 1/000, then corrected to 1/100. Deep olive-brown surfaces with chestnut highlights. Strong design elements present and decent gloss to the surfaces, a few stray marks noted for accuracy.

PCGS Population: 8; 7 finer within the designated type (MS-64 finest).



- 1103** 1803 S-250. **Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Fraction. VF-35 (NGC).** Glossy chocolate brown with some golden tan highlights. An exceptional coin to the unaided eye, with just a few tics visible. Low magnification reveals a little planchet roughness at Miss Liberty's neck, though, more than likely the roughness was in the planchet when struck. All told, the present coin has strong details and exceptional eye appeal, especially for the assigned grade.



- 1104** 1803 S-251. **Rarity-2. Small Date, Small Fraction. VF-25 (PCGS).** Medium olive-brown with some mahogany tones in the protected areas. Worn from a dutiful stay in circulation, but not heavily marked; indeed, the only marks of note seen by the unaided eye and a few small depressions in the obverse field by Miss Liberty's chin. Low magnification reveals a few scattered marks and a patch or more of faint granularity. A pleasing coin.



- 1105** 1803 S-258. **Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC).** Mostly tan surfaces with blushes of chocolate brown on the high points. Much frosty lustre survives in the fields, somewhat subdued by the toning. Breen's Die State III, with the "arc crack" through the 1 in the date and Liberty's portrait to the rim, but without the die bulge behind the lowest curl. Walter Breen conjectured that a small hoard of Mint State examples was dispersed into numismatic channels in the past, presumably in the 1850s or later, by which time coin collecting had become a popular pastime. It seems likely that the piece offered here originated from that source.



- 1106** 1803 S-261. **Rarity-2+. Small Date, Large Fraction. EF-45 (PCGS).** Medium chocolate brown with varied mahogany and olive highlights on both sides. An exceptional example lightly circulated but not heavily marked. Indeed, even low magnification fails to reveal a surface detriment worthy of mention. Tell-tale arced die crack on obverse from dentils between 8 and 0 in the date arcing upward across Liberty's shoulder and through her hair, entering the field below the lowest ribbon end and terminating at the dentils at 9:00. A beautiful coin for the grade, one that will easily find a home in a growing large cent collection.

Splendid Choice EF 1804 Large Cent Among 10 Finest Seen by PCGS



2x photo

- 1107** 1804 S-266. **Rarity-2. EF-45 (PCGS).** Glossy olive-brown with strong underlying lustre and impressive design elements. A few light surface tics are noted, though the overall quality is fine enough to eliminate such tiny nuisances when bidding strategy is formed. Late die state with rim cud over RTY on obverse, another cud atop MERIC on reverse. Reverse die aligned at about 150° rather than the normal 180°. An exceptional example, and reportedly "VF-35 Ed. Frossard at Fine," as listed in Breen's large cent *Encyclopedia* (2000). Not a great rarity though the great demand placed on the date over the years makes it seem as such. Regardless of the actual rarity, we can attest that a specimen of the date in as fine state of preservation as offered here is indeed *rare* and will be viewed and enjoyed by all interested viewers. Indeed, the present beauty is among the 10 finest examples of the date certified thus far by PCGS. An exceptional opportunity is about to cross the auction block.

PCGS Population: 5; 5 finer (MS-63 BN finest).

Popular 1804 Large Cent Rarity



2x photo

- 1108 1804 S-266. Rarity-2. VF-30 (PCGS) (CAC).** Deep chocolate brown with lighter high points. Exceptional eye appeal is the order of the day, as the central devices are still fairly sharp and no serious marks are present to the unaided eye. Indeed, other than a trifling amount of surface roughness, no detrimental marks of any size, shape, or form appear under low magnification. Many 1804 large cents have come down to today's collecting community in well-worn grades or with heavy surface roughness or other problems, but we are pleased to report the present example of this highly desirable key date is essentially problem-free to the unaided eye. Early die state, no cuds formed.

Nice Uncirculated 1805 Large Cent

Sheldon-267, Blunt 1



2x photo

- 1109 1805 S-267. Blunt 1. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN (PCGS).** Somewhat glossy olive-brown with some golden brown highlights. Nicely struck from clashed dies, no serious surface disturbances save a few tiny ticks in the field before Miss Liberty's face, those chiefly noticeable under low magnification. Among the dozen finest 1805 large cents certified within the BN category by PCGS, and respectable as such. A nice coin that would make a great addition to an advanced U.S. type set or a high-quality large cent collection.

PCGS Population: 7; 5 finer within the designation (MS-65 BN finest).



- 1110 1806 S-270. Rarity-1. EF-45 (NGC).** Soft golden tan with endearing eye appeal. Scattered marks become apparent under low magnification. Sharp and appealing.

Impressive MS-63 1807 "Comet" Cent
Sheldon-271



2x photo

- 1111 1807 S-271. Rarity-1. Comet. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Various golden brown to chocolate brown with hints of fiery red surviving on the reverse despite the BN designation on the PCGS label. Struck on a hard planchet. Breen's Die State V, with bold "comet" feature, and many clash marks around Liberty's portrait that become conspicuous under low magnification. The horizontal die crack on Liberty's neck is at an earlier stage than the specimen illustrated for Die State V in Walter Breen's large cent *Encyclopedia*; it has reached to the boundary of Liberty's hair, but does not extend into the hair. Although S-271 isn't a particularly scarce variety overall, PCGS has certified just a handful of 1807 "Comet" cents as MS-63 or finer.

PCGS Population: 2; 5 finer within the "Comet" designation (MS-65 RB finest).



- 1112 1807/6 S-273. Rarity-1. Large 7. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium chocolate brown with olive highlights. Choice for the grade with strong central details and no serious marks present, with surfaces that hold up remarkably well to careful magnified scrutiny. A pleasing example of the final overdate in the Draped Bust series. Sharpness and quality finer than the assigned grade in places, but that's a call you will make once you have viewed this attractive large cent.

- 1113 Trio of attributed large 19th-century large cents**, all different design types: ☆ 1808 S-279. Rarity-1. VF-30, porous ☆ 1816 N-6. Rarity-2 EF-40. Obverse rim bruise at 2:00 ☆ 1847 N-10. Rarity-3. AU-50. Frosty surfaces. Hairline mark above E in CENT. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1809 Large Cent

Sheldon-280

The Eliasberg Coin



2x photo

- 1114 1809 S-280. Rarity-2. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with a noticeable amount of faded mint orange among the obverse stars. Some striking weakness in that area, not unusual for the date, though most of the design elements are fairly crisp. Low magnification reveals some scattered tiny tics, mainly on the obverse; they are essentially invisible to the unaided eye. As noted in the Bowers and Merena Eliasberg catalogue: "This is possibly the coin offered by the Chapman brothers in their 1895 sale of the Richard B. Winsor Collection, although the plates from that catalogue are not clear enough for positive identification." Only two examples of this date have been certified finer than the present specimen within any color designation by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer within any designation (MS-64 BN finest).

From Bowers and Merena's / Stack's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 532.

BID WITH STACK'S ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB
www.stacks.com



- 1115 **1809 S-280. Rarity-2. VF-35 (PCGS).** A nice medium chocolate brown Classic Head cent. The surfaces are fairly hard and essentially undisturbed by marks of consequence. A common variety that is seldom found this nice in *any* grade.

- 1116 **1810/09 S-281. Rarity-1. VF-25 (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with chocolate overtones. No serious marks and the surfaces are free of the minor porosity that often accompanies examples of the date.

Impressive AU 1811/0 Large Cent

Sheldon-286



2x photo

- 1117 **1811/0 S-286. Rarity-3. AU-50 (PCGS).** Deep chocolate brown surfaces present a challenge to anyone seeking an extraneous mark; low magnification and diligent study refuses to reveal a mark worthy of mention. Slightly off center to the viewer's left, not unusual for this moderately scarce and popular overdate. The strike is bold at the centers with some peripheral weakness, particularly in the left-hand stars. Some faint planchet granularity, typical for the date, is noted for accuracy though even under low magnification its effect is minimal. About as nice as this popular overdate comes in a PCGS holder; that firm has certified just five examples of the date at AU-50 or finer, none above AU-55. An exceptional opportunity to obtain an unusually attractive and exceptionally pleasing example for your advanced large cent or type set collection.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer within the overdate designation (AU-55 finest).

- 1118 **1811 S-287. Rarity-2. F-12 (PCGS).** Deep golden tan with some chocolate brown highlights. A pleasing example of the date, an issue that is often found on porous, dark planchets. The present specimen exhibits a few widely scattered faint marks when viewed under low magnification, though none of them are worthy enough for individual description. A nice example of the date, one that would make a solid contribution to a beginner's large cent collection.



- 1119 **1812 S-290. Rarity-1. Small Date. EF-45 (NGC).** An exceptional dark brown example of the date, superbly struck and nicely centered with strong and complete dentils on the obverse but with some lightness of dentilation at the top of the reverse. Low magnification reveals a few light marks, but the overall quality is substantial for the grade and design type. Don't miss this one!



- 1120 **1812 S-290. Rarity-1. Small Date. VF-35 (PCGS) (CAC).** A visually exceptional example of the date and grade combination, a pleasing dark golden tan specimen with chocolate brown and mahogany highlights. A few light marks become apparent under low magnification, as should be expected from a coin that spent a considerable amount of time in commerce, though none of the marks are available to the unaided eye. Choice for the grade.

- 1121 **1814 S-294. Rarity-1. Crosslet 4. EF-40.** Chocolate brown surfaces. Hard planchet. Very slightly off center, although the obverse dentilation is complete all the way around; on the reverse, the dentilation is either faded or missing from about 10:00 to 2:00. The obverse has a somewhat glossy appearance due to waxing. An attractive and desirable example coined during the final year of the popular Classic Head design type.



- 1122 **1814 S-294. Rarity-1. Crosslet 4. VF-30 (PCGS).** Deep chocolate brown surfaces with superb overall appearance for the assigned grade. Indeed, the sharpness and boldness of detail in the present specimen bespeaks a much finer grade. Some faint scattered marks present under low magnification, the only one of these visible to the unaided eye a small gouge above the first 1 in the date at Liberty's truncation. That particular mark has long since toned over and is negligible even when the viewer knows its location. We suspect bidding activity on this lot will bear out the quality we describe.

Choice Uncirculated 1814 Large Cent
Sheldon-295, Plain 4



2x photo

- 1123 **1814 S-295. Rarity-1. Plain 4. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Deep golden tan highlights mingle with varied chocolate and chestnut hues on both sides. Nicely impressed at the centers with some peripheral weakness as typical for the date. Prolonged magnified scrutiny provides no marks of distinction and the unaided eye appeal is also excellent. A nice example from the final year of the design type.



- 1124 **1814 S-295. Rarity-1. Plain 4. MS-60 BN (NGC).** Lustrous deep chocolate brown with exceptional eye appeal and a strike to match. Perfectly centered with bold design elements on both sides.

- 1125 **Quartet of attributed large cents with dates spanning more than three decades:** ☆ 1818 N-7. Rarity-1. AU-53 (NGC). Chocolate brown ☆ 1831 N-6. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC). Chocolate brown ☆ 1846 N-9. Rarity-2. AU-50 (NGC). Chestnut brown with faint navy blue highlights ☆ 1854 N-25. Rarity-3. AU-53 (PCGS). Olive-brown toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1126 **Pair of NGC-certified large cents that likely originated from the celebrated Randall Hoard:** ☆ 1819 N-9. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN. Chocolate brown with pale blue highlights ☆ 1820 N-13. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN. Chestnut brown. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1127 **1820 Newcomb-13. Rarity-1. MS-60 BN.** Glossy brown fields with some pale blue iridescent overtones. The obverse shows the typical circular die crack through the stars for this variety. Good hard surfaces which add greatly to the eye appeal. The reverse shows one central carbon spot, otherwise the coin is quite decent.
From our sale of March 15-17, 1979, Lot 1868.

Rare 1821 Proof Cent



2x photo

- 1128 **1821 N-1. Rarity-6. Proof-60 BN (PCGS).** Excellent centering with full dentilation on both the obverse and reverse. Predominantly golden brown surfaces with pink and blue accents. Traces of fiery red can be seen on the reverse despite the BN label designation. Most design features are very bold as one would expect on a Proof. A scattering of contact marks can be seen consistent with the grade. The fields are *not* mirrorlike on this specimen. Walter Breen reports about a dozen Proofs from the N-1 die combination in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*. PCGS has certified 1821 cents as Proof just seven times over a time span of more than two decades; this averages just one grading event every three years or so.

- 1129 **1825 N-10. Rarity-3. AU-50 (NGC).** Pleasing medium brown with traces of lustre around the devices in the most protected regions. A few mild spots are seen on the reverse. A few shallow scrapes are seen in the right field, around the stars, but these are old and have toned over nicely.

- 1130 **1826 N-1. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC).** Deep golden brown with mahogany highlights. The unaided eye enjoys bold central details and good eye appeal, while low magnification reveals some scattered tics and perhaps some faint patches of textural roughness. Obverse die cud above star 6.

1131 1831 N-6. Rarity-1. Large Letters. AU-55 (PCGS). Glossy golden brown with some chocolate highlights. Sharp and appealing with strong underlying lustre and surfaces that hold up well to magnified scrutiny and reveal no marks of merit. Definitely choice for the grade.

1132 Pair of lustrous Matron Head issues: ☆ 1832 N-3. Rarity-1. MS-61 BN (PCGS) ☆ 1833 N-6. Rarity-1. MS-62 BN (NGC). Each exhibits intermingled chestnut brown and chocolate brown toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

1133 Pair of attributed large cents, both NGC-certified: ☆ 1835 N-1. Rarity-1. MS-61 BN. Pleasing tan overall with blushes of navy blue ☆ 1850 N-7. Rarity-2. MS-64 BN. Chocolate brown surfaces, with delicate pink and blue accents. (Total: 2 pieces)



1134 1837 N-13. Rarity-2. Plain Hair Cord, Head of '38. MS-64 RB (PCGS). A lustrous specimen with more red than brown. A few light marks become apparent under low magnification though the unaided eye appeal is substantial for the grade. Undeniably fine overall.

Choice Proof 1838 Large Cent

Newcomb-11

Ex Garrett Collection



2x photo

1135 1838 N-11, 13. Rarity-6. Proof-64 RD (PCGS). An impressive array of fiery sunset orange graces both sides of this reflective beauty, with a dusting of faint rose and blue on the high points. Not as boldly impressed as one would imagine for a copper Proof, probably a fault of the dies rather than the manufacturing process. A few faint marks are noted, though just a tiny tic near the first star and a toning spot in the dentils at star 2 greet the unaided eye. We note some detritus in places in the reverse wreath. In his 1988 *Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen expostulated a figure of “about 12 Proofs of Newcomb-11” were extant at the time. Now, some 20 years later, the population has probably not increased dramatically. Indeed,

the present Proof is the finest of the date certified within the RD designation by PCGS; we note a Proof-65 RB specimen as the only finer Proof of the date seen by PCGS. The Garrett specimen was listed by Breen in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proofs 1722-1977* as the eighth specimen of 10 Proofs of the date then enumerated. No further provenance for the coin was given in the Garrett catalogue. An issue that appears only occasionally at public auction so be prepared to bid quickly and heartily if you intend to take this beauty home.

From Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, November 1979, Lot 175.

Rare Proof-64 1838 Cent
Newcomb-11, 13 Variety



2x photo

- 1136 1838 N-11, 13. **Rarity-6. Proof-64 BN (PCGS)**. An attractive specimen having frosty devices. The fields are reflective, but not deeply so; perhaps the reflectivity is partially subdued by the warm toning. Although most of the central design features are as bold as could be desired, softness is noted at some of the obverse stars, most noticeably in positions one through six. Both surfaces have warm olive-brown toning. The obverse exhibits blended gold, pink, and blue iridescent highlights. The reverse displays vivid blue-green and violet iridescence. Walter Breen was aware of only about a dozen Proofs of the N-11, 13 die combination when he wrote his *Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Proof Coins*; perhaps it's reasonable to infer from this that a **Rarity-6** rating would be reasonable. It's worth mentioning that PCGS has certified 1838 cents as Proof on just nine occasions over the years.

Proof 1840 Large Cent
Newcomb-2, High Rarity-6 as Proof



2x photo

- 1137 1840 N-2. **Rarity-6+. Small/Large 18. Proof-62 BN (PCGS)**. Medium to deep chocolate brown with some lighter highlights in places. Boldly struck. Low magnification reveals numerous hairlines and tiny patina spots, probably inactive, chiefly around the date and tip of Liberty's bust. From an unknown but undoubtedly small Proof mintage, perhaps on the order of two dozen or so pieces, with perhaps 15 or so accounted for today. The present specimen is among the four top grades for a Proof of the date certified by PCGS within the BN designation.
PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-64 BN finest).
- 1138 **NGC-certified late-date large cent pair:** ☆ 1840 N-10,11. **Rarity-2. MS-63 BN.** Chocolate brown surfaces ☆ 1856 N-11. **Rarity-1. Upright 5. MS-63 RB.** About 20% faded red deepening to tan. A lustrous and attractive pair. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1139 1845 N-13. **Rarity-2. MS-64 RB (PCGS)**. Deep olive-brown at the obverse center yields to frosty remnants of mint orange at the rim; the reverse is largely frosty mint orange tempered with some deepening olive-brown in the protected areas. Devoid of marks of consequence even when viewed with a loupe. Choice in eye appeal and physical quality.

- 1140 1847 N-16, 38. **Rarity-1. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Lustrous medium brown with rich electric blue wisps on both sides. Boldly struck with no apparent design weakness anywhere. Careful magnified scrutiny reveals a solitary tiny mark on Liberty's cheek; finding another mark of consequence will prove to be a fruitless endeavor. An exceptional specimen that may just as well be called MS-65.



- 1141 1849 N-14. **Rarity-3. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Deep golden brown with wisps of mint orange at the peripheries. Nicely struck with a goodly quotient of eye appeal to back up the assigned grade.

**Rare Proof-64 1849 Cent
Newcomb-30 Variety**



2x photo

- 1142 1849 N-30. **Rarity-6. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Sharply struck in virtually all particulars save for one or two of the obverse stars. The rims are square. The fields and devices are seemingly devoid of any but the most trivial contact marks. Both surfaces have warm olive-brown toning with navy blue highlights. Walter Breen listed this variety in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins* under the N-1 attribution, and was aware of only four or five examples at that time (1977). In 2001, John R. Grellman, Jr. in his *Die Varieties of United States Large Cents 1840-1857* assigned the Rarity-6 rating to the N-30 die combination. PCGS has certified 1849 cents as Proofs on just eight occasions since the inception of that grading service more than two decades ago.

- 1143 1850 N-7. **Rarity-2. MS-66 RB (NGC).** A satiny red coin with just enough fading to nudge it into the red and brown category. Majestic surfaces have no distractions and just a few faint specks in the fields. The strike is sharp save for the radial star centers, and the surfaces are enticing and well preserved. Scarce this nice and decidedly rare finer.

NGC Census: 21; none finer in the RB or RD category.

- 1144 **Trio of certified late-date large cents:** ☆ 1850 N-23. **Rarity-2. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Chocolate brown with pale blue highlights ☆ 1852 N-11. **Rarity-1. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Chestnut brown toning ☆ 1855 N-4. **Rarity-1. Upright 5s. MS-64 BN.** Pink and blue iridescence on chocolate brown surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1145 1851 N-45. **Rarity-4. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Frosty medium brown with iridescent rose and electric blue traces on both sides. A pleasing example of a somewhat elusive variety.

Late reverse die state with faint crack at ICA.



- 1146 1853 N-25. **Rarity-1. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Lustrous and attractive. The surfaces are about 10% to 20% mint red fading to violet brown in the remaining areas. The strike is about average showing sharpness in some areas and softness in others. There's a scarcely noticeable abrasion above the date. Excellent eye appeal overall.

- 1147 1855 N-4. **Rarity-1. MS-65 RB.** Attractive bright red with some moderately darker portions. Sweeping bands of cartwheel lustre sparkle as the coin is tilted, attesting to its originality. No serious contact marks are readily visible. This variety is easily recognizable by the raised dots on Liberty's portrait and by two tiny spikes below her chin.



- 1148 1856 N-8. **Rarity-4. Upright 5. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Frosty lustre. Perhaps 30% to 40% mint red with blushes of blue, pink, and golden brown. Most of the central design features are sharp, but the majority of obverse stars are flatly struck. A scarce die variety with an estimated population of only about 200 survivors in all grades, few of which could match the quality offered here.

Rare 1857 Newcomb-3 Proof Large Cent



- 1149** 1857 N-3. **Rarity-5-. Small Date. Proof-62 BN (PCGS).** Die lines at the T and Y of LIBERTY as well as at the base of Liberty's neck are clearly visible on the obverse of this proof-only die variety. The reverse, likewise, exhibits a number of scattered small lumps in the wreath, as well as what appear to be portions of another letter punched underneath the E in ONE. The fields and design features on both sides display moderate olive-brown toning that immerses assertive underlying surfaces. Close examination with a glass reveals the presence of some light obverse lines beneath the patina at Liberty's cheek. There is some circumstantial evidence that indicates a possible Proof mintage of 238 pieces, however the accuracy of this figure is not confirmed. Regardless of the original mintage, the notable degree of rarity of **any** Proof large cent cannot be denied.

U.S. SMALL CENTS

U.S. FLYING EAGLE CENTS

Rare 1856 Flying Eagle Cent AU-58 NGC



2x photo

Popular Proof 1856 Flying Eagle Cent Rarity



2x photo

- 1150** 1856 Snow-2. **Flying Eagle. AU-58 (NGC).** Olive green surfaces. The fields are matte rather than mirrorlike. The 1856 Flying Eagle ranks as one of the most highly esteemed issues in the small cent series. Only around 2,000 pieces are thought to have been minted; many are believed to have been distributed in Congress to show lawmakers what the proposed copper-nickel small cents would look like. Others were evidently restrikes, issued to accommodate demand in the numismatic market circa 1858-1860. Richard Snow has identified nine distinct 1856 die varieties in his *Flying Eagle & Indian Cents* published in 1992. The specimen offered here definitely has Snow Reverse B. The attribution of the obverse is less clear, but it appears to be the rare Snow-2 variety; we suggest prospective bidders examine the piece for themselves and draw their own conclusions.

Beginning in 1850 the Mint responded to the public's dissatisfaction with the bulky large cents then in circulation. Between 1850 and 1855 a variety of patterns were issued in German silver, billon, and other compositions in an attempt to find a suitable material for new smaller one-cent pieces. By 1856, the Mint settled on an alloy of copper-nickel containing 12% nickel and 88% copper. The alloy had a straw-yellow appearance, making it distinct from the other coinage materials then in use: silver and gold. The primary difficulty with copper-nickel was the hardness of the metal, which necessitated higher striking pressures, and thus probably resulted in a more frequent need to replace the coinage dies. The copper-nickel alloy remained in use until April 1864, at which time bronze was adopted in place of copper-nickel for the production of one-cent pieces.

- 1151** 1856 S-9. **Flying Eagle. Proof-60,** sharpness of Proof-63, corrosion spots. Modestly reflective fields and frosted motifs enjoy an expansive array of richly varied violet, crimson, and golden toning, all supported by bold underlying lustre. Sharp and appealing and easily of Proof-63 or finer quality save for some patina spots, probably inactive. On the obverse we note a patch of green patina at the E in UNITED, while on the reverse similar patches of patina can be seen in the dentils at 3:00 and again in the dentils and wreath at 8:00. Take those spots away and you are face to face with an impressive coin. Even with the spots, the coin is what it is, an 1856 Flying Eagle cent. Take a good look before bidding judgment is passed.



- 1152** 1857 Flying Eagle. **MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty lustre. Partially brilliant with blushes olive and lilac. A thoroughly attractive and desirable example of this popular three-year design type.
- 1153** **Pair of popular 19th-century design types:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. MS-62 (PCGS) ☆ 1863 MS-62 (NGC). Each is lustrous with navy blue and olive-brown toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1154** **Quintet of small cents illustrating several design types:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. AU-58 ☆ 1858 Large Letters. VF-35, cleaned ☆ 1859 AU-58 ☆ 1860 Rounded truncation. MS-63 ☆ 1908 MS-64 RD. The 1908 is mostly brilliant; the balance of pieces have toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1155 Trio of Flying Eagle cents:** ☆ 1857 AU-58. Some reverse detritus, probably easily removed, otherwise choice ☆ 1858 Large Letters. MS-60, cleaned ☆ 1858 Small Letters. MS-60, cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1156 1858 Large Letters. MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous deep golden brown with rich rose contrast in the protected areas. Nicely struck with no serious surface blemishes. A delightful specimen from the third and final year of this ever-popular short-lived design type.



- 1157 1858 Large Letters. MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous deep gold with a preponderance of bold rose and blue iridescence on both sides. No serious marks.



- 1158 1858 Small Letters. MS-64.** Small Letters. Golden white with light rose overtones. The strike is very sharp on the obverse, and quite decent on the reverse. A few dusky specks in the fields are apparent under magnification. Very pleasing and original.

- 1159 1858 Small Letters. MS-61 (ANACS).** Frosty surfaces. Delicate pink, lilac, and olive iridescence complements both the obverse and reverse.

U.S. INDIAN HEAD CENTS



- 1160 1859 MS-64 (PCGS).** Sparkling rose-gold surfaces exhibit sweeping cartwheel lustre. Choice for the grade with just a few tiny marks present under low magnification. A boldly struck example of this one-year-only design type.



- 1161 1859 MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous deep golden surfaces with no disturbances to speak of, boldly struck as well. A pleasing example of this one-year-only design type; in 1860 the reverse was changed to an oak wreath with a federal shield at top, a design that remained in use continuously until the demise of the series in 1909.



- 1162 1859 MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous golden surfaces tempered with a touch of rose iridescence. Some tiny flecks become apparent under low magnification.
Raised die dot at corner of Indian's mouth.



- 1163 1859 MS-64 (NGC).** Sharply struck and fully lustrous. Partially brilliant with blushes of pale blue. A handsome example of this popular and eagerly sought one-year design type.



- 1164 1859 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty bright gold surfaces tempered with rich rose in the protected areas. Nicely struck and free of major distractions.



- 1165 1861 MS-65 (NGC).** Heavy lustre and mint frost with pale rose iridescence on both sides. Boldly struck with each small detail ably presented.



2x photo

Popular Copper Restrike 1861 Confederate States of America Cent

- 1166 1861 Confederate restrike cent. Copper. B-8008. Proof-63 RB (PCGS).** Subdued "mint" orange with warm tan highlights. Plenty of lustre glows beneath the warm toning. A rare prize even in its restrike form; an estimated 55 examples of the issue were restruck in copper circa 1874 by Captain John W. Haseltine, from original Confederate States of America dies employed in 1861 to strike 12 cupro-nickel original examples. The dies were then hidden away until well after the termination of the Civil War. A nice opportunity to obtain one of these rarities.

PGCS Population: 3; 4 finer within the designation (Proof-65 RB finest).

- 1167** **Pair of lustrous copper-nickel Indian cent varieties:** ☆ 1862 MS-64 (NGC). Mostly brilliant with hints of pink ☆ 1863 MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty devices with satiny fields. Intermingled olive and lilac iridescence. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1168** **1863 MS-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous golden surfaces with deep rose toning that imparts a bronze appearance at first glance. Boldly struck.

Heavy die crack from tip of Indian's bust to U of UNITED.

- 1169** **Pair of NGC-certified small cents:** ☆ 1863 MS-64. Fully lustrous and essentially brilliant with hints of pink and lilac ☆ 1931-S MS-65 RB. A scarce issue in all grades. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1170** **1864 Copper-nickel. Proof-64 CAMEO (NGC).** Frosty motifs and mirror fields splashed with rich deposits of rose and peach iridescence. One of an estimated 800 to 1,000 or so Proofs distributed.

- 1171** **Trio of NGC-certified bronze Indian cents:** ☆ 1864 No L. MS-65 BN. Mostly navy blue with wisps of violet and "flashes" of mint orange ☆ 1883 MS-65 BN. Mostly violet-brown with traces of faded red at the borders ☆ 1908-S MS-63 BN. Chocolate brown with hints of blue and satiny lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1172** **1864-L MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Rich peripheral mint brilliance mingles with deep chocolate brown and royal blue at the centers. Strong lustre with colorful eye appeal. Repunched 6 in date.



- 1173** **1864-L MS-64 RB (NGC).** Frosty golden orange with deep blue highlights, especially on the obverse. The fairly scarce variety with Longacre's initial, L, added late in the year to the ribbon at the back of the Indian's neck.

- 1174** **1864-L MS-63 BN (NGC).** Deep golden brown with traces of mint orange in the reverse wreath. Nice for the grade.



- 1175** **1869/9 FS-008.3. Repunched Date. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Boldly doubled 9 in date. Golden brown surfaces with pink and blue iridescent highlights. The strike is sharp in all areas including the tips of the feathers in Liberty's headdress. One of the finest examples we've seen in recent times.



- 1176** **1875 Proof-66 RB (NGC).** Tied for finest graded by NGC within any color designation, see below. Frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form an enjoyable cameo contrast though NGC makes no note of such on the holder. Pleasing woodgrain surfaces stand up well to careful scrutiny.

NGC Census: 7; none finer within any designation.



- 1177** **1875 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A blazing, frosty Gem. Sharply struck in most areas save for the second diamond on the ribbon. It's likely that no more than a few dozen comparable examples exist in all numismatics. A prize for the specialist.



- 1178** **1877 AU-58 (NGC).** Chestnut brown toning complements lustrous surfaces. The tips of a few of the feathers in the Indian's headdress show flatness, but most other design features are sharp. 1877 ranks as the undisputed key issue in the Indian cent series.

- 1179** **Trio of Proof Indian cents, each certified by NGC:** ☆ 1880 Proof-65 BN. Mostly blue and violet with faded orange at the rims ☆ 1884 Proof-64 RB. Vivid pink and lilac iridescence, with much mint brilliance still surviving ☆ 1903 Proof-64 RD. Essentially brilliant surfaces with pale green and pink highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1180** **Gem-quality Indian cent trio, each piece is certified by NGC as MS-65 RB:** ☆ 1880 ☆ 1899 ☆ 1907. All are lustrous. The 1880 and 1907 both show much mint red. The 1899 is mostly blue and violet with hints of faded red at the obverse border and inside the reverse wreath. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1181** **1894 MS-65 RD (NGC).** Frosty deep mint orange surfaces toning deep golden red in places. A few faint flecks can be seen under low magnification. Sharply struck.

- 1182** **1898 Proof-65 RD.** Brilliant fiery red color and boldly struck.



- 1183** **1899 MS-66 RD (PCGS).** The naked eye presentation of this glorious Gem Indian cent is truly distinctive. Radiant velvet-like mint lustre is as vibrant as the day it was minted, and only upon closer examination does the viewer find the slightest inconspicuous breaks in its full blazing red mint color. A crisp, highly assertive strike completes the compelling visual appeal of this noteworthy example.



1184 **1902 MS-66 RD (NGC).** Frosty and lustrous mint orange with excellent surfaces quality.

1185 **1903 MS-65 RD (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous mint orange Indian cent, with a fiery deep red underglow, especially at the obverse rim. Nice.



1186 **1908 MS-66 RD (NGC).** Frosty bright mint orange tempered with deeply glowing red highlights at the rims. Truly as pretty as the proverbial picture and easily worthy of the assigned grade.

1187 **1909-S Indian. EF-40 (NGC).** Deep golden brown. Moderately circulated but devoid of serious marks. One of the most important keys in the Indian cent series, a date that saw a limited production run of 309,000 pieces, struck while San Francisco geared up to produce the new Lincoln cent design type.

U.S. LINCOLN CENTS

1188 **1909 V.D.B. MS-66 RD (PCGS).** Satiny and frosty mint orange with glorious lustre and eye appeal for the date and grade. Tiny flecks below Lincoln's bust seen under low magnification.

1189 **Pair of early Lincoln cent varieties, each certified by NGC:** ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-66 RD. Brilliant in the central areas with warm crimson at the borders ☆ 1909 MS-64 RB. About 30% mint red deepening to chocolate brown. Hints of blue and violet add to the aesthetic appeal. (Total: 2 pieces)

1190 **Pair of blazing, lustrous Lincoln cent varieties, each certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-65 RD ☆ 1931-S MS-64 RD. An eye-catching pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem MS-65 1909-S V.D.B. Cent



1191 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RB (PCGS).** A lovely, lustrous example, Perhaps 50% mint red deepening to golden brown with delicate navy blue highlights. The 1909-S V.D.B. has ranked as a favorite with collectors ever since the advent of coin boards and coin folders, which made it a popular pastime to collect Lincoln cents by date and mintmark. The acquisition of a 1909-S V.D.B. is a memorable moment in the life of any Lincoln cent enthusiast, and comparatively few specialists could ever hope to acquire a delightful Gem of the caliber offered here.

Gem MS-65 1909-S V.D.B. 1¢



1192 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Frosty devices complement satiny fields. About 50% mint red fading to tan with blushes of faint navy blue. One of the most popular issues in American numismatics. Since the 1930s, virtually every collector with a penny board has dreamed of finding an example in circulation, and the acquisition of a nice specimen is a memorable event in the life of any specialist.



1193 **1909-S V.D.B. MS-65 RB (PCGS) (CAC).** A most pleasing gem example of this most popular American cent variety, a one-year type featuring the initials of the designer, Victor D. Brenner, on the reverse. The surfaces are lustrous medium brown with considerable Mint red showing through, the tones evenly blended across both sides. Sharply struck, with the designer's initials boldly defined. Housed in an earlier generation green label PCGS holder, with a CAC sticker attesting to the nice quality.



1194 **1909-S V.D.B. AU-55 (NGC).** Chocolate brown with navy blue highlights. Much satiny lustre survives in the fields. Notable for the lowest mintage of any issue in the Lincoln cent series; only 484,000 examples were coined.



1195 **1909-S V.D.B. EF-45.** A lovely milk chocolate example of this classic rarity, with the slightest bit of retained mint frost visible in the most protected areas. Light touches of verdigris visible under magnification, but this example is distinctly free of any major marks or flaws.



1196 **1909-S V.D.B. F-15 (NGC).** Well-circulated golden brown surfaces exhibit some minor marks under low magnification, but the overall appeal is substantial for the grade.



- 1197 1909 Lincoln. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Frosty sandblast surfaces with mint orange at the centers that fades to deepening red and fiery gold at the rims. A pleasing woodgrain effect adds to the eye appeal. One of 2,352 Proofs struck.

- 1198 Trio of key date Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1909-S VF-20, cleaned. Streaky reverse toning ☆ 1914-D VF-30. Several thin horizontal pinscratches across the obverse ☆ 1931-S AU-50. A lighter example, with rose and olive highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1199 1913 Proof-66 BN (NGC).** Deep olive gold at the centers with rich golden orange highlights. One of just 2,848 Proofs produced.

Rare Gem MS-65 1914-D Cent



- 1200 1914-D MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Fully lustrous and about 30% mint red fading to tan with vivid pink and blue highlights. The strike is sharp in virtually all areas including Lincoln's hair and beard. The minute details of the wheat ears show bold definition. Although the 1914-D is found with less difficulty than the 1909-S V.D.B. in circulated grades, it is substantially scarcer than the latter issue in MS-63 condition, and is an important condition rarity at the MS-65 level.

PCGS Population: 36, none finer within the designation.

- 1201 1922-D MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Frosty and mostly brilliant with blushes of pink and blue. The date and mintmark are clear and most other design features are sharp for the issue.



- 1202 1922 No D. Strong Reverse. VF-35 (PCGS).** Golden brown with distinctive olive highlights and no serious marks. A lightly circulated example of the 1922 "Plain" Lincoln cent scarcity.



- 1203 1922 No D. Strong Reverse. VF-20.** Smooth and even milk chocolate surfaces, with two small areas of olive and violet on the lower reverse. Free of any serious marks or distractions. Typically struck, with a soft obverse and a strong reverse.

- 1204 Quartette of NGC-certified Lincoln cents, all MS-67 RD:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937-S ☆ 1939. All brilliant, lustrous, and spot-free. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1205 Selection of NGC-certified Lincoln cents:** ☆ 1934 MS-66 RB ☆ 1937-D MS-66 RD ☆ 1938 MS-67 RD ☆ 1940 MS-67 RD ☆ 1943 Steel. MS-67 ☆ 1944 MS-67 RD ☆ 1955 MS-66 RD. An attractive group of Gem Lincoln cents. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 1206 Assortment of Proof Lincoln cents with emphasis on Gem-quality examples. All are certified by NGC except as noted:** ☆ 1937 Proof-64 RD (PCGS) ☆ 1942 Proof-65 RD ☆ 1952 Proof-66 RD ☆ 1953 Proof-67 RD ☆ 1961 Proof-68 RD ☆ 1982-S Proof-69 RD ULTRA CAMEO ☆ 1989-S Proof-69 RD ULTRA CAMEO ☆ 2005-S Proof-70 RD ULTRA CAMEO. High quality takes center stage with this glittering selection. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 1207 1943-PDS Lincoln cent set, each certified as MS-67 by PCGS.** A lustrous attractive group of exceptional quality; virtually as nice as the day of issue. A few tiny flecks are noted under magnification, but scarcely worth mentioning. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1208 1943-PDS Lincoln cent set, each piece certified as MS-67 by NGC.** A lustrous selection of outstanding quality and beauty. Some mint-caused die polish lines on the obverse of the Denver coin might be misinterpreted as hairlines at first glance. Worth a generous bid from the specialist who desires the finest quality. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1209 1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 BN (PCGS).** Mostly chocolate brown surfaces with pale blue iridescent highlights. Traces of fiery mint red can be seen above Lincoln's head despite the BN designation on the PCGS label. The strike is about average with a touch of softness noted at Lincoln's beard and the tresses to the left of his temple. Although estimates place the mintage of the variety at 20,000 or more specimens, PCGS and NGC together have certified examples on fewer than 5,000 occasions over the past 20 years, a fact that suggests the surviving population may be substantially smaller. Probably the single most popular double die error variety in the history of the U.S. Mint.



- 1210 1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 BN (NGC).** Olive surfaces with wisps and blushes of pink and lilac. Pleasing satiny lustre enhances both the obverse and reverse. The obverse die was hubbed twice, with the two impressions dramatically out of register. Pronounced doubling can be seen at the date, motto, and LIBERTY. Traces of doubling can also be seen at Lincoln's lower lip, nostril, and eye lid.



- 1211 1955 Doubled Die Obverse. Sharpness of MS-63 RD.** Satiny, lustrous surfaces nicely retoning after being lightly dipped at some time in the past. Mark free with good overall eye appeal. A sharp and pleasing example of one of the most popular of all Lincoln cent issues, a variety that has been eagerly sought by collectors virtually since the moment it hit circulation.



- 1212 1955 Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58 (NGC).** Chocolate brown with delicate navy blue highlights. Despite published estimates of a mintage of 20,000 or more for the variety, NGC and PCGS, considered together, have certified only about 5,000 examples over more than two decades. Where are all of the others?
In addition to pronounced doubling at the date, the motto, and LIBERTY, doubling is also noted at Lincoln's ear, lower lip, and jacket lapel.



- 1213 1955 Doubled Die Obverse. AU-58 (ANACS).** Glossy, lustrous deep golden tan surfaces that bear up well under carefully magnified scrutiny with excellent eye appeal. An absolutely splendid example of the date and grade combination.
- 1214 1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RB (NGC) (CAC).** Highly lustrous deep mint orange with fiery rose and orange hues. A real eye-catcher.
- 1215 1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-64 RD (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. A scattering of tiny flecks, mostly on the obverse, is probably all that prevented NGC from assigning the MS-65 designation to this beauty.
- 1216 1995 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-68 RD (NGC).** Superb cartwheel lustre on blazing mint orange surfaces. Doubling strongest at LIBERTY and IN GOD. A popular and recent entry into the Doubled Die Obverse sweepstakes.

U.S. TWO CENTS

- 1217 1864 Small Motto. FS-000.5. MS-65 BN (NGC).** Deep chocolate brown with robust neon blue highlights in the obverse shield, and with frosty orange fire at the rims and in the protected areas on both sides. An exceptionally attractive representative of the scarce Small Letters motto style and of the design type in general.

- 1218 1864 Small Motto. AU-53 (NGC).** Chestnut brown surfaces overall with wisps of lilac around the design elements. An eagerly-sought one-year design type. Much scarcer than the Large Motto type.



- 1219 1864 Large Motto. MS-66 BN (NGC).** Frosty golden brown with strong underlying lustre, and traces of mint orange in the recessed areas. Sharply rendered design motifs.



- 1220 1864 Large Motto. MS-65 RD (PCGS).** Satiny and lustrous mint orange with bursts of deepening red in the protected areas. Sharply struck, devoid of visible distractions, and definitely worthy of the assigned grade.

- 1221 1864 Large Motto. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Frosty deep golden tan mingles briskly with rich mint orange on the fiery surfaces, with strike, surface quality, and eye appeal all equal to the task of the assigned grade.

- 1222 Trio of certified early two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Large Motto. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Chocolate brown with delicate pink and blue highlights ☆ 1865 Fancy 5. MS-64 BN (NGC). Mostly tan with "flashes" of faded red on both surfaces ☆ 1868 MS-65 BN (NGC). Mostly tan, but with some faded red noted at the borders. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1223 Trio of early two-cent pieces, each certified as MS-64 BN by NGC:** ☆ 1864 Large Motto ☆ 1865 Plain 5 ☆ 1866. These are mostly tan to golden brown, with delicate pink and blue highlights. Traces of faded red can be seen in the protected areas. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1224 1865 Fancy 5. MS-66 BN (NGC).** Frosty medium golden brown with rich deposits of mint orange in the protected areas. Nicely struck. Heavy reverse die crack from rim through second T in TRUST, then downward across ribbon and back to rim at 3:00; a sizable chunk probably fell out of this die soon after the present coin was struck.

- 1225 1865 Fancy 5. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Frosty and lustrous mint orange warmly tempered by golden tan highlights that form a woodgrain effect visible under low magnification.

- 1226 Quality two-cent trio, each piece certified as MS-64 RB (NGC):** ☆ 1865 Fancy 5 ☆ 1867 ☆ 1869. Each is fully lustrous and about 30% to 50% mint red. All exhibit attractive iridescence with emphasis on blue and pink. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1227 1865 Plain 5. MS-66 RB (NGC).** Frosty mint orange with strong lustre and chocolate brown highlights on the high points. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing.

- 1228 1865 Plain 5. Repunched 1. Mis-aligned dies. MS-65 RB (NGC).** A highly lustrous example of a neat variety. Bright mint orange and gold vie for dominance on the somewhat reflective surfaces of this sharp and appealing beauty. If you desire a nice coin to represent the denomination in your type set, this may be for you!

Faint remnants of the lower right base and shaft of an errant 1 can be seen midway up the right side of the existing 1 in the date, a neat variety not frequently seen by the present writer; this die marker must have faded rapidly from the die after a short time in service. Die alignment about 340° rather than standard 180° alignment; top of the 2 in the denomination points to 5:30 instead of 12:00 when the coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis.

- 1229 1866 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Satiny deep golden tan with a trace of chestnut and orange at the rims. Nicely struck and somewhat matte-like in appearance.



- 1230 1867 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Highly reflective golden orange fields and frosty motifs form a pleasing cameo contrast though NGC makes no note of the contrast on the holder. Lovely cobalt blue iridescence is forming at the reverse rim. From an estimated Proof mintage of somewhat more than 625 pieces.

- 1231 1869 MS-65 RB (PCGS).** Generous amounts of vibrant mint orange blend warmly with rich violet and deepening mint red highlights. Nicely struck and devoid of marks of consequence.



- 1232 1870 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Deep mint orange imbued with lively gold and tan highlights. One of more than 1,000 Proofs struck.

- 1233 1870 MS-64 RB (NGC).** Frosty deep mint orange and tan toning make for an engaging woodgrain effect on this boldly struck date from late in the series.



- 1234 1871 MS-65 RB (NGC).** Broadly repunched 71 in date; Breen-2403. Bursts of mint orange tempered with fiery red, and areas of medium blue iridescence on both sides of this sharp and attractive coin.



- 1235 1871 Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Doubled Die Obverse; Breen-2405. Bright and reflective golden orange tempered with gold and tan highlights. From a Proof mintage approaching 1,000 pieces—"960+" according to the *Guide Book*.

Doubling noted at TRUST and surrounding design elements.

- 1236 1871 MS-64 BN (NGC).** Even chocolate brown with underlying lustre.

Gem Uncirculated 1872 Two-Cents

Finest Graded

NGC MS-66 BN



- 1237 1872 MS-66 BN (NGC).** Highly lustrous medium chocolate brown with frosty fields that glow with alternating rose and sky blue iridescence. Natural planchet flaws, as struck and well-hidden, come to light in the obverse shield under low magnification. A boldly struck beauty from the final year of the denomination to see coinage for intended circulation; only 65,000 examples were struck, a figure that is less than 10% of the circulation strikes produced in the previous year! These figures portend the imminent demise of the denomination the following year. The finest BN example certified by NGC; the firm lists two other grading *events* at MS-66, both RB, but no example is numerically finer than that offered here. A grand opportunity.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the BN designation.

Broken D on reverse, upper serif missing, network of die cracks throughout peripheral legend, heaviest at UNITED.

Gem Proof-Only 1873 Two-Cents

Close 3 "Original"



- 1238 1873 Close 3. Proof-65 RB (NGC).** Deep golden red and rich tan highlights meld into a pleasing woodgrain surface on both sides of this gleaming Proof from the terminal date in the denomination. A Proof-only date that saw a production run of just 600 pieces, though another 500 or so Proofs were struck at a later time with the Open 3 date style. Pleasing to examine and pleasing to own.

Choice Proof-Only 1873 Two-Cents

Open 3 "Restrike"



- 1239 1873 Open 3. Proof-64 RB (PCGS).** Splashes of pale mint orange come to life beneath rich rose iridescence on both sides of this attractive Proof. Some reverse hairlines account for the grade. One of 500 Proofs of the new Open 3 style produced in the terminal year of the design type and denomination; this production run is referred to as "restrikes" by some collectors, the term long favored by Walter Breen for the issue.

U.S. THREE CENTS (NICKEL)

Splendid Gem Cameo Proof 1865 Nickel 3¢ Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



- 1240 **1865 Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC).** Heavily frosted motifs and deep “black” surrounding mirrors form an outstanding cameo contrast, with additional eye appeal supplied by wisps of faint champagne and rose, especially on the reverse. Repunched date numeral—this early state shows triple punching at the 6—diagnostic of any genuine Proof of the date from among the slightly more than 500 examples produced. No specimen of this date has been seen at a finer grade level by NGC within the CAMEO designation, and we wholeheartedly support their findings.
NGC Census: 4; none finer within the designation.

- 1241 **Pair of NGC-certified nickel three-cent pieces:** ☆ 1873 Close 3. MS-63 ☆ 1884 Proof-64. The latter piece has satiny rather than mirrorlike surfaces. Both examples have attractive toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1242 **1873 Open 3. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty devices beautifully complement satiny fields. Mostly orange-gold surfaces with blushes of lilac on the high points of the designs. An excellent bargain in today’s rare coin market; the 1873 Open 3 ranks as a *condition rarity* at the MS-65 level, despite its modest catalogue valuation.
NGC Census: 5, nine finer within the designation.



- 1243 **1881 MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty, satiny beauty that glows with rich and delightful pale gold. Boldly struck and ideal for an advanced type set or other such pursuit. Only seven examples have been awarded finer grades by PCGS.
- 1244 **1881 MS-65 (NGC).** Prooflike pale golden gray with a bold strike, strong lustre, and a mild cameo appearance.



- 1245 **1882 Proof-67 (NGC).** A truly gorgeous coin with soft lustre on richly frosted motifs and satiny, mostly reflective fields. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is exceptional.



- 1246 **1883 Proof-66 (NGC).** Pale champagne highlights on lustrous and largely reflective surfaces. From one of those anomalous years in numismatics when the *Proof* production, here 6,609 pieces, actually outnumbered the *circulation strike* mintage, in this case 4,000 pieces.

U.S. THREE CENTS (SILVER)



- 1247 **1851-O MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty and lustrous with pale golden highlights and excellent eye appeal for the grade. Nicely struck for the date. Struck in the first year of the denomination, the 1851-O silver three-cents issue represents the only branch mint coinage in a denomination smaller than the half dime until the advent of the 1908-S small cent issue 57 years later.



- 1248 **1851-O MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty lustre. Vivid rainbow toning with pink, gold, sea green, and blue predominating. The strike is about average with sharpness expressed in some areas and softness in others. Notable as the only three-cent issue struck at the New Orleans Mint.

- 1249 **Pair of NGC-certified trimes:** ☆ 1852 MS-64. Frosty lustre. Struck from clashed dies ☆ 1859 MS-64. Satiny lustre. Both examples have attractive toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1250 **1862/1 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny and brilliant Gem with warm golden highlights and lively lustre. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Diagnostic die crack from rim up through 1 in date.



2x photo

- 1251 **1862 MS-66 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver centers yield to deepening gold and blue iridescence toward the rims. A frosty, mark-free beauty that easily deserves the assigned grade. Additionally, the strike is finer here than is typically seen for Type III silver three-cent pieces.



2x photo

- 1255 **1871 MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous lilac-gray with intense violet and electric blue toning highlights on largely prooflike surfaces. One of just 3,400 circulation strikes produced.

U.S. NICKELS

U.S. SHIELD NICKELS



2x photo

- 1252 **1863 Proof-65 (NGC).** A handsome example. Sharply struck in virtually all areas save for two or three of the tiny star elements on the reverse. The frosty devices contrast beautifully with the mirror fields. Mostly pleasing gold surfaces with hints of pink and blue at the borders. From a tiny Proof mintage of just 460 pieces, the smallest production figure in Proof format for trimes subsequent to 1858.



- 1256 **1867 Rays MS-64 (NGC).** Partially brilliant with blushes of pale champagne iridescence. Close examination reveals some scattered spots and flecks which are about all that keep this specimen out of the Gem category. A popular two-year design type; the mintage of the 1867 *With Rays* variety is less than 10% the quantity of the 1867 *No Rays* type.

- 1257 **Pair of Shield nickels** each certified as MS-64 by PCGS: ☆ 1867 No Rays ☆ 1883. Each is lustrous with intermingled gold and lilac iridescence. (Total: 2 pieces)



2x photo

- 1253 **1865 Proof-66 (NGC).** Deep violet and royal blue engages both sides of this highly reflective trime. One of 500 Proofs produced during the terminal year of the Civil War, a figure that was slightly higher than in the previous two war years of 1863 and 1864.



- 1258 **1869 Proof-66 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and fully reflective with rich golden hues at the rims. One of somewhat more than 600 Proofs struck. Of those seen by NGC, just four have been accorded finer grades than the pleasing piece offered here.

NGC Census: 32; 4 finer within the designation (all Proof-67).



2x photo

- 1254 **1869 Proof-64 (NGC).** Heavily frosted motifs and mirror fields are largely brilliant with a dusting of pale champagne. A splendid and deeply contrasting cameo Proof, though such is not noted on the holder. One of 600 Proofs struck.



- 1259 **1873 Open 3. Doubled Die Obverse MS-65.** A superb strike with attractive pale iridescent toning over very lustrous surfaces. No major detractors impair this coin's exquisite eye appeal. The upper part of the design is lightly doubled with the amulet plainly doubled. The 3 in the date has a horizontal line running from the upper inside loop toward the lower loop of the bottom of the 3. Possibly a 3 over 2 or a defective logotype. Further study should be done to determine what is the true situation.



- 1260 **1875 Proof-66 (CAC) (NGC) (CAC).** Among the 20 finest Proofs of the date certified by NGC. Sparkling champagne highlights on reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs. The reverse displays some faint sky blue cloudiness.

NGC Census: 19; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67).



- 1261 **1876 Proof-65 (NGC).** Frosted motifs and mirrored fields glow warmly with richly active golden iridescence. One of nearly 1,200 Proofs produced during our nation's Centennial year.



- 1262 **1881 Proof-66 (PCGS).** A splendid strike, boldly defined in all areas including the horizontal and vertical elements of the shield and the reverse stars, all of which show their divisions. The devices are frosty and the fields are reflective, but *not* deeply mirrorlike, as is characteristic of most Proofs struck in nickel during the era. Pale intermingled gold and lilac iridescence. One of the finest survivors from a mintage of just 3,575 Proofs.

- 1263 **1881 AU-55 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with pale olive tones. Retained lustre in the recessed details adds greatly to the overall appeal. Devoid of visible marks, especially in the wide-open expanses of the reverse field. A scarce circulation strike from the waning years of the design type, one of only 68,800 pieces struck.

U.S. LIBERTY HEAD NICKELS



- 1264 **1883 No CENTS. Proof-65 CAMEO (NGC).** Truly gorgeous. Heavily frosted design elements and deeply mirrored fields form an intense cameo contrast, the whole encompassed by a dusting of pale champagne toning. Definitely a "looker."



- 1265 **1883 With CENTS. Proof-67 (NGC).** Deep sunset orange and pale sky blue toning on lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields. An attractive Proof of the second design type of the year; the first design type lacked the word CENTS as part of the design.

- 1266 **1883 With CENTS. MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty golden gray with varied rose and gold highlights.

Gem Uncirculated 1885 Liberty Nickel Among Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1267 **1885 MS-66 (PCGS) (CAC).** A highly lustrous specimen with medium silver gray surfaces that display pale champagne and rose iridescence. Sharply struck with every tiny detail boldly represented. The key date to the Liberty nickel series, and indeed, perhaps the key date to the entire nickel five-cents series, 1866-present. A splendid representative of the date and grade combination, housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder. Magnified scrutiny reveals a few tiny flecks, but no marks of any size. A key date in a key grade.

PCGS Population: 14; 2 finer (MS-67 finest).



- 1268 **1886 Proof-65.** A truly impressive beauty with concentric bands of iridescent electric blue, crimson, and yellow toning on the left half of the obverse, misty silver gray on the right half. The reverse is similarly toned, but not quite as vibrant. Very popular in Proof due to the scarcity of Mint State regular issues of this date.

- 1269 **Offering of certified Liberty Head and Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1903 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1909 MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1913 Type I. MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 1937-S MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1938-D MS-64 (PCGS). Each is lustrous. The 1909 is essentially brilliant with a whisper of delicate iridescence; the others are warmly and attractively toned. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1270 **1909 Proof-65 (NGC).** Bright and reflective with lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields that exhibit modest cameo contrast and a wealth of pale pastel hues.

- 1271 **1909 Proof-65.** Sharply struck with glittering, mirrorlike fields, and satin surfaces on the main design elements of this lovely Gem.



- 1272 **1912 Proof-66 CAMEO (NGC).** Frosty design motifs contrast nicely with satiny glowing fields while pale champagne iridescence glitters broadly across both sides. Fewer than a half dozen finer grading *events* have occurred for this date at NGC. If overall quality is more important to you than a number on a third-party holder, the present coin is certain to capture your attention.

NGC Census: 13; 5 finer (all Proof-67 CAMEO).

- 1273 1912-S EF-40.** Lightly cleaned long ago, but now mostly pearl gray on the high points, deepening to gunmetal-gray in the fields. Hints of blue, pink, and gold add a dash of aesthetic charm to both the obverse and reverse. The 1912-S is notable as the first nickel five-cent issue struck at the San Francisco Mint. Only 238,000 examples were minted, the second-lowest production figure for the Liberty Head design type after the extremely rare 1913.

U.S. BUFFALO NICKELS



- 1274 1913 Type I. MS-67 (PCGS).** A splendid beauty that will draw your attention immediately, for it is that lovely. Intense lustre cascades wildly across the sharp design motifs and richly toned surfaces. Bold sky blue dominates the toning scheme, with rich gold expanding at the reverse rim and areas in the field. Simply superb!
- 1275 1913 Type II. MS-65.** A lustrous and lovely example. A shallow depression in the field just above the bridge of the Indian's nose is mentioned merely for accuracy.

Gem Uncirculated 1913-S Buffalo Nickel Type II, MS-66 PCGS



2x photo

- 1276 1913-S Type II. MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny golden gray surfaces with lively, expansive underlying lustre and rich champagne highlights. Boldly struck in all quarters with just the faintest hint of weakness above the bison's horn. Far and away the scarcest of the six 1913-dated Buffalo nickel issues, the present date saw a mintage of just over 1.2 million pieces, one of the lowest production figures in the entire Buffalo nickel series. About as nice as they come for the date in the eyes of PCGS; that firm has certified just one example of the date finer than the beauty currently offered.

PCGS Population: 33; 1 finer (MS-67).



- 1277 1914 Proof-66 (NGC).** Intensely varied golden hues fairly leap from the satiny surfaces of this exquisitely preserved beauty, a coin that would make sculptor-designer James Earle Fraser proud. From a Sandblast Proof production run of 1,275 pieces for the date.

Choice Uncirculated 1914/3-S Overdate Buffalo 5¢



2x photo

- 1278 1914/3-S FS-014.89. MS-64 (NGC).** Mattelike golden gray with sparkling rose, peach, pale sky blue, and champagne highlights on both sides. Strongly supportive lustre adds greatly to the appealing picture. Probably among the finest examples of this fairly recent discovery in the overdate sweepstakes, though curiously, as of mid-June, the NGC website does not list any census information for this variety. All that aside, the typical Buffalo nickel fancier will enjoy the present specimen. It is nicely struck for the date with nearly full design elements especially on the reverse bison. Another interesting note is a sizable die crack from the rim at 9:00 that runs upward across the bison's head in an arc.



- 1279 1918 MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny lustre. Sharply struck in nearly all areas including the bison's head and hump. Warm gunmetal-gray surfaces exhibit vivid rainbow iridescent highlights with pink and lilac in the central areas. Wisps of blue and sea green ornament the rims.

Celebrated 1918/7-D Nickel



- 1280 1918/7-D VF-30 (PCGS).** Pewter gray surfaces overall with wisps of charcoal gray noted around the design elements. Hints of gold and lilac can be seen on both surfaces. The overdate feature is sharp and unmistakable on this example.

Despite the fact that the overdate is clear, few collectors at the time of issue paid much attention to die varieties of 20th-century coins, and hence it escaped public notice until published by the famous coin dealer Barney Bluestone in 1931. By then, the vast majority of examples had already spent over a decade in circulation, and it's likely that many more years went by until all the surviving overdates were plucked from pocket change. Walter Breen notes that the variety is "usually in low grades."

The overdate was created because the obverse die was hubbed more than once using different hubs. The likely scenario is that the obverse die was produced late in 1917 when both 1917- and 1918-dated obverses were being manufactured in the die department. The die was impressed with a dated obverse hub, either 1917 or 1918, and then removed from the hubbing press to be annealed. After annealing, the die was returned to the hubbing press, but with a different hub of the other date, and hence the date in the resulting die showed both a 7 and an 8. It's not known whether this error was detected by Mint personnel before the die was used to produce coinage. It is generally supposed that the Mint's usual quality control standards were suspended due to the economic pressures caused by World War I. Most other 20th-century overdate errors were likewise produced during war time, including the 1943/2-P nickel, the 1942/1 and 1942/1-D dimes, and the 1918/7-S quarter.



- 1281 **1918/7-D G-4**, sharpness of VG-8, cleaned. A suitable filler example of a scarce and popular overdate. Medium olive-gold surfaces show some old cleaning marks and tiny patches of granularity under low magnification.

Elusive MS-64 1918-S Nickel



2x photo

- 1282 **1918-S MS-64 (PCGS)**. Satiny lustre with intermingled gold, pink, and blue iridescence on both surfaces. The strike is about average with a touch of softness seen above the Indian's braid and on the bison's shoulder and hump. "Choice" Uncirculated survivors are scarce and prices have surged in recent years as the number of specialists vying for examples has increased.

Rare MS-65 1919-S Nickel



2x photo

- 1283 **1919-S MS-65 (PCGS)**. Intermingled pink and lilac iridescence complements satiny surfaces. The 1919-S is an important *condition rarity* at the MS-65 level. PCGS has certified fewer than 40 specimens as MS-65 or finer, a figure that's scarcely able to accommodate the enormous number of specialists in the series; accordingly prices have surged to stratospheric levels in recent years. We expect many generous bids when this beauty crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 31; 2 finer (MS-66 finest)

Choice Uncirculated 1919-S Buffalo 5¢



- 1284 **1919-S MS-64 (PCGS)**. Frosty golden gray with generous splashes of active gold iridescence. Nicely struck for the date with nearly complete shoulder details on the bison. A pleasing coin that holds up well to careful scrutiny, essentially mark-free and sure to please.



- 1285 **1920 MS-66 (PCGS)**. A satiny, highly lustrous Gem with rich peach, champagne, and sunset orange highlights. Nicely struck for the date with nearly complete design elements everywhere. Struck from lightly clashed dies. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present beauty by PCGS.

- 1286 **1920 MS-65 (NGC) (CAC)**. Highly lustrous with exceptional eye appeal; CAC called this one correctly. A satiny beauty with pale champagne highlights on the obverse, and deeper golden highlights on the reverse. The strike is fairly crisp for the date, with nearly complete shoulder details on the bison. Gem quality.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1920-D Buffalo 5¢ Among Finest Seen by PCGS



2x photo

- 1287 **1920-D MS-65 (PCGS)**. Satiny golden gray surfaces are alive with vivid underlying lustre and wisps of pale rose and champagne iridescence. Nicely struck for the date, not completely so but with enough shoulder and head details present to warrant our mention; this date is often very flat in certain bison details. A visually exceptional example of the date, one that will see spirited bidding activity.

PCGS Population: 48; 1 finer (MS-66).



- 1288 **1921 MS-66 (PCGS)**. Superb cartwheel lustre spins broadly across satiny silver gray surfaces. The strike is bold, the eye appeal is exceptional, and the grade is "right on."

- 1289 **1921-S VF-20 (NGC).** A popular and scarce semi-key date with excellent visual appeal for the grade. Deep golden gray toning highlights on lighter golden gray surfaces. Well-worn but essentially mark-free, a coin that holds up well to magnified inspection.



- 1290 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny deep champagne surfaces with rich underlying lustre and excellent eye appeal. Nicely struck for the date; not completely but near enough to warrant our attention, as the date is often less detailed at the bison's head and shoulder area.



- 1291 **1923-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A popular semi-key date. Satiny golden gray surfaces display wisps of varied sunset orange. Nicely struck for the date with nearly full design elements at the reverse bison.



- 1292 **1923-S MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny lustre. Gunmetal-gray toning with pink, gold, and lilac highlights. The strike is about average with softness noted at the bison's head and hump.

Gem MS-65 1924-D Nickel



- 1293 **1924-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Intermingled pearl gray and gold surfaces with blushes of pink on the high points. The surfaces are satiny and the strike is about average; the bison's head shows a touch of softness, but the hump is sharp. Despite a generous mintage of 5,258,000 pieces, comparatively few Gems have survived; we doubt that as many as 150 examples grading MS-65 or better could be accounted for today.

Exemplary Gem 1925-D Buffalo Nickel Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



2x photo

- 1294 **1925-D MS-66 (NGC).** Intensely active cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath pale lilac, champagne, and fiery peach iridescence. Somewhat prooflike, especially in the obverse near the Indian's portrait. Struck from worn dies with tension lines flowing outward toward the rims, though the central details are quite bold and the bison's shoulder pelt details are essentially complete. No finer example of the date has been certified by NGC, and careful examination of the present beauty leaves us to believe it may be some time before that firm sees a finer specimen than that offered here.

NGC Census: 9; none finer.

Frosty Gem Uncirculated 1925-S Buffalo 5¢



2x photo

- 1295 **1925-S MS-65 (NGC).** Exceptional lustre bolsters warm champagne, rose, and pale sky blue iridescence. The satiny surfaces are mark-free to the unaided eye, and magnified scrutiny yields nothing more than some obverse clash marks below the Indian's cheek. Choice for the grade with excellent eye appeal, and among the finest examples of the date seen thus far by NGC. Nicely struck for the date with enough reverse detail at the bison's head and shoulder to warrant mention and appreciation.

NGC Census: 17; 1 finer (MS-66).



- 1296 **1926-D MS-64 (PCGS) (CAC).** The obverse is superb, but the reverse strike is characteristically weak.

Choice Uncirculated 1926-S Buffalo 5¢
MS-64 PCGS



2x photo

- 1297 1926-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty and lustrous golden gray example with strong mint brilliance and splendid eye appeal. One of just 970,000 circulation strikes of the date produced, and the only date in the entire Buffalo nickel series, 1913-1938, with a mintage that fell below the one million mark. A softly toned beauty that holds up well to careful scrutiny. Indeed, the strike here is considerably finer than often seen for the date with the bison's shoulder and head details nearly complete. We note here that a fewer than a dozen examples of the date have been called MS-65 by PCGS, with no example certified beyond that grade. An ideal coin for those who appreciate a strong mix of physical quality and aesthetic appeal.

- 1298 1927-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Pearl gray surfaces with blushes of pale gold and ice blue. Pleasing satiny lustre. Striking softness is noted at the bison's shoulder and head, but the hump details are sharp.



- 1299 1929 MS-66 (PCGS).** A fully brilliant and highly lustrous pale golden Gem with grand overall eye appeal. A hint of striking weakness at the bison's shoulder is essentially typical for the date, though elsewhere the strike is crisp and clear. Just three examples of the date have been certified finer, all MS-66 by PCGS.



- 1300 1929-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Sparkling golden gray with generous cart-wheel lustre and better-than average strike for the date. Fewer than a half dozen have been assigned a finer grade by PCGS, all MS-67.



- 1301 1931-S MS-66 (PCGS).** Satiny and essentially brilliant with just a whisper of gold. The strike is sharp in most areas, with just a touch of softness noted above the Indian's braid and at the bison's shoulder. Most of the details of the bison's head and hump are bold and the horn is fully formed. The 1931-S is notable for having the lowest mintage of any nickel issue coined subsequent to 1926; only 1.2 million examples were produced.



- 1302 1937 Proof-67 (PCGS).** A splendid Gem example having sharp satiny devices and blazing mirror fields. Both surfaces exhibit vivid golden toning with hints of lilac. A scant 5,769 Proof nickels were produced during the year, and only a small proportion of the survivors could match the quality offered here. A prize for a specialist.



- 1303 1937 Proof-67 (PCGS).** Deeply basined fields and boldly rendered design motifs are richly reflective in nature, with bursts of gold on both sides, especially the reverse.



- 1304 1937 Proof-67 (NGC).** Deep sky blue, fiery gold, and lively peach iridescence graces the peripheries of this highly reflective Proof Buffalo nickel.

- 1305 20th-century nickel quartet,** each certified as MS-66 by NGC: ☆ 1937 ☆ 1938-D Buffalo (2). One is the D/D variety ☆ 1943-P. Each is lustrous with pale gold and lilac toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1306 Herd of Gem-quality late-date Buffalo issues:** ☆ 1937 MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1937-D MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1937-S MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1938-D MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1938-D/S MS-65 (NGC). All have satiny lustre and are lightly to warmly toned. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice Mint Start 1937-D 3-Legged 5¢ Deep Golden Toning



2x photo

- 1307 **1937-D 3-Legged. MS-63 (PCGS).** Deep and varied gold and other related hues blend easily with the frosty underlying mint lustre. The eye appeal is fine for the grade with no heavy marks noted, even under low magnification. The strike is about typical for the date, with the shoulder details outlined but not full, but still as sharp as you are apt to see for this issue.



- 1308 **1937-D 3-Legged. AU-55 (NGC).** Medium golden gray with much underlying lustre and presenting a better overall appearance than typical for the date and grade.



- 1309 **1937-D 3-Legged. AU-50 (PCGS).** A high degree of retained lustre supports rich peach, rose, and deep champagne toning. Typical strike for the date with some weakness at the bison's shoulder, though the sharpness and overall appeal is attractive even under low magnification. No major marks draw the viewer's eye, though some tiny planchet ticks will be found under low magnification. An arm's-length winner that deserves solid bidding support.



- 1310 **1937-D 3-Legged. AU-50 (PCGS).** Warm golden gray with retained lustre and great overall eye appeal at the assigned grade.



- 1311 **1937-D 3-Legged AU-50.** Full horn on this pale gray example. Olive toning, with the lightest traces of filmy surface residue in the recessed areas.



- 1312 **1937-D 3-Legged. VF-25,** lightly cleaned but not to any great visual detriment. Medium golden gray with some deeper golden highlights in the protected areas. Faint marks present under low magnification, but no serious marks to the unaided eye.

Nearly Perfect 1938-D Buffalo 5¢



2x photo

- 1313 **1938-D Buffalo. MS-68★ (NGC).** A spectacular Gem, virtually as nice as the moment it came from the dies. Most design features are sharp. Vivid bull's-eye toning in gold, pink, blue, and violet. An important *condition rarity* in this lofty state of preservation.
NGC Census: 13; none finer within any designation.

- 1314 **1938-D Buffalo. MS-67 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous with bursts of pale rose and champagne iridescence. A "blazing Gem" in today's bourse floor vernacular.

U.S. JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 1315 **Superb Gem Proof Jefferson nickel trio,** each certified by NGC: ☆ 1938 Proof-67 ☆ 1963 Proof-68 CAMEO ☆ 1964 Proof-68. Each exhibits attractive toning with emphasis on gold, pink, and blue. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1316 **1939-D Reverse of 1940. MS-66 FS (PCGS).** Fully lustrous. Intermingled pearl gray and golden brown with splashes of blue. Walter Breen estimated that examples having the "Reverse of 1940" comprised only about 40% of the mintage. Very scarce in MS-66 condition.
PCGS Population: 26, 2 finer within the designation (both MS-67 FS).

Superb Gem 1946-D Nickel



- 1317 **1946-D MS-67 FS (PCGS).** A superb lustrous Gem. Ice blue iridescence in the central areas deepens to vivid crimson and violet at the borders.
PCGS Population: 6; none finer within the designation.

U.S. HALF DIMES

All half dime photos are 2x.

U.S. FLOWING HAIR HALF DIMES

Attractive 1795 Flowing Hair Half Dime Scarce LM-8, Rarity-4



2x photo

- 1318 1795 Logan McCloskey-8. Valentine-5. Rarity-4. GENUINE (PCGS), EF-45 details. Not graded by PCGS but easily EF-45 sharpness and eye appeal in our opinion. Blended lilac and golden gray surfaces show a hint of faint granularity in places under low magnification but no other problems of note. A moderately scarce variety. For the record, we (and certainly others in the hobby) have seen 1795 half dimes of far lesser quality and eye appeal than the present specimen in PCGS holders; the absence of a grade on this coin baffles us as a result. Of course, our opinion is solely that but we suspect others will be of similar thought once they have seen this half dime—it certainly deserves a close-in examination by interested parties before the bidding begins.

Die alignment 200°, eagle's head points at 1:00 instead of 12:00 when the coin is turned on its horizontal axis.

Distinctive 1797 Fifteen Star Obverse Half Dime



- 1320 1797 LM-1, V-2. 15 Stars. EF-40. Delicate russet centers deepen to shades of olive at the peripheries on both sides. The strike is completely consistent with that seen on survivors of this variety, there being the usual degree of softness at the centers. There is a single well concealed, very minor planchet streak near the central obverse that is barely visible to the naked eye, otherwise there are no defects worthy of special mention on this distinctive coin. Moreover, it can be argued that the numerical grade that we have assigned to this appealing specimen is indeed conservative, as the underlying surfaces still retain a considerable amount of muted mint frost in the more protected areas of the design. With the vast majority of the existing population of this **rare** Small Eagle type being more heavily worn and/or plagued with significant problems, the currently offered example poses a notable opportunity for the serious collector.

Frosty M-62 1797 LM-2 Half Dime



- 1319 1795 LM-8, V-5a. Rarity-3. VF-30. Stumpy curl approaching star 1, tip of 1 close to first curl and an exceedingly early die crack to the nose define this obverse. The reverse shows no berries under left wing. Circulation is even and free of special problems, lightly wiped with a reverse rim pinch, gray-gold and blue toning.

- 1321 1797 LM-2, V-4. Rarity-4. 16 Stars. MS-62 (NGC). A handsome, frosty example that appears to us to be virtually devoid of contact marks in the fields. The great majority of contact marks are noted on the lightly-struck high points which prompts us to suppose that these may have been on the planchet prior to striking. Warm gunmetal-gray toning with vivid crimson, sky blue, and lilac iridescent highlights. The strike—like many U.S. varieties coined during the 18th century—is sharp in some areas and soft in others. Softness is most prominent on the eagle, which is lightly struck from the talons to the top of the head. On the obverse, softness is noted at some of the tresses to the left of Liberty's neck. Both surfaces show pronounced clash marks. The die state of the reverse is advanced and appears to have been close to terminal with several prominent cracks visible. A splendid and highly desirable example of a scarce *Guide Book* listed die variety.



- 1322 **1797 LM-3, V-3. Rarity-5. 16 Stars. AU-55.** This coin is beautifully centered and meticulously struck, careful study suggesting a trace of rim filing at 12:00. The reverse shows a hint of weakness on the eagle's legs but not the bird's breast, with a bold berry below the upright of D in UNITED. A lovely coin.

**Nice EF 1797 Half Dime
13 Stars Variety**



- 1323 **1797 LM-4, V-1. Rarity-6. 13 Stars. EF-40 (PCGS).** An impressive array of vivid orange, carmine, and violet graces the obverse, the reverse medium lilac-gray with old album toning rainbow highlights at the rim. Careful examination under low magnification reveals some minute uniform surface roughness and a few scattered marks, also revealing bold, crisp design elements, especially at the assigned grade. At "just" EF-40, the specimen is among the seven finest half dimes of the variety certified by PCGS. Only 44,527 1797-dated half dimes were struck, those about evenly distributed between the 13 Stars, 15 Stars, and 16 Stars varieties, though the variety offered with 13 obverse stars is scarcer across the board than either of the other varieties, and considerably rarer at EF or finer. A grand opportunity.
PCGS Population: 3; 4 finer (MS-63 finest).

Elusive 1801 Half Dime



- 1324 **1801 LM-2, V-1 and 2. Rarity-4. AU DETAILS (NCS).** "Obverse Spot Removed." Deep golden gray with deeper navy toning highlights at the rims. Strong underlying lustre is seen on both sides, and much mint frost is at home in Liberty's tresses. Sharply struck for the type with just a hint of weakness here or there, though the overall boldness of the design elements is finer than typically seen. A patch of horizontal scratches can be seen in the field before Miss Liberty's portrait, no doubt placed there by some well-meaning collector of the past who decided to remove a spot. Far finer than the NCS holder implies, as the obverse scratches are essentially invisible to the unaided eye. Worthy of careful examination and serious bidding activity.

U.S. CAPPED BUST HALF DIMES



- 1325 **1829 LM-5, V-6. Rarity-1. MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous and somewhat reflective surfaces with strong mint brilliance tempered by rich gold at the rims. Sharply struck. Top of 1 in date repunched.
- 1326 **Pair of NGC-certified half dimes:** ☆ 1830 LM-14, V-1. Rarity-3. MS-62. Frosty lustre. Warm intermingled pink, gold, and blue iridescence ☆ 1838 MS-63★. Delicate pink and blue in the central areas changes to deep violet at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem MS-66 1832 LM-3 Half Dime



- 1327 **1832 LM-3, V-1. Rarity-1. MS-66 (NGC).** Sharply struck and brilliant. The devices are frosty, while the fields are frosty in some areas and prooflike in others. A thoroughly delightful Gem that excels both technically and aesthetically. Not an issue that's easy to find this nicely preserved.
- 1328 **1835 LM-10, V-7. Small Date, Small 5C. Rarity-1. MS-62 (NGC).** Fiery crimson and deep electric blue highlights engage both sides of this lustrous and sharply struck half dime.

U.S. LIBERTY SEATED HALF DIMES

- 1329 **Quartet of half dimes, all different design types:** ☆ 1837 Large Date. EF-45, reverse scratch ☆ 1853 No Arrows. AU-58, planchet flaw ☆ 1853 Arrows. MS-62 ☆ 1860 MS-63. Each is attractively toned. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1330 **1837 Liberty Seated. Small Date. MS-64 (NGC).** A lustrous and frosty beauty from the first year of the short-lived design type, sharp and appealing with warm gold and peach highlights on deep olive gold surfaces. Choice!

Impressive AU-58 1844-O Half Dime



- 1331 1844-O AU-58 (NGC).** Pale golden gray. The devices are frosty; the fields have a texture intermediate between prooflike and satiny with the former aspect predominating on the obverse and the latter on the reverse. The strike is decent in most areas with a touch of softness noted at the top of the left side of the wreath, and on a few of the obverse stars. A very scarce variety in all grades and absolutely rare at the AU-58 level. NGC and PCGS, taken together, have certified 1844-O half dimes as AU-58 or finer on only 20 occasions since the inception of those services in the mid 1980s, a figure which may include some duplication.

NGC Census: 3; 5 finer (MS-64 finest).

- 1332 1846 VG-10 (NGC).** Medium to deep slate gray with lighter silver gray toning on the high points. Heavily circulated but not heavily marked, though a few small ticks show up under low magnification. All of LIBERTY present though some letters are well-worn. One of the rarest key dates from the early Liberty Seated half dime series, an issue that saw a production run of just 27,000 pieces, the lowest mintage figure in the series from 1837 until 1863 when 18,000 pieces were struck.

- 1333 1847 MS-64 (PCGS).** An exquisitely lovely specimen with frosty, highly lustrous surfaces that show a wealth of deep and varied gold, crimson, peach, and neon blue iridescence. A real eye-catcher.

- 1334 1850 MS-64 (NGC).** Intermingled pink, gold, and blue toning on frosty surfaces. Most design features are about as sharp as could be desired, save for one or two leaves on the reverse wreath.



- 1335 1851-O MS-64 (NGC).** Golden gray centers give way to intense gold, violet, and neon blue concentric halos outward toward the obverse rim, the reverse more golden gray with lighter neon blue at the rim.

- 1336 1853 Arrows. MS-64.** Frosty and bright lustre in the central portions surrounded by deep electric blue toning around the edges. Very choice.

- 1337 Lustrous Liberty Seated half dime pair:** ☆ 1853 Arrows. MS-61 (NGC). Gunmetal-gray toning with delicate pink and blue highlights ☆ 1857 MS-62 (PCGS). Pale lilac-gray in the central areas, with pink and navy blue at the borders. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1338 1858 MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. Close to perfection. Struck from lightly clashed dies. Most design features are sharp save for a few of the obverse stars. An excellent candidate for inclusion in either a top-rate type set or specialized collection.



- 1339 1860 MS-65 (NGC).** Brilliant centers give way to intense halos of lively gold, blue, and rose bull's eye toning. Highly lustrous with excellent eye appeal.

- 1340 1860 MS-64.** Boldly struck with rich colorful iridescence at the peripheries that lightens toward the centers. Only some obverse hairlines in the field on the right stand between this coin and a higher designation.

- 1341 1860 MS-64.** Pale rose and medium blue predominates on both sides of this diminutive U.S. silver coin. The first year in which the Legend obverse was utilized.



- 1342 1862 MS-66 (PCGS).** A frosty and impressively lustrous specimen with deeply impressed design elements struck from heavily clashed dies. Incredibly lively blue, gold, and crimson highlights ignite the fiery obverse periphery of this gorgeous half dime; the reverse is a study in even champagne hues.



- 1343 1865-S MS-62 (PCGS).** The central areas are mostly brilliant with pink, lilac, and blue at the border. A tiny spot is noted at the base of I in AMERICA. Very scarce in MS-62 and higher grades despite a generous mintage of 120,000 pieces; it's clear that very few if any were deliberately set aside at the time of issue. A bargain in today's rare coin marketplace.

PCGS Population: 5, 10 finer (MS-66 finest)

From Bowers and Merena/Stack's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 1020.



- 1344 **1867 Proof-64 (NGC).** Intensely varied deep gold and neon blue engage the frosty devices and mirror fields on both sides of this beautiful half dime. One of 625 Proofs struck.



- 1345 **1869 Proof-66 (NGC).** Frosty devices and mirror fields blend outwardly from the centers through varied blue and peach highlights. An aesthetically pleasing coin.

- 1346 **1871 MS-64.** A sharp and colorful example with neon blue and pale rose in the central portions of the obverse, lighter around the edges. The reverse is bright rose in the center, surrounded by swirls of neon blue. Very attractive.

U.S. DIMES

U.S. DRAPED BUST DIMES

Awesome Fully Gem 1796 Dime



2x photo

- 1347 **1796 John Reich-1. Rarity-3. MS-65 (NGC).** A diamond-precise strike highlights a wealth of fine detail including the diagnostic rim cud at the first star. This die state shows a sharply visible arc-shaped die crack in right obverse field. The reverse shows marvelously complete feathers on the small eagle's breast and in the leaves and legend. Four radial die cracks join another crack wandering below STATES. Because this was the first date of regular dime coinage, a few more 1796 pieces may have been saved than of succeeding dates, but all 1796 coins have long been subjected to intense collector demand with resulting pressure on all high-

grade specimens. Viewing this example is itself a pleasure, the rich frosty gleam of the silver lustre complementing a strike that is meticulous in every detail, including hair strands and eagle feathers. The cartwheel-lustrous obverse displays the most delicate clear peripheral gold, while the reverse exhibits a distinct arc of deeper gold around the lower border. For sheer glowing beauty this would be a difficult coin to duplicate, much less exceed in overall appeal. NGC has certified eight in MS-65, with eight others graded higher, the finest MS-67.

NGC Census: 8; 8 finer (MS-67 finest).

Splendid MS-64 1796 Dime

JR-4 Variety, Rarity-4



2x photo

- 1348 **1796 JR-4. Rarity-4. MS-64 (NGC).** A handsome example and doubtless among the finest survivors of the die combination. Fully lustrous and warmly toned in dappled crimson, violet, and blue. Most design features are sharp including almost all of Liberty's tresses and most of the eagle's plumage save for a touch of trivial softness on the breast and left thigh (viewer's right). The impressions of both dies show complete dentilation (a tad soft at 5:00 on the reverse) and good centering. Faint clash marks are noted on the obverse. A scarce die combination with an estimated population of no more than 200 specimens in all grades.

Rare AU-53 1801 Dime
JR-1 Variety, Rarity-4



2x photo

- 1349** 1801 JR-1. **Rarity-4. AU-53 (NGC).** Dappled blue, violet, pink, and golden brown, with much frosty lustre surviving in the protected areas of the designs. Both dies are lightly rusted suggesting that 1801 was probably a damp year in Philadelphia. The central strike is nicely defined in the hair, drapery, wing feathers, and most of the shield horizontals. Softness is noted at the breast feathers and obverse star positions eight through 13. As dime enthusiasts know, the 1801 is a very tough date in any grade, but becomes geometrically harder as one moves up the grade scale. NGC and PCGS, taken together, have certified 1801 dimes as AU-53 or finer on only 18 occasions since those certification services were founded in the mid 1980s; that figure averages out to less than one grading event per year. About equal in sharpness with the Garrett-Lemus specimen that we offered in our *70th Anniversary Sale*, October 2005, Lot 511.

Attractive EF-45 1801 Dime
JR-1 Variety, Rarity-4



2x photo

- 1350** 1801 JR-1. **Rarity-4. EF-45 (PCGS).** Gunmetal-gray surfaces with vivid pink, gold, and lilac highlights. A planchet flaw is noted extending from the rim beneath the 18 in date to the rim beneath the first star. Remarkably lustrous for the grade. Die alignment is about 150° rather than 180° as usually seen. Very pleasing from the aesthetic perspective.

PCGS Population (both die varieties): 4; 11 finer (MS-61 finest)



- 1351** 1801 JR-1. **Rarity-4. VF-30 DETAILS (ANACS), "Cleaned."** Deep lilac gray with gunmetal-blue overtones. Low magnification reveals traces of an old cleaning and some scattered marks, though the overall appearance is marginally finer than our description indicates. Certainly a suitable filler in burgeoning U.S. type collection.

Impressive AU 1802 Dime
Among Five Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1352** 1802 JR-4. **Rarity-4. AU-58 (PCGS).** Rich golden gray with fiery underlying lustre that supports varied blue, carmine, and bright silver highlights. Some central striking weakness is noted, as typical for the date. A few faint marks are seen, none apt to draw the viewer's attention, and even low magnification refuses to reveal a mark worthy of written notice. Nicely centered, undeniably attractive, and among the five finest examples of the date certified by PCGS. Housed in an old-style green label PCGS holder.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (MS-62 finest).

Choice AU 1803 Dime
The Eliasberg Specimen
John Reich-3, Condition Census



2x photo

- 1353** 1803 JR-3. **Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** A rare prize indeed, a date that is not represented by an Uncirculated example in the PCGS *Population Report*. Medium golden gray with deeper highlights and bursts of lustre in the protected areas. The strike is crisp in most places, though there are tiny areas of weakness, as always seen for the date. To the unaided eye the appeal is exceptional, while magnified scrutiny reveals just a few tiny tics. From an advanced die state with numerous heavy cracks and areas of shattered die on the obverse, particularly around the date, with more cracks and heavy clash marks present on the reverse. Among the half dozen finest examples of the date certified by PCGS and noteworthy for that reason.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (AU-58 finest).

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Collection, May 1996, Lot 1051; S.H. and Henry Chapman's sale of the Richard B. Winsor Collection, December 16-17, 1895 at \$32; J.M. Clapp. Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.

Scarce 1804 Dime



- 1354 1804 JR-1. Rarity-5. 13 Star Reverse. VF-20.** Pleasing gray surfaces with minor deposits noted in the recessed areas. The typical weak strike on the left side of the obverse and on Liberty's drapery line. A dull mark is noted just above the drapery bust as are some tiny rim disturbances, none that detract. Breen calls the variety "very rare," while the authors of *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837* claim that this die marriage accounts for "two thirds of all 1804 dimes" seen at auction.

It is interesting to note that the reverse die used to strike this dime was used first strike 1802 \$2.50 (BD-1), 1802 dimes (JR-4), and 1804 \$2.50 (BD-1) before being matched with this obverse die.

Pleasing 1804 JR-2 Dime



2x photo

- 1355 1804 JR-2. Rarity-5. 14 star reverse. VF-20 (NGC).** Pleasing medium gray devices stand out from nicely toned pale blue and violet fields and golden peripheries. A very desirable rare dime, a date that is unknown in true Mint State and usually only available in low grades. This piece shows good detail, just a bit soft between 9:00 and 12:00 on the reverse rim due to axial misalignment; there is light weakness on the opposite place on the obverse rim as well. A scrape under Liberty's chin, thin scratch from star 7 to the back of Liberty's head, tiny rim flaw over I of LIBERTY and a small nick above E are present, but none affect the visual appeal significantly. The area just inside the rims shows some faint granularity, but the surface quality of this piece is vastly superior to many we have seen—severe granularity and/or post-striking repairs seem de rigueur for this issue, but are not present here. The classic key date of the early dime series, rarer even than the highly demanded dates in the 1790s, we expect this piece will see a lot of competition from dedicated collectors.

NGC Census: 1; 3 finer (AU-58 finest).

Considered by the authors of the John Reich dime book to be the scarcer of the two die varieties of the year, comprising approximately one-third the total mintage which is reported as 8,265 pieces. It's estimated that no more than 75 examples have survived in any grade and the actual number might be closer to 30.

Incredible 1805 JR-2 Dime

Superb Gem Mint State



2x photo

- 1356 1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. 4 Berries. MS-66 (NGC).** The last nine years of Draped Bust dime coinage present a variety of challenges even in Mint State grades. Mintages were always small, as this denomination had to find its niche in competition with the more familiar Spanish Reales "bits" worth 12½ cents. In the later dates there was a tendency toward flat strikes, especially on the shield and eagle's breast. The present coin is a delightful exception and ranks high among the finest known of the Draped Bust-Heraldic Eagle type and even higher for this specific date and variety. Careful study reveals some slanting obverse planchet adjustment marks that blend in with Liberty's boldly delineated locks. The reverse is exceptionally boldly struck and unusually well detailed, notably on the eagle's wings and breast above the crisp shield. The overall lustre is crystalline silver showing only a wisp of palest gold. Indeed this coin can be justly described under the rubric "as struck" and is rare thus. In the realm of early U.S. dimes, this remarkable super-Gem must be called exceptional.

NGC Census: 7; 5 finer (MS-67★ finest).

From ANR's *Kennywood Sale*, January 2005, Lot 343.



- 1357 1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. 4 Berries. MS-61.** Softly lustrous surfaces beneath vivid rose and neon blue toning on the obverse. Pale rose and gray toning on the reverse, portions of which may have been lightly cleaned or wiped in the far distant past. This series is rapidly gaining in popularity, and the appearance of a high-grade example such as this should surely elicit some very spirited bidding.



- 1358 1805 JR-2. Rarity-2. 4 Berries. VF-25 (NGC).** Pearl gray iridescence on the high points deepens to gunmetal-gray in the fields. Intermingled gold, lilac, and blue iridescence on both surfaces add a dash of aesthetic charm. While some light marks appear under low magnification, the overall appeal is substantial to the unaided eye.

U.S. CAPPED BUST DIMES

Frosty Uncirculated 1809 Dime

MS-64 NGC

JR-1, Rarity-4



2x photo

- 1359 **1809 JR-1. Rarity-4. MS-64 (NGC).** Largely brilliant and intensely lustrous with warm champagne and pale rose in the protected areas. Nicely struck for the date with just a hint of softness at certain obverse stars and some of the talon ringlets on the reverse. No serious marks are present though we note a faint, old planchet grease streak through the first S in STATES. Among the finest examples of the date certified by NGC.

NGC Census: 5; 3 finer (MS-65 finest).

Amazingly Rare 1821 Large Date Dime

JR-2, Rarity-7

Tied for Finest Graded of the Date by PCGS



2x photo

- 1360 **1821 JR-2. Rarity-7. Large Date. MS-65 (PCGS).** A sparkling beauty with intensely active cartwheel lustre supporting champagne, rose, and electric blue on both sides. The central strike is crisp and sharp, and the peripheral details are not far behind. A superb example of JR-2, a coin that is undoubtedly far and away the finest example of that rare die combination. Indeed, the present coin is tied for finest 1821 Large Date dime certified by PCGS, and we have every reason to believe it is the *solitary* example of JR-2 lumped within that Large Date category at PCGS. The present coin is truly beautiful and great quality and rarity. Timid bidders need not apply when this desirable dime crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer within the Large Date variety category; as noted above, if one of the other eight examples called MS-65 by PCGS was a JR-2 variety, the numismatic world would have heard about it long ago.

- 1361 **1821 JR-8. Rarity-2. Small Date. VF-20 (PCGS).** Medium lilac-gray with some lighter high points. Well-circulated but not heavily marked, and a nice specimen for interested collectors currently assembling a set of mid-grade early dimes.



- 1362 **1821 JR-9. Rarity-2. Small Date. AU-55 (NGC).** Medium slate gray with definitive lilac highlights. Much mint lustre glows warmly on the smooth, problem-free surfaces. Nicely struck as well, with just a hint of weakness in a few minor places. Undeniably choice for the grade.



- 1363 **1825 JR-3. Rarity-3. MS-62 (NGC).** Frosty and essentially brilliant with a hint of pearl gray iridescence. Most of the design features are sharp save for two or three of the obverse stars. A planchet inclusion is noted on the left side of the reverse, something due to an impurity or heterogeneity in the alloy from which the planchets were prepared. Although 1825 dimes aren't particularly scarce in circulated grades, they are quite elusive in MS-60 and better condition. PCGS and NGC, considered together, have certified fewer than 100 1825 dimes as Uncirculated over a span of more than two decades.



- 1364 **1827 JR-12. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC).** Lustrous silver gray centers with deep gold, orange, and electric blue iridescence at the peripheries. Nicely struck for the date and free of unsightly marks.

Famous 1829 Curl Base 2 Dime Rarity

G-4 PCGS



2x photo

- 1365 **1829 JR-10. Rarity-6. Curl Base 2. G-4 (PCGS).** Deeply varied gold and amber toning highlights on well worn golden gray surfaces. Faint old scratches and marks are noted, obviously the result of a lengthy stay in circulation. We do note, however, that the overall appeal is still fairly engaging even at the G-4 level. As for rarity, we suspect that Capped Bust dime enthusiasts will queue up to participate in the excitement knowing full well that just one fortunate specialist will take this prized rarity home.

- 1366 **1831 JR-2. Rarity-3. AU-58.** Sharply struck and attractive. The frosty devices beautifully complement the satiny fields. Pale champagne toning in the central areas deepens to vivid pink, blue, and lilac at the borders.
- 1367 **1833 JR-5. Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC).** A wealth of underlying lustre supports a vivid display of rich blue and violet hues. Nicely struck and devoid of serious marks, a delightful coin that will enhance any Capped Bust dime collection or type set.
- 1368 **1834 JR-2. Rarity-5. EF-45 (PCGS).** Intermingled crimson and lilac enhance the central areas. Wisps of sky blue ornament the borders. A very scarce die combination with an estimated population of no more than 75 examples in all grades. An excellent opportunity for the specialist.
- 1369 **1835 JR-2. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** An unquestionably pleasing representative of the date and grade combination, nicely struck and free of unsightly marks. Deep golden gray with splashes of rich gold, rose, and neon blue supported by expansive underlying lustre. A moderately scarce variety.

U.S. LIBERTY SEATED DIMES

Choice Uncirculated 1837 No Stars Dime

Large Date Variety



- 1370 **1837 Liberty Seated, Large Date. MS-64 (PCGS).** A splendid example of the date and grade combination, a coin that holds up well to careful scrutiny. Satiny golden gray surfaces with a rich array of varied champagne and peach iridescence on both sides. The strike is bold and every tiny detail of Gobrecht's design is sharp.
- 1371 **Quartet of dimes, all different design types:** ☆ 1838-O No Stars. VF-20, slightly rough ☆ 1853 No Arrows. AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1853 Arrows. MS-62 PL ☆ 1876-CC AU-50, hairlines from a light cleaning long ago. Each has toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

Richly Toned Gem Uncirculated 1839 Dime

MS-66 NGC



2x photo

- 1372 **1839 MS-66 (NGC).** Extremely active and equally intense underlying lustre supports rich bull's eye toning that ranges from lilac at the center outward to deep neon blue at the rims. The strike is crisp and sharp, as Gobrecht intended, and the eye appeal is as unyielding as the overall quality. If you mean to add a superb quality early Liberty Seated dime to your burgeoning U.S. type collection, you would do well to examine the present specimen carefully.

- 1373 **Trio of certified Liberty Seated dimes:** ☆ 1839 AU-53 (PCGS) ☆ 1841 AU-55 (PCGS) ☆ 1843 AU-58 (NGC). Each is lustrous and attractively toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

Rare 1839-O Dime Variety Large Round or Huge Mintmark



- 1374 **1839-O Large Round O. EF-45 (PCGS).** Deep olive gold surfaces with rich underlying lustre and some deeper highlights in the protected areas. A sharp and appealing rarity from the early days of the design type, a variety that is seldom encountered in any grade. At EF-45, as here, we are approaching Condition Census for the variety. Another exciting Liberty Seated dime issue that will see spirited bidding activity.
- 1375 **1840 No Drapery. MS-62 (NGC).** The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny. Vivid orange-gold toning in the central areas changes to pink and blue at the rims. A popular three-year design type. Based on PCGS and NGC population statistics, we doubt that as many as 100 equal or finer examples exist in all numismatics. A bargain in today's rare coin marketplace.

Beautiful Gem Uncirculated 1840-O Dime

No Drapery

Finest Graded by NGC



2x photo

- 1376 **1840-O No Drapery. MS-65 (NGC).** A sharp and appealing specimen with exceptional eye appeal. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre ignites the satiny golden centers as well as the deep gold and lilac peripheries. Close-in examination reveals satiny, matte-like surfaces and a small O mintmark; another variety of the date has a tall, narrow O mintmark. A true beauty with genuinely original surfaces finer than any example seen thus far by NGC; this is the solitary MS-65 1840-O No Drapery dime from that firm, with no specimens graded finer. Don't miss this opportunity!

NGC Census: 1; none finer.



- 1377 **1840-O No Drapery. AU-58 (NGC).** A high degree of swirling supportive lustre supports misty slate, gold, and rose on the obverse, the reverse largely brilliant at the center with concentric halos of crimson, violet, and electric blue at the rim. Among the dozen finest examples of the date seen thus far by NGC.

NGC Census: 6; 6 finer (MS-65 finest).

Important 1841-O Dime Rarity

Closed Bud Reverse



- 1378 **1841-O Closed Bud, Small Mintmark. EF DETAILS (NCS).** “Improperly Cleaned.” Deep silver gray with splashes of lilac, violet, and electric blue on both sides. If “improperly cleaned” as noted on the NCS holder, it was done so long ago that it is insignificant in the scheme of things; we have all seen coins with more obvious cleaning in third party holders not specified as such. Lightly circulated but not heavily marked, and besides, when a rare variety such as this enters the auction arena, a few scattered marks are meaningless. This variety makes up just a tiny proportion of known 1841-O dimes.

Rare and Important 1841-O Closed Bud, Large Mintmark Dime



- 1379 **1841-O Closed Bud, Large Mintmark. VG-8.** Deep gray surfaces are entirely smooth were it not for some areas of corrosion situated in the left obverse field, and between Liberty’s left arm and body. This **rare** variety is listed among Seated dime specialist Gerry Fortin’s Top 100 Varieties, and is also featured in Brian Greer’s important reference (*The Complete Guide To Liberty Seated Dimes*) on this series. According to Greer, the New Orleans Mint dimes of this year that bear a closed bud reverse were minted using leftover dies from 1840. Greer states, “These coins were struck from leftover 1840-O reverse dies most likely before the arrival of the first reverse dies of 1841 (Open Bud, I presume) which were delivered on April 7, 1841. Mint records show 160,000 dimes were delivered from New Orleans prior to April of that year. I believe that these deliveries included the Closed Bud 1841-O dimes, Large O and Small O, as well as many dated 1840-O. The extreme rarity of both the closed bud varieties indicates a very small mintage for these.” The appearance of this important transitional reverse issue clearly warrants the attention of advanced Liberty Seated dime specialists.

Choice Uncirculated 1842-O Dime



- 1380 **1842-O MS-63 (NGC).** Frosty golden gray surfaces with rich underlying lustre and a generous quotient of eye appeal. This strike is fairly crisp for the date, and low magnification reveals surfaces devoid of marks of consequence. Among the 13 highest *grading events* listed at NGC.

NGC Census: 6; 7 finer (MS-65 finest).



- 1381 **1843 MS-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and fully brilliant with blazing “white” surfaces and perhaps just a hint of faint champagne in the obverse dentils. Nicely struck. Not a great rarity, but certainly highly elusive when found so nice.



- 1382 **1843 MS-63 (NGC).** Frosty, lustrous, and nicely struck for the date, with a mélange of varied violet and blue on both sides.



- 1383 **1845-O EF-45 (NGC).** A fairly elusive date at EF or finer; this issue is typically seen well-circulated. Medium lilac-gray surfaces with underlying lustre and hints of rose and champagne iridescence. Nicely struck for the date with just a few faint marks present, though low magnification reveals a diagonal scratch to the A in STATES on the reverse. An attractive coin overall.



- 1384 **1845-O EF-40 (ANACS).** Gunmetal-gray surfaces with golden brown and navy blue highlights. Despite a fairly generous mintage of 230,000 pieces, survivors are scarce in VF and higher grades.



- 1385 **1846 F-12 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray high points with deep surrounding fields approaching charcoal in depth. Warm peach highlights grace both sides. A well-circulated but barely marked example of a key date rarity from the early days of the design type, an issue that saw just 31,300 circulation strikes roll off the coinage press in Philadelphia. A desirable issue in a highly collectable grade.



- 1386 **1852-O AU-55 (NGC).** Deep steel gray with some lighter highlights. Close-in magnified examination reveals a crisp strike with no serious surface disturbances. Scarcer in high grades than its mintage of 430,000 pieces suggests.

- 1387 **1853 No Arrows. AU-58 (NGC).** Medium silver gray with underlying lustre and pale golden tones. One of just 95,000 examples struck before the weight and design change a little later in the year. It is interesting to note that the later style of the year with arrows at the date saw a production run more than 127 times the mintage of the No Arrows style offered here!

Sparkling MS-64 1856-O Dime



- 1388 **1856-O MS-64 (PCGS)**. Repunched Date. Pale champagne toning in the central areas deepens to peach and blue at the rims. Sharply struck, lustrous, and with splendid eye appeal, this 1856-O offers everything that the advanced buyer could hope to find. There is also the appeal of a dramatically repunched date, with the off-register increasing to the last digit, below which is shown much of the earlier 6. Also, we note the present choice Mint State dime is among the 12 finest examples of the date certified by PCGS. Nearly 1.2 million 1856-O dimes were struck!

PCGS Population: 9; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

F-104. "56 Repunched up, Large O, die lines rim to UNITED."

Rare AU-55 1859-S Dime

Tied as Third Finest Certified by NGC



2x photo

- 1391 **1859-S AU-55 (NGC)**. Pearl gray to gunmetal-gray surfaces with blushes of navy blue and golden brown. The mintage for the issue, reported at 60,000 pieces, ranks as one of the smallest production figures for the 1850s, and survivors are elusive in all grades. NGC has certified 1859-S dimes on just 15 occasions since the mid 1980s. The piece offered here ranks as third finest certified, an accolade that it shares with two other AU-55 examples.

NGC Census: 3; 2 finer (both MS-62).

Rare High Circulated Grade 1856-S Dime



- 1389 **1856-S AU-55 or thereabouts**. Splashes of moderate gray toning accent intermingled areas of pale gold on both the obverse and reverse. There is an area of ever so mild porosity along the obverse rim at 7:30 that does not at all impede the presentation, and is only detectable under very close scrutiny with a glass. This low mintage issue (*only 70,000 pieces were struck*) has suffered an abysmal survival rate. As a result, even heavily circulated pieces are extremely scarce. An example at the grade level offered here is **quite rare**. Mint State survivors are extremely challenging to acquire, and surface, on average, at auction perhaps only once per year.

Rare MS-61 1861-S Dime



- 1392 **1861-S MS-61 (NGC)**. Medium gray toning with delicate pink, gold, and lilac iridescent highlights. Mostly frosty surfaces, but with satiny lustre in the obverse field. The strike is about average with sharpness in some areas and softness in others. Despite a generous mintage for the era of 172,500 pieces, comparatively few high-grade examples were set aside. Worth a generous bid from an advanced specialist.

NGC Census: 5; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).

Lustrous Gem MS-66 1858 Dime



- 1390 **1858 MS-66★ (NGC)**. Frosty lustre. Mostly brilliant surfaces with hints of pale gold and pearl gray at the borders. Sharply struck in virtually all particulars. Magnification reveals some faint die polish lines in the fields. Although seen with some frequency in the MS-60 to 64 grade range, examples grading MS-66 are rare.

NGC Census: 7; 4 finer.

Sparkling MS-63 1866-S Dime



2x photo

- 1393 **1866-S MS-63 (PCGS)**. A lovely, satiny specimen displaying pleasing blended champagne and lilac iridescence. Nicely struck with no serious weakness anywhere and a thoroughly attractive coin for the assigned grade. Regarding other 1866-S dimes seen thus far by PCGS, just four events at a finer level can be found in that firm's *Population Report*. A real "looker" that should be carefully examined.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

Fortin-101. Rarity-4. "Obverse 1 shows a die crack from Liberty's ear, down through body into the banner on the field. A second die crack is visible at the base of the date and connecting to rim to the right of the date."

Mint State 1871-CC Dime Rarity



2x photo

- 1394 1871-CC MS-61 (NGC).** Pale golden gray surfaces with strong champagne highlights on both sides. Somewhat prooflike in the fields, a definite “plus” for an issue that is typically found granular and unappealing. One of the “big four” of the Liberty Seated dime series, the quartette of Carson City issues from 1871 through 1874 are among the rarest of 19th-century issues within the denomination, especially when found so fine. Just 20,100 examples of the date were struck in the first year of dime coinage at Carson City, and just a tiny proportion of that mintage exists today in *any* grade. A few faint hairlines are noted, and low magnification fails to pick up anything other than a few scattered hairlines. This will fill an empty hole out there in a Liberty Seated dime collection.

Choice Mint State 1872-S Dime Among Seven Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1395 1872-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre engages a richly varied array of champagne and pale violet iridescence. Some lightness of strike at the viewer’s upper left of the reverse wreath, otherwise the design elements are fairly sharp. Not a great rarity—190,000 pieces were struck—but undeniably scarce at MS-64, indeed, a *Condition Rarity* at the assigned grade or finer.
PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-65 finest).



- 1396 1873 Arrows. Proof-64 (NGC).** A breathtaking Proof, with gunmetal-blue toning, predominantly around the edges.

Choice AU 1873-CC Arrows Dime Rarity



2x photo

- 1397 1873-CC Arrows. AU-55 (NGC).** Medium lilac-gray with gold and heather highlights. Careful magnified scrutiny reveals strong underlying lustre and exceptional surfaces for the date, with no marks of any kind worth mentioning. Further, the strike is crisp and bold for the date, making it all the more desirable. At choice AU, as here, this date goes beyond rare and becomes nearly unobtainable though, of course, there are some finer specimens out there; we imagine most of those are already locked away safely in advanced Liberty Seated dime collections.

“EF Details” 1873-CC Arrows Dime



2x photo

- 1398 1873-CC Arrows. EF DETAILS (NCS), “Improperly Cleaned.”** Perhaps cleaned long ago, but not harshly so; indeed, the present specimen is much finer than many examples of the date we have seen in third-party holders. Medium steel gray with varied rose, carmine, and electric blue highlights on both sides. Careful examination reveals no marks of import, but does reveal a bold strike and great overall eye appeal. One of the “big four” rarities in the series, a date struck to the tune of just 18,791 pieces with only a tiny cross segment of that mintage available to today’s collectors in all grades.



- 1399 1877-CC MS-63.** Very sharply struck with bold prooflike reflectivity on the obverse and reverse. Deeply toned in battleship and gunmetal-gray with cobalt and golden toning. A few minor marks are noted in the fields under magnification and do not detract much from the overall appeal.

Our consignor believes this to be a specimen striking, however Breen does not mention such a thing in his *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins* nor in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*. Instead we believe this coin to be an early strike from a fresh pair of dies.



1400 1882 Proof-65 CAMEO (NGC). Boldly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields with a touch of pale champagne on both sides.

1401 1883 Proof-63 (NGC). A deeply toned Proof with rich electric blue and fiery gold and crimson highlights on both sides.



1402 1885 MS-66 (ANACS). Sharply struck and frosty. Pale champagne iridescence in the central areas deepens to rosy gold at the rims. A thoroughly attractive specimen that's sure to delight its next owner.

1403 1885 MS-64 (NGC). A frosty and highly lustrous example of the date with a bold and complete strike on both sides; this date is often weak at the head and certain wreath details. Richly toned on the obverse with deep and fiery carmine, orange, gold, and neon blue evenly matched for brightness of hue; the reverse is a study in bright mint bloom with a hint of pale champagne.

Choice AU 1885-S Dime An Elusive Scarcity



1404 1885-S AU-55 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and largely brilliant with warm champagne on both sides. Somewhat reflective in the field, especially on the reverse. An elusive branch mint issue that saw a production run of just 43,690 pieces, the vast majority of which were quickly gobbled up by commerce in San Francisco, with today's surviving specimens typically far lower on the grading scale than the present offered specimen. Indeed, this attractive AU coin is among the 15 finest examples of the date certified thus far by PCGS, and worthy of serious bidding consideration as such. One of the most popular late date keys in the Liberty Seated dime series.

PCGS Population: 5; 10 finer (MS-66 finest).



1405 1886-S MS-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty devices and satiny fields. The obverse has pale champagne iridescence. The reverse is mostly brilliant with wisps of gold at the border. Very scarce at the MS-64 grade level, but quite modestly valued in today's rare coin market.

1406 1887 Proof-64 (NGC). Reflective fields and frosted motifs display a vivid array of rich gold, blue, crimson, and peach on both sides. An aesthetically appealing Proof.



1407 1887 MS-66★ (NGC). Frosty and attractive. The central areas are brilliant changing to vivid sky blue and pink at the borders. Magnification reveals an abrasion on the tassel on the left side of the wreath. A scarce issue in MS-66 condition and rarely seen finer. Worth a generous bid from the advanced specialist.

1408 Uncirculated Liberty Seated and Barber dime selection: ☆ 1891 MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1892 MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1893 MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1906 MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1914 MS-63 (NGC). Each is fully lustrous and is lightly to warmly toned. (Total: 5 pieces)

U.S. BARBER DIMES



1409 1892 MS-66 (PCGS). A sharp and frosty Gem with full design elements on both sides. Broadly sweeping underlying lustre supports a wealth of deep violet, crimson, and gold iridescence on both sides. A pleasing example of the first year of Barber dime coinage.

1410 Pair of PCGS-certified Barber dimes, each grading MS-64: ☆ 1892. Intermingled gold, sea green, and rose ☆ 1911. Partially brilliant with blushes of delicate gold and lilac. Each is frosty. (Total: 2 pieces)



1411 1893 Proof-66 CAMEO (NGC). Barber's austere design motifs display frosty lustre against mirror fields. A gorgeous survivor from a Proof mintage of 792 pieces.



1412 1894-O MS-61 (SEGS). Satiny silver gray with a soft overlay of pale steel and electric blue iridescence. Strong underlying lustre. A popular key date, one that saw a mintage of just 720,000 pieces. No heavy marks present.

Very Scarce High Circulated Grade 1895-O Dime



1413 1895-O EF-40. The reverse is somewhat sharper than the obverse. Shades of pale to medium gray toning bathe both sides, and are accented by hints of golden iridescence at the upper obverse. With the exception of the excessively rare 1894-S, this very scarce date is without question the most difficult to acquire across the entire grading spectrum within the Barber dime series.

Extremely Rare Gem MS-66 1898-S Dime



2x photo

- 1414 1898-S MS-66 (PCGS).** A lustrous, sharply struck Gem. Vivid intermingled rose and lilac toning with splashes of ice blue iridescence on both surfaces. Very scarce in Uncirculated condition; PCGS and NGC, taken together, have certified just a few dozen examples above AU, and Gem-quality pieces are extremely rare. Slightly finer than the superb example in ANR's sale of the Frog Run Farm Collection, November 2004, Lot 662. Once this lovely Gem crosses the auction block, where will the specialist find its equal?

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer (MS-67).

- 1415 1899-S MS-63.** This beautiful example exhibits glittering mirror-like surfaces reminiscent of a Proof. The strike, especially on the reverse, is needle sharp. Violet brown and pale rose toning, deeper near the edges, combine with swirls of deep blue to create a truly enchanting appearance.

- 1416 1903 Proof-64.** Exceptionally rich mirrorlike fields enhance the overall look of this blazing bright Proof Barber dime with some attractive golden toning near the edges. Just a touch of "cabinet friction" on the cheek keeps us from assigning this example a Gem designation. Only 755 were minted.



- 1417 1904 MS-65 (PCGS).** A frosty golden gray Gem with intense sea green and golden iridescence at the peripheries. Sharply struck.

- 1418 Pair of lustrous Barber dimes certified by NGC as MS-64:** ☆ 1906. Mostly brilliant with wisps pink and blue at the rims ☆ 1911. Intermingled blue, lilac, and pink iridescence. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1419 1908-O MS-63 (PCGS).** Strong lustre supports a richly varied display of deep electric blue, gold, rose, and other hues on both sides of this nicely struck New Orleans dime.

- 1420 1909 Proof-64.** A light blush of golden toning adds beauty to the glassy mirrored fields on the obverse of this Very Choice Proof Barber dime. The reverse exhibits a light dusting of golden brown toning in the central area. The Mint produced 650 Proofs in 1909, and this may well be one of the more attractive ones you will encounter.

- 1421 1910 MS-64.** Creamy white for the most part, with light golden freckles on Liberty's cheek and near the rims.

- 1422 1911 Proof-63 CAM (PCGS).** Mingled rose and electric blue engage Liberty's frosty portrait, while deep neon blue commands the obverse field; the reverse is aglow with rich golden highlights surrounding central brilliance. One of just 534 Proofs struck, one of the lowest such production figures in the entire Barber dime series.



- 1423 1912 Proof-65 CAMEO (NGC).** Largely brilliant with a touch of pale gold at the obverse rim. Frosty devices stand out briskly from mirror fields. One of 700 Proofs struck.

U.S. MERCURY DIMES

Lustrous Uncirculated 1916-D Mercury Dime MS-62 FB NGC



2x photo

- 1424 1916-D Mercury. MS-62 FB (NGC).** A frosty Uncirculated example of the most important key date in the Mercury dime series. Underlying cartwheel lustre actively supports wisps of pale champagne and peach, especially on the reverse. An engaging example with the eye appeal and surface quality nearly a finer grade even when viewed under low magnification. If an Uncirculated 1916-D Mercury dime is needed for your growing collection, the present specimen may very well be the finest MS-62 FB example extant.

Attractive 1916-D Mercury Dime



- 1425 1916-D Mercury. EF-45 (NGC).** Pleasing intermingled gold and lilac iridescence. Wisps of satiny lustre can be seen around the stars, letters, numerals, and central devices. A handsome example of the undisputed *key* issue in the Mercury dime series. The 1916-D has the lowest mintage of any Mercury dime issue; only 264,000 examples were produced. Notably PCGS and NGC—considered together—have certified examples of 1916-D Mercury dimes on fewer than 6,000 occasions in any grade, a fact that suggests that only a tiny proportion of the original meager mintage has survived down to the present time.



- 1426 1916-D Mercury. G-4 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray with golden overtones. Well-circulated but not heavily marked. Both rims just to the top of the peripheral legends, and not intruding too deeply into their domain, an exceptional example of this popular rarity, accurately graded and aesthetically appealing.



- 1427 **1916-D Mercury, G-4.** A well-worn but not heavily marked example of this popular rarity. Medium silver gray with some deeper golden hues, especially on the reverse. Choice for the grade with the obverse rim barely touching the top of B, and reverse rim worn to the tops of just a few letters in the peripheral legends.



- 1428 **1916-D G-4.** Full rims over smooth and clean surfaces. The coin has been cleaned at one time joining the majority of this date that are available in low grades. Plainly visible mintmark is in the high position, a known genuine die variety. Very rare.



- 1429 **1917-S MS-65 FB (PCGS).** Intensely lustrous with faint champagne on the obverse, the reverse adorned with deepening golden hues, especially toward the rim. Sharply struck and impressively presented with exceptional eye appeal.



- 1430 **1919-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Blazing white frosty lustre with dramatic iridescent deep rose, yellow, and neon green toning on the obverse. Russet tones highlight the intensely brilliant reverse. The bands are not split, but you will search long and hard before you find a more attractive example of this date.



- 1431 **1920 MS-66 FB (PCGS).** A satiny beauty with intense cartwheel lustre on pearlescent gray and gold surfaces. Boldly struck as the grade notes, and laden with exceptional eye appeal. In our opinion what this coin lacks in rarity it makes up for in beauty.



- 1432 **1924-D MS-65 FB.** Super multicolor toning over well struck surfaces, including fully split and rounded central bands. The lustre is wonderful and adds much to this early mintmarked date's appearance. A premium coin that is certainly worth a strong bid.



- 1433 **1925 MS-66 FB (PCGS).** Satiny and sharply struck. Almost fully brilliant with a delicate nuance of pale gold. Although seen with frequency in grades up to and including MS-65, examples grading MS-66 are very scarce. NGC and PCGS have together certified fewer than 50 examples as MS-66 or finer within the "FB" designation.



- 1434 **1927-S MS-64 FB (PCGS).** Superb underlying lustre adds depth and charm to the pale rose and heather highlights on both sides. A frosty specimen with all the earmarks of a finer grade.



- 1435 **1931-D MS-67 (PCGS).** Tied for finest certified by PCGS. A vividly toned beauty with exceptional cartwheel lustre that ignites the rose, violet, sunset orange, and gold on both sides. Sharply struck as well, with strong central details, including reverse bands that are essentially fully separated. A beautiful coin for those who enjoy richly toned original surfaces and exquisite eye appeal.
PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

- 1436 **Starter collection of NGC-certified Mercury dimes with emphasis on Gems:** ☆ 1936-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1937 MS-65 FB ☆ 1940-D MS-64 FB ☆ 1941 MS-66 FB ☆ 1942 MS-67 ☆ 1942-D MS-66 FB ☆ 1943-S MS-66 FB ☆ 1944-D MS-65 ☆ 1945-D MS-65 FB ☆ 1945-S Normal "S." MS-67. All are lustrous and two are brilliant; the balance of the selection is lightly to warmly toned. (Total: 10 pieces)



- 1437 **1937 Proof-67 (NGC).** Incredibly deep and lovely blue, rose, gold, and peach toning engages both sides of this reflective beauty.

- 1438 **PCGS-certified Gem-quality Mercury dime selection:** ☆ 1937 MS-66 FB ☆ 1938 MS-65 FB ☆ 1939-S MS-66 FB ☆ 1940 MS-65 FB ☆ 1941 MS-67 FB ☆ 1945-S Micro "S." MS-67. These are either brilliant or attractively toned. A lustrous, eye-catching group. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1439 **1937-D MS-67 FB (PCGS).** Vivid pink and lilac iridescence on frosty surfaces. Very nearly as nice as the day it came from the dies.

- 1440 **NGC-certified Proof 20th-century dime quartet:** ☆ 1938 Proof-63 ☆ 1941 Proof-66 ☆ 1955 Proof-64 ☆ 1978-S Proof-69 ULTRA CAMEO. This last piece is brilliant; the others are brilliant at the centers with vivid gold at the borders. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1441 **NGC-certified Proof Mercury dime trio:** ☆ 1939 Proof-66 ☆ 1941 Proof-65 ☆ 1942 Proof-66. The 1939 is fully brilliant; the others have attractive light toning. (Total: 3 pieces)



1442 **1939-S MS-66 FB (NGC).** Satiny, mattelike surfaces with expansive cartwheel lustre beneath faint rose and heather highlights.

1443 **NGC-certified 20th-century Proof dime quartet:** ☆ 1941 Proof-65 ☆ 1952 Proof-66 ☆ 1964 Proof-68, CAMEO ☆ 1982-S Proof-69, CAMEO. The latter two pieces are brilliant. The 1941 has dappled blue and violet iridescence. The 1952 exhibits sky blue toning at the rims. (Total: 4 pieces)

Frosty MS-63 1942/1 Dime



1444 **1942/1 MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty lustre. Golden gray surfaces overall with a sprinkling of violet-brown at the borders. Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia* noted that most of the Uncirculated specimens known were from four rolls that came to light in 1954. A dandy example of one of the greatest numismatic delicacies of the World War II era.

The variety is thought to have been created late in 1941 when the die department was busy producing both 1941 and 1942-dated Mercury dime obverses. It's supposed that a blank dime die received an impression from a 1941-dated hub, after which the die was removed from the hubbing press and annealed. Subsequent to annealing, the die was then placed back into the hubbing press, but inadvertently with a 1942-dated hub, thus creating the celebrated overdate feature.

1445 **1942/1 VF-20 (ANACS).** Medium golden gray with deeper golden highlights, especially on the reverse. Pleasing for the grade with no marks visible to the unaided eye.

1446 **1942/1 F-15,** sharpness of VF-20, cleaned and scratched. Naturally retoning in deepening champagne. Some scattered marks present, faint, old scratches at date, tiny mint-caused rim pinch at 9:00.



1447 **1942 Proof-66.** Near perfection in every way, with pristine glassy mirrored fields beneath shades of golden orange, brown, and iridescent blue toning.

U.S. ROOSEVELT DIMES

1448 **Gem-quality Roosevelt dime quartet:** ☆ 1949 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1955-S MS-67 (NGC) ☆ 1958 MS-67 (NGC) ☆ 1959 MS-67 (NGC). This last piece is brilliant; the other three are lightly to warmly toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

1449 **1982 Plain. MS-65.** No P mintmark variety. Lustrous silver gray with rich champagne hues. Among the most popular of all clad Roosevelt dime issues.

U.S. TWENTY CENTS



1450 **1875 MS-62 (NGC).** Somewhat prooflike in appearance with reflective fields and frosty motifs. Rich and varied shades of rose and pale gold enliven both sides of this sharply struck specimen from the first year of this short-lived denomination.



1451 **1875 MS-61 (NGC).** Steel gray with underlying lustre and a decent strike.



1452 **1875-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Gunmetal-gray overall, with ice blue highlights in the central areas changing to delicate pink and gold at the rims. Notable as the only readily-available 20-cent issue struck at the Carson City Mint.

Frosty Gem MS-65 1875-S 20¢



1453 **1875-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty lustre. Mostly pearl gray surfaces with wisps of violet-brown at the borders. Sharply struck in virtually all areas except at the tops of the eagle's wings and a few of the obverse stars. Notable as the only 20-cent issue struck at the San Francisco Mint. An excellent opportunity for the numismatist who is assembling a high-grade 19th-century type set.

1454 **1875-S AU-55 (PCGS).** A generous amount of lustre enlivens the rich gold and electric blue peripheral toning. Repunched "\$" mintmark variety.



- 1455 **1876 Proof-64 (PCGS).** A delightful example having sharp frosty devices and nicely reflective fields. There is no CAM designation on the PCGS label, though we are of the opinion that it richly deserves that accolade. Warmly and beautifully toned in intermingled blue, gold, and violet. A small lint mark by Liberty's nose is mentioned for purposes of identification. From a Proof mintage of just 1,260 pieces.

Proof-Only 1878 Twenty-Cents
Final Date of Denomination



- 1456 **1878 Proof-62 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with gold at the rims and lightly dusted motifs against deeply mirror fields. One of 600 Proofs struck without attendant circulation strikes in this, the final year of the short-lived denomination.

U.S. QUARTERS

U.S. DRAPED BUST QUARTERS

Rare and Highly Prized 1796 Quarter



2x photo

- 1457 **1796 Browning-1. Rarity-5+. F-15** with respect to wear. There appears to have been a bend at one time along the rim beneath the 96 of the date. This bend has since been removed, however some weakness of definition remains in that area. Varying shades of golden-gray toning of a questionable nature bathe both sides. Although the aforementioned problems are present, the overall appearance remains quite acceptable, and the surfaces are actually less encumbered than most survivors of this **rare and highly collectible** one year type coin.

Extraordinary Uncirculated 1804 Quarter

MS-64 PCGS

Tied for Finest Certified



1458 1804 B-1. Rarity-4. MS-64 (PCGS). Broadly supportive lustre breathes fresh life into rich gold, carmine, rose, and electric blue iridescence. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal simply gorgeous. Low magnification reveals a few scattered marks, though for the most part they elude the unaided eye. A rare prize in the quarter dollar sweepstakes, struck in only the second year of the denomination and the first year of the Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle die combination. Only 6,738 pieces were struck, a figure that is just a few hundred fewer than the amount struck in 1796, another great rarity that kicked off the quarter dollar denomination at the Philadelphia

Mint. In the writer's opinion, the 1804 is scarcer across the board than the 1796 issues, though its one-year-only type status causes far greater demand than the 1796 quarter. Again, in the writer's experience, several high-grade 1796 quarter dollars are apt to cross the auction block in any given year while the number of high-grade 1804 quarters that come to auction is small by comparison. All these facts and opinions considered, we suspect that any collector who does his or her homework will likely pursue the present beauty with near abandon when it crosses the auction block.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Desirable 1804 Quarter Dollar Rarity



1459 1804 B-2. Rarity-6. AG-3 (PCGS). Deep golden gray with deeper toning highlights in the protected areas. Well worn, particularly on the reverse where large portions of the peripheral design and legends are long ago lost to circulation friction. On the positive side we note that no serious circulation marks are present, just good old-fashioned wear. A rarity in the early quarter series, the first issue in the denomination after the 1796 rarity, as well as the first of the Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle die combination. From a mintage that is a scant 592 pieces fewer than the one-year-only design type 1796 quarter. Well-worn but not heavily abused, and a date that will see spirited bidding activity even at the AG-3 level.

Attractive AU 1805 Quarter
Browning-1, Rarity-4
Finest B-1 Certified by NGC



2x photo

- 1460 1805 B-1. Rarity-4. AU-50 (NGC).** A vivid display of bright neon blue, deep crimson, fiery orange, and other rainbow hues graces both sides of this modestly circulated quarter. Some faint marks lightly scattered on both sides, none of them deep or overly up-setting, and we note heavy clash marks on both sides as well. An attractive coin for the grade, and the finest example of Browning-1 certified thus far by NGC.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the B-1 designation.



- 1461 1805 B-2. Rarity-3. VF-30 (NGC).** Problem-free golden gray surfaces with deeper hues in the protected areas. Nicely struck. We can't imagine a finer representative of the date and grade than that offered here.



- 1462 1806 B-9a. Rarity-1. EF-45 (PCGS).** Medium lilac-gray with lighter golden high points. Excellent eye appeal on both sides, no heavy marks visible to the unaided eye. Strong design definition remains for a modestly circulated coin. Heavy obverse die break from rim upward through 1 in date then vertically across Liberty's tresses and upward through the E in LIBERTY; obverse clash marks present, reverse clash marks impressive in their magnitude.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

Choice AU 1806 Draped Bust 25¢
Browning-10, Rarity-5
No B-10 Certified Finer by NGC



- 1463 1806 B-10. Rarity-5. AU-55 (NGC).** Medium to deep steel gray with lilac overtones that deepen in the recessed areas. Well-struck for the design type with any obvious flatness courtesy of modest circulation rather than strike. A few scattered marks are present under magnified scrutiny, with the solitary mark visible to the unaided eye extending in the field between star 6 and Liberty's ribbon. One of the finest examples of B-10 seen by NGC. An exceedingly attractive example.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the B-10 designation.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

U.S. CAPPED BUST QUARTERS

Uncirculated 1815 E Counterstamp 25¢
Among Half Dozen Finest From NGC



- 1464 1815 B-1. Rarity-1. Counterstamp "E" above cap. MS-62 (NGC).** Deep steel blue and medium steel gray with a pleasing blend of active rose and neon blue iridescence on both sides. A nicely struck example of this popular issue, one that has pestered numismatists for nearly two centuries to find the answer to the meaning of the E counterstamp above Liberty's head. (To the present writer, it has always been obvious: E equals Enigmatic). Low magnification reverse some scattered marks and hairlines, none of them apt to linger in the mind's eye as a problem. The strike is bold in most places, though we do note some weakness at PLU on the reverse ribbon.

NGC Census: 2; 4 finer (MS-66 finest).

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

Enigmatic “E” Counterstamp on 1815 Quarter MS-62 NGC



- 1465 1815 B-1. Rarity-1. Counterstamp “E.” MS-62 (NGC).** Deep and lustrous royal blue surfaces offset with rich rose and pale orange toning among the design elements. Enigmatic “E” (for *enigma*, pun intended) counterstamp at top of obverse, long discussed in numismatic circles but still totally unclear as to the reason for its existence—though no shortage of theories has been forthcoming in the 140+ years since its first appearance. The “E” and “L” counterstamps are always found on 1815 quarters, though in fewer instances the marks can be found on 1825 quarter dollars; Breen reports an “R” counterstamp as well, though the present writer has not seen one. Theories expounded in Breen’s 1988 *Encyclopedia* include “E” for *excess weight* and “L” for *light weight*, or “E” for *English* and “L” for *Latin*, in this instance suggesting the coins may have been handed out as school rewards. No matter what the origin of the pieces, they have been favorites among collectors of early federal issues for well over a century, and we suspect the present piece will find a new home with no substantial effort.

NGC Census: 1; 4 finer with “E” counterstamp (MS-66 finest).



- 1466 1815 B-1. Rarity-1. “E” Counterstamp. AU-55 DETAILS (ANACS).** “Scratched.” Much original lustre rolls broadly beneath varied gold and gray toning highlights. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing despite a few scattered scratches, most of them well-hidden in the design motifs. A popular and eagerly sought rarity despite the fact that not a numismatist alive today knows the origin or the meaning of the E counterstamp which remains one of the truly great unknown in numismatics.



- 1467 1818 B-2. Rarity-1. AU-58 (NGC).** Lustrous golden gray with deep and varied golden halos at the rims. The eye appeal is strong for the grade, and the sharply struck design elements add greatly to the overall eye appeal. Among the 10 finest grading *events* for the Browning-2 variety in the eyes of NGC.

NGC Census: 3; 7 finer within the variety (MS-66 finest).

Spectacular MS-66 1818 Quarter



2x photo

- 1468 1818 B-3. Rarity-2. MS-66 (NGC).** A spectacular, frosty Gem example that excels in virtually every way: the lustre is rich and sparkling, the impressions of both dies show excellent centering, and pale champagne iridescence adds a dash of aesthetic charm that would be hard to beat. This example is among the finest we’ve ever had the pleasure to offer, and almost certainly ranks high in the *Condition Census* for the die variety. The only comparable example that comes to mind is the specimen offered in our 72nd Anniversary Sale (October 2007), Lot 4945. We expect bidding to hit the stratosphere when this beauty crosses the block.

NGC Census: 14 (including all 10 die varieties); 1 finer (MS-67).



- 1469 1818 B-4a. Rarity-2. AU-50 (PCGS).** An engaging example of the date and grade combination despite a few scattered marks. Underlying lustre supports rich rose and crimson toning at the centers that yields to deeper sea green, violet, and neon blue at the rims. An aesthetically appealing example of the date.



- 1470 1818 B-5. Rarity-5. VF-35 (PCGS).** Deepening steel gray in the fields with lighter golden gray highlights. Scattered light marks and faint hairlines present, none of which immediately assail the viewer's eye. A scarce variety in all grades.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1471 1818 B-10. Rarity-3. EF-45 (NGC).** Medium golden gray with expansive retained lustre in the protected areas. Deep champagne hues are gathering, softening the overall appearance. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Worthy of more than just a cursory glance.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1472 1820 B-4. Rarity-2. Small 0. AU-53 (PCGS).** Strong underlying lustre supports wisps of rich gold in the design motifs, with deepening gold and gray at the rims. A pleasing coin that presents no problems to the unaided eye and comes away "clean" even after intense magnified scrutiny. Choice and worthy of a premium bid from an advanced type set specialist or Capped Bust quarter collector.



- 1473 1821 B-3. Rarity-2. EF-45 (PCGS).** Sparkling golden gray with strong lustre and attractive iridescent pastel tones on both sides. Low magnification reveals bold design elements and attractive speckling, but no serious marks. Diagnostic obverse die crack through star 12.



- 1474 1821 B-3. Rarity-2. VF-35 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with deeper highlights, especially at the rims. Nicely struck with decent design elements remaining despite a lengthy stay in circulation. No serious marks present, just some small surface ticks make their presence felt under low magnification. Obverse die crack from dentils across star 12 to Liberty's hair.



- 1475 1821 B-4. Rarity-3. AU-53 (NGC).** Medium steel gray with lighter high points and with rich rose iridescence in the protected areas. Among the five finest Browning-4 examples certified by NGC, and deservedly so. Low magnification reveals no marks of consequence and the unaided eye should be wholly suitable to any potential bidder.

NGC Census: 1; 4 finer within the designation (MS-61 finest).



- 1476 1824/2 B-1. Rarity-3. F-12.** and an essentially "perfect" coin for the grade. Smooth, entirely wholesome surfaces display a lovely swathe of pale to medium gray toning on both sides. This scarce issue is worthy of a significant premium above most dates of this Capped Bust, Large diameter type. In fact, if we take each date as a whole, inclusive of overdates, varieties, etc., the quarters of 1824 are outmatched only by those of 1823 and of course, 1827.



- 1477 1824/2 B-1. Rarity-3. VG-8 (PCGS).** A medium golden gray specimen with lighter high points. A popular and scarce overdate in all grades, with the present specimen easily the finest representative of VG-8 out there; anything finer would necessarily have to be in a VG-10 or higher grade holder. No marks present to the unaided eye, and nothing serious blossoms under low magnification.

Satiny MS-64 1825/4/3 Quarter



2x photo

- 1478 1825/4/3 B-2. **Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Pearl gray to charcoal gray surfaces with vivid gold and faint blue iridescent highlights. The lustre is satiny and is only slightly subdued by the warm toning. The strike is sharp in all areas, and the impressions of both dies show excellent centering with full dentilation all the way around. This piece certainly ranks among the finest we've offered in recent years. PCGS has certified examples of the variety as MS-64 or finer on fewer than 30 occasions.

The 5/4/3 label designation is due to the fact that the 5 in the date appears to have both a crossbar of a 4 and the upper curve of a 3.

Choice Uncirculated 1825/4/3 Overdate Quarter



- 1479 1825/4/3 B-2. **Rarity-2. MS-63 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray with smoky slate and deep champagne toning highlights especially on the reverse. Nicely struck and devoid of all but a few scattered marks. A coin that would look good in an early quarter dollar collection as well as a piece that would solidly anchor an advanced U.S. type set.

Elusive 1825 Quarter with "L" Counterstamp

AU-55 NGC



- 1480 1825/4/3 B-2. **Rarity-2. AU-55 (NGC).** Somewhat reflective silver gray surfaces with an array of pale golden hues on both sides. Nicely struck for the date, not fully, but close enough for the date and type to warrant mention. Enigmatic "L" counterstamp found on this date and some 1815 quarters as well; these marks have never been adequately explained or concretely proven to be of mint origin. A great opportunity for those who enjoy a bit of difference in their collecting.

NGC Census: 3; 5 finer with "L" counterstamp (MS-63 finest).



- 1481 1825 B-2. **Rarity-2. EF-40 (NGC) (CAC).** Medium deep golden gray with a generous amount of lustre and mint brilliance in the protected areas. Lightly circulated but not heavily marked, this will make a nice addition to a mid-range type set or Capped Bust quarter collection.



- 1482 1828 B-1. **Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC).** A pleasing example of the date and design type, deep silver gray with varied deep gold and crimson hues and strong underlying lustre. Additionally, the strike is bold and the surfaces hold up well to careful scrutiny. Finally, we note this attractive specimen is among the half dozen finest examples of B-1 certified thus far by NGC. An attractive coin.

NGC Census: 1; 5 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

- 1483 1828 B-4. **Rarity-3. VF-35 (NGC).** Deep lilac-gray with slate peripheral highlights, a pleasing coin overall with no serious distractions.



- 1484 1831 B-2. **Rarity-2. Small Letters. AU-58 (NGC).** Frosty and lustrous silver centers give way to bull's eye rose and blue at the rims. Nicely struck and devoid of heavy marks.

- 1485 1831 B-2. Rarity-2. Small Letters. AU-55 (PCGS).** Smoky slate gray centers with deepening gray and royal blue highlights, at the rims. Absolutely pleasing for the grade with a bold strike and no marks worthy of mention.



- 1486 1831 B-3. Rarity-5. Small Letters. AU DETAILS (NCS).** "Environmental Damage." Deep golden gray with good overall eye appeal despite some deep India ink-like toning highlights across Liberty's portrait, "environmental damage" suggested by NGC. Still, sharp and appealing, with some retained lustre, especially in the eagle's plumage. A nice example of a scarce variety that should be viewed before bidding judgment is formulated.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1487 1831 B-4. Rarity-1. Small Letters. MS-62 (NGC).** Medium silver gray surfaces with expansive underlying lustre that supports a wealth of varied peach and pale orange toning highlights. Nicely struck variety with just a touch of lightness here or there. Low magnification reveals some scattered marks, no doubt the source of the assigned grade. The present lustrous specimen is the finest example of B-4 certified thus far by NGC and should be greatly appreciated as such.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the B-4 designation.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

- 1488 1831 B-4. Rarity-1. Small Letters. MS-60.** Some faint hairlines attest to a gentle cleaning long ago, now attractively retoned with pearl gray and pink in the central areas deepening to vivid blue and gold at the borders. Virtually all design features are bold including Liberty's hair and drapery, the eagle's plumage and claws, and the obverse stars. Certain to appeal to both the type collector and specialist.



- 1489 1833 B-1. Rarity-2. AU-55 (NGC).** Deep golden gray with rich carmine, gold, and smoky blue highlights. Splashes of mint brilliance can be seen in the protected areas, especially the eagle's plumage. Among the half dozen finest examples of B-1 certified by NGC; just one example of B-1 has been called Mint State by that firm. Obverse struck from a heavily clashed die with vertical reverse shield stripes seen at Liberty's ear. A nice example for the assigned grade, and a coin that holds up especially well to careful magnified scrutiny.

NGC Census: 1; 5 finer within the B-1 designation (MS-64 finest).

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1490 1834 B-2. Rarity-3. UNC DETAILS (NCS), "Improperly Cleaned."** Lightly cleaned or otherwise enhanced long ago, though warmly varied champagne and rose hues are reclaiming the surfaces admirably. No heavy surface marks or disturbances are present.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

Choice Mint State 1834 Quarter Finest B-4 Certified by NGC



- 1491 1834 B-4. Rarity-1. MS-64 (NGC).** An impressive specimen with extraordinary eye appeal. Satiny champagne surfaces with briskly moving cartwheel lustre and a sharp, crisp strike. Struck from a heavily cracked reverse die. Close-in magnified examination reveals a few faint marks, though the unaided eye is hard-pressed to find a disturbance of any merit. One of just two examples of B-4 called Mint State by NGC, the other at MS-62. The present specimen is of exceptional quality for the assigned grade and would make an admirable addition to any advanced Capped Bust quarter or U.S. type set currently being formed.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the B-4 designation.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1492 1835 B-2. Rarity-2. AU-55 (NGC).** Deep golden gray with some slate and royal blue highlights. Plenty of retained lustre remains in the protected areas, especially among Liberty's tresses and the eagle's plumage. Boldly struck, mark-free, and among the half dozen finest examples of B-2 seen thus far by NGC. We note that just a solitary Uncirculated example of B-2 has been recognized by NGC, that coin graded MS-64; given that information, a truly choice AU-55 example of B-2, such as offered here, should prove to be an enticing proposition for advanced specialists.

NGC Census: 4; 2 finer within the B-2 designation (MS-64 finest).

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1493 1835 B-6. Rarity-3. AU-58 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous surfaces with golden centers that fade through sea green, gold, peach, and electric blue to the rims. Nicely struck and problem-free, an exceptional bearer of the assigned grade.



- 1494 1835 B-7. Rarity-2. AU-55 (NGC).** Medium steel gray with some slate highlights and intense mint lustre in the protected areas. Some scattered tiny marks become apparent under magnification though their presence is completely unheralded to the unaided eye. The present lightly circulated example of B-7 is among the five finest examples of the variety certified by NGC, with just one of the three finer specimens called Mint State. Plenty of coin for the grade.

NGC Census: 2; 3 finer within B-7 designation (MS-62 finest).

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

- 1495 1835 B-7. Rarity-2. EF-45 (PCGS) (CAC).** Medium golden gray with some lilac highlights. Nice eye appeal with no heavy marks noted.



- 1496 1835 B-8. Rarity-4. AU DETAILS (NCS), "Improperly Cleaned."** A moderately attractive example of this scarce variety, with rich and varied gold and peach hues erasing all but the faintest traces of a long ago cleaning. No heavy marks are present making the present example much more than an average filler.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1497 1836 B-1. Rarity-3. UNC DETAILS (NGC), "Improperly Cleaned."** Light central brush marks betray an old cleaning, though much of the brilliance and lustre remaining is natural to the planchet. Bright silver gray centers with warmly engaging champagne highlights toward the rims. Other than the aforementioned hairlines, no obvious marks are present.

Moderately scarce variety with bold obverse die crack from dentils at 5:00 upward across Liberty's portrait to the I in LIBERTY on her headband, arcing from there across Liberty's cap to the dentils at 1:00; a horizontal crack extends from the first crack across Liberty's cheek and into the field near star 2.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1498 1836 B-2. Rarity-2. MS-62 (NGC).** Medium steel gray with splashes of deep violet, blue, and amber. Some retained lustre is noted, especially in the eagle's plumage. Somewhat prooflike in appearance. A few faint marks are present under low magnification.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the B-2 designation.

Struck from a shattered obverse die with a crack from the dentils at 4:00 extending on a zig-zag through Liberty's hair curls until it finally forms a junction with a larger crack that dissects the obverse from the dentils at 7:00 upward across Liberty's portrait and then through the B in LIBERTY and then faintly fading in the dentils at 12:00.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1499 1836 B-4. Rarity-4. UNC DETAILS (NCS), "Improperly Cleaned."** Lightly cleaned long ago, the underlying hairlines rapidly fading beneath the intense rose and deep champagne toning. Struck from heavily clashed dies, with the cracks so severe in places on both sides that we are surprised the present variety is *just* Rarity-4; these dies could not have lasted much longer after the present specimen was struck. Magnified scrutiny reveals a crisp, sharp strike, with all of the intended details boldly represented. Although house in a NCS holder the present specimen deserves more than a casual glance.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1500 1837 B-1. Rarity-4. AU-58 (NGC).** Tied for finest B-1 certified by NGC. Bright silver gray with strong lustre and richly varied champagne and peach hues. Nicely struck with no serious marks. Among the finest examples of B-1 certified by NGC. A worthwhile example of a moderately scarce variety.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the B-1 designation.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1501 1837 B-2. Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC).** Deep golden gray with rich champagne and varied rose hues. Strong retained lustre, especially in Liberty's tresses and the eagle's plumage. Among the four finest examples of B-2 certified by NGC, of which just one specimen has earned a Mint State designation. Not a rare variety, but certainly uncommon at AU-55 or finer.

NGC Census: 1; 3 finer within the B-2 designation (MS-66 finest).

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.



- 1502 1838 B-1. Rarity-1. Capped Bust. AU-55 (NGC).** Deep old electric blue, sea green, lilac, and violet album toning highlights grace both sides of this nicely struck and appealingly preserved specimen of the final date in the Capped Bust quarter series. No marks pop out at the viewer, even under low magnification, making for a pleasing, original example of the design type.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

U.S. LIBERTY SEATED QUARTERS



- 1503 1840 Drapery. MS-62 (NGC).** Satiny lustre. Brilliant in the central areas deepening to gold at the borders. Most central design features are sharp including Liberty's drapery and the eagle's plumage; a touch of softness is noted at Liberty's tresses and on some of the obverse stars. NGC and PCGS, considered together, have certified 1840 quarters as MS-62 or finer on only 21 occasions since the time they were founded, a figure which may include some duplication; this averages out to less than one grading event per year. A bargain in today's rare coin marketplace.

NGC Census: 4; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

Uncirculated 1842-O Small Date 25¢ Rarity Finest Graded by PCGS MS-61 PCGS



2x photo

- 1504 1842-O Small Date. MS-61 (PCGS).** Satiny medium gray with distinctive olive highlights. Glossy electric blue, carmine, and pale violet glows richly in the protected areas. The strike is sharp and the eye appeal is choice for the grade, even when viewed under low magnification. Evidently the 1842-O Small Date variety made up just infinitesimal proportion of the 769,000 quarter dollars struck in New Orleans in 1842. For instance, in the *Red Book*, at the highest grade listed for which a value is given, in this case AU-50, the 1842-O Small Date is valued at more than 23 times the value of its Large Date counterpart. We note here that no value is given in Uncirculated grades in that reference. The finest certified by PCGS, and a coin that would be a worthwhile addition to *any* numismatic cabinet currently being formed.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

- 1505 Quartet of quarters**, illustrating three different design types:
 ☆ 1846 MS-62, lightly cleaned. Sharply struck with frosty devices and satiny fields. Attractive delicate toning
 ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. EF-45. Pink, blue, and violet iridescence
 ☆ 1860-O AU-58. Attractive overall; reverse toning spots are noted
 ☆ 1877-CC AU-50, lightly cleaned and now retoned.
 (Total: 4 pieces)

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www.stacks.com

Choice Mint State 1847-O Quarter
Among Three Finest Seen by PCGS



2x photo

- 1506 1847-O MS-63 (PCGS).** Strong underlying lustre supports mingled mint brilliance and splashes of deep rose and fiery peach on both sides. From a mintage for the date of 368,000 pieces, a sizable amount for the era. However, in Mint State grades, the date is rare, and at MS-63 or finer its rarity is undeniable. The present specimen, nicely struck and with no serious design weakness anywhere, is among the three finest examples of the date seen by PCGS. A nice opportunity for an advanced Liberty Seated quarter specialist.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-64).

Choice AU 1852-O Quarter
Among Four Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1508 1852-O AU-55 (PCGS).** A generous amount of lustre, especially on the reverse, supports pale champagne and rose on both sides. Low magnification reveals some hairlines and natural planchet anomalies, as well as a few tiny marks. One of just 96,000 quarters struck in New Orleans in 1852, with virtually the entire mintage shuffled off into commercial use, the end result that even an attractive AU specimen such as this can be considered a highly elusive rarity. Among the finest seen by PCGS. Don't forego this bidding opportunity unless you are blessed with infinite patience and are willing to wait who knows how long before another AU example of this rarity enters the auction arena.

PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (MS-63 finest).

Noteworthy 1852-O Quarter



- 1507 1852-O AU-58** from the standpoint of wear. A blend of russet and delicate golden toning bathes both the obverse and reverse of this well struck specimen. Only very close scrutiny reveals the presence of some barely visible field lines. A shallow, inconspicuous scratch is also present just above the eagle's left wing. The availability of this date in the upper grades is quite paltry, so much so that higher quality About Uncirculated survivors are indeed **quite rare**. It is highly probable, that *less than a handful* of Mint State pieces remain extant.

Very Choice Mint State 1854 Arrows Quarter



- 1509 1854 Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** A tiny spur hangs down from the left base of the 1 in the date on the obverse, and the bottom side of the left arrow point exhibits faint recutting. Smooth, unbroken frosty mint bloom glistens on both the obverse and reverse of this assertively struck example. There is an overlying blush of lilac and midnight-blue iridescence that is a bit paler in the more open areas at the center of the coin.

Impressive Uncirculated 1855-S Arrows Quarter Among Four Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1510 1855-S Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS).** A visually appealing and physically splendid example of the only San Francisco Mint quarter dollar of the design type. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and satiny, nearly flawless surfaces support a lively blend of hearty peach, sunset gold, and pale sky blue iridescence on both sides. The strike is superb with every tiny detail boldly delineated. Excellent physical quality and superb surfaces combine here in a winning combination that should both excite and delight prospective bidders.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-65).

Nice AU 1859-S Quarter Among Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1512 1859-S AU-50 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with retained lustre in the protected areas. Evenly worn from a modest stay in circulation but not heavily marked; even scrutiny fails to find a mark worthy of mention. Further, the strike is bold and eye appeal is impressive at the grade level. From a mintage for the date of only 80,000 pieces, with much of that mintage spending most of its useful lifetime in pocket change in the San Francisco area. Indeed, PCGS has not certified an Uncirculated example of the date, which lends further credence to the scarcity of the issue in high-grade. A great opportunity for an alert Liberty Seated quarter specialist.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (AU-55 finest).

Surprisingly Rare 1860-S Quarter



- 1511 1858-S VF-35** and enjoying a smooth, highly appealing initial presentation. The toning, although of suspicious origin, pleasantly bathes this coin in shades of emerald, russet-rose, and pale blue iridescence. There is a well balanced, assertive strike that accompanies traces of underlying muted lustre. Here is a very scarce date that is rarely available above the EF grade range.



- 1513 1860-S EF-45** or better with respect to wear. The “arm’s length” presentation of this russet and iridescent mauve-blue specimen is quite appealing. The toning, however, is of questionable origin and the underlying obverse surfaces reveal a significant degree of roughness under magnification. It should be noted that the average grade of the pathetically small number of survivors is surprisingly low. Well under a dozen pieces are extant within the AU grade range, and acquiring a Mint State specimen would be virtually impossible.

Choice Very Fine 1860-S Quarter Dollar



2x photo

- 1514 1860-S VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some deeper golden highlights. No serious marks mar the surfaces even when viewed under low magnification. A scarcity from the San Francisco Mint, a date that saw a mintage of just 56,000 pieces, with the vast majority of those coins seeing heavy duty in pocket change in the San Francisco Bay area. The typical survivor is apt to be several grades lower than the presently offered specimen, with the finest survivors from that mintage not much finer in grade than the present coin. Indeed, only a dozen examples of the date have been called VF or finer by PCGS, *none of those above EF-45!* A visually appealing specimen that deserves special bidding activity, for it is a date that would be hard to improve upon without deep pockets and an infinite amount of patience.

PCGS Population: 9 within in the VF category; 3 finer (EF-45 finest).

- 1515 1861 MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty pale champagne surfaces show good lustre and a decent strike.



- 1516 1862-S AU-53 (PCGS).** A degree of cartwheel lustre graces both sides of this elusive issue, the obverse aglow with varied champagne hues, the reverse largely brilliant. From a modest mintage for this post-war issue of just 48,000 pieces, with an attractive Uncirculated survivor from that mintage probably the result of chance rather than numismatic selectivity. Nicely struck for the date with any softness relegated to the peripheral dentils; the central designs are as intended. A grand opportunity for a Liberty Seated quarter specialists or an advanced U.S. type collector who enjoys the presence of an occasional rarity in his or her cabinet.

Die anomaly in lower loop of S mintmark, perhaps remnants of another S or just a die line, but intriguing nonetheless.



- 1517 1864 Proof-63 (NGC).** Brilliant centers yield to deep olive and electric blue on the obverse, similar shades but less vibrant on the reverse. One of just 470 Proofs produced while the Civil War raged just miles from Philadelphia.



- 1518 1864-S VF-25 (PCGS).** Warm lilac-gray overall with a peppering of deep iridescence. Attractive for the grade with only a minimal number of handling marks, none of which comes to our notice without magnification. Only 20,000 examples were struck—one of the lowest production figures for the era—and survivors are scarce. PCGS has certified 1864-S quarters a grand total of just 36 times in all grades, with the VF designation being both the mode and median. Examples cross the auction block only about four or five times in a typical year.



- 1519 1864-S F-12 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some deepening highlights on both sides. Well-circulated but not heavily marked and irrefutably choice for the grade as such. A popular Civil War issue from our westernmost mint. Elusive in all grades.

Uncirculated 1867-S Quarter Dollar Among Three Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 1520 **1867-S MS-61 (PCGS)**. Lustrous golden gray surfaces with rich champagne and sunset gold on both sides. A moderately scarce Civil War issue from our westernmost mint, one of only 7,000 pieces struck, the vast majority of which saw heavy circulation in and around San Francisco. The present coin displays some light marks under low magnification, but the strike and eye appeal allow for dismissal of these tiny disturbances.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (MS-62 finest).

Gem Cameo Proof 1868 Quarter



- 1521 **1868 Proof-66 (NGC)**. Tied for finest certified by NGC. A lustrous and visually appealing **cameo**, with no mention of the contrast on the NGC holder. Frosty obverse devices and mirrored field display rich gold, peach, and electric blue, while the reverse, somewhat muted in its cameo effect, has rich peach and pale heather highlights. One of 600 Proofs of the date struck.

NGC Census: 11; none finer within the designation.



- 1522 **1868-S EF-40 (PCGS)**. Medium golden gray with warm champagne highlights on both sides. Bold and appealing design elements remain despite a modest stay in circulation; while in pocket change, the present specimen managed to avoid any serious contact. Undeniable choice for the grade.



- 1523 **1869 VF-35**. Shades of gray and olive-mauve toning augment evenly struck underlying design elements. Scarce in any grade, as only a pitifully small percentage of the original mintage (*only 16,000 were reported to have been coined*) have managed to survive.

Rare 1870-CC Quarter



2x photo

- 1524 **1870-CC VF-20 (SEGS)**. Medium lilac-gray with some deeper slate highlights on both sides. Perhaps lightly cleaned long ago, now naturally retoned. Low magnification reveals some faint micro porosity in places and a few scattered marks; the unaided eye appeal is far better than when seen under magnified scrutiny. From the first year of Carson City Mint coinage operations, one of just 8,340 quarter dollars struck there in 1870. Always desirable in all grades, especially in VF or finer; the typical 1870-CC quarter is usually heavily circulated.

Key 1870-CC Quarter Rarity

First Carson City Quarter



2x photo

- 1525 **1870-CC VF DETAILS (NCS), "Improperly Cleaned."** Obviously cleaned long ago but long since (and perhaps unnaturally) retoned in carmine, violet, and electric blue. Some scattered circulation marks present as should be expected from an issue that served as the backbone of the western economy in pocket change. Just 8,340 were struck in the opening year of the mint, and precious few of those remain for today's collectors. Indeed, we suggest the rarity of the present specimen will overcome any doubts as to color or other minor problems when this piece crosses the auction block for it is that rare.



- 1526 **1871 MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty beauty with exceptional cartwheel lustre and superb eye appeal. Pale rose and bright neon blue light the surfaces with an amazing display of pale pastel fire. A scarcer date in high grades than the mintage of 118,200 pieces suggests; some specialists feel a portion of the mintage for this and the following year, 1872, may have been melted at the Mint when the 1873 weight change occurred. Indeed, fewer than 10 examples have been called MS-64 or finer by NGC. A great opportunity for an alert collector.

NGC Census: 5; 4 finer within the designation (MS-67 finest).

Desirable 1872-CC Quarter



2x photo

- 1527 **1872-CC VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium silver-gray with gold and lilac highlights. A few faint marks present, none overbearing or worthy of individual mention. A popular key date from Nevada's capital city mint. Only 22,850 examples were coined, but how many still survive? Although, it's impossible to say for sure, the fact that PCGS and NGC have certified examples on just 62 occasions over a span of more than two decades, suggests that a population of 100 to 200 pieces in all grades might be a reasonable estimate, and many if not most of these will be in the AG to Fine category.

From NERCA's sale of March 1977, Lot 241.

Uncirculated 1873 No Arrows Quarter

Close 3



2x photo

- 1528 **1873 Close 3. No Arrows. MS-61 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray surfaces with lilac undertones and some olive highlights relegated to the obverse; the reverse is highly lustrous and garbed in much the same toning highlights. Nicely struck for the date with just a hint of weakness in certain star radials. One of only 40,000 Close 3 quarter dollars struck before the Open 3 date logotype was put in play. One of two examples of the date called MS-61 or finer by PCGS, and important for just that reason.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (MS-62).

Rare Choice Mint State 1875-CC Quarter



2x photo

- 1531 **1875-CC MS-63 (PCGS).** Satin-silk mint bloom is embellished by a wispy hint of overlying golden toning. The strike is quite sharp for the issue, as both Liberty's head and the obverse stars display excellent definition. The reverse, likewise, enjoys outstanding sharpness at the scroll, shield, and feathers. As is usually the case with branch mint Seated Liberty coinage, the survival rate of this issue is certainly abysmal, particularly at the lofty quality level offered here. In all likelihood, *fewer than 30 or so pieces are extant* at or above the condition of the current specimen, with the typical survivor being a rather mundane circulated coin.

Popular 1873-CC Arrows Quarter Rarity



- 1529 **1873-CC Arrows. VG DETAILS (NCS), "Reverse Scratched, Improperly Cleaned."** Deep golden gray with deeper slate and blue highlights. Probably cleaned long ago but long since retoned. The only serious mark is a patch of vertical scratches through the U in the reverse denomination, otherwise just a few tiny tics are noted. From a mintage for the date of just 12,462 pieces which accounts for the rarity of the date; the majority of the issue circulated heavily in western commerce.



- 1532 **1876-CC MS-63 (NGC).** Warm golden iridescence graces both sides of this lustrous Carson City Mint product. Variety with fine edge reeding; other varieties of the date have normally spaced reeds. Nicely struck but from a rusted obverse die, which becomes plainly evident under low magnification.



- 1530 **1874 Arrows. Proof-62 (NGC).** Frosty motifs and deeply reflective fields impart a modest cameo contrast, while a bold array of rich gold and blue iridescence dramatically increases the eye appeal. One of 700 Proofs struck. Reverse of '72, horizontal die line at viewer's left edge of reverse shield.



- 1533 **1877 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty with intensely active cartwheel lustre that sweeps across the brilliant central devices and richly toned peripheries. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies.



- 1534 **1878 Proof-65 CAMEO (NGC).** Deeply frosted devices contrast greatly with deeply reflective fields to give this coin a fantastic look. The strike is excellent with the fields showing some light gold about the edge. One of *only 800 Proofs struck*, with this coin probably one of the prettiest left from that mintage.

Important Condition Rarity 1878-S Quarter MS-64 PCGS

Among Half Dozen Finest Graded



2x photo

- 1535 **1878-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Assertive cartwheels spin broadly across the pale golden gray surfaces of this sharply struck beauty. The obverse displays rich and varied champagne hues while the reverse is brilliant. A nicely struck example of the date with no specific weakness to speak of. Not a great rarity but certainly far scarcer than its mintage of 140,000 pieces suggests. As is typical for San Francisco issues of the era, the vast majority of the coins produced went immediately into the bustling commerce of the area. The fact that the present coin exists is probably a matter of chance and not through any plan, though by 1878 there may have been a few interested numismatists who would have put aside a pretty coin like this. A pleasing coin to contemplate and no doubt to own as well.

PCGS Population: 4; 2 finer (MS-66 finest).



- 1536 **1879 Type II Reverse. MS-65 (NGC).** The devices are frosty and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike. The central areas are brilliant with wisps of pink and blue at the

borders. A Gem-quality survivor from a scant mintage of just 13,600 pieces. As Uncirculated specimens have survived in substantial quantity, one wonders if a savvy coin collector or dealer set aside a stash of examples after he learned that the mintage for the issue was expected to be low.

B-4105. "Type II" reverse, with the letters TATE separated at their bases.

Superb Gem Proof-67 1880 25¢



- 1537 **1880 Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC).** Essentially brilliant surfaces with just a whisper of gold. The sharp frosty devices contrast nicely with the glittering mirror fields. From a scant Proof mintage of just 1,355 pieces.

B-4107. "Type II" Reverse. The letters TATE in STATES are placed apart at their bases on this variety.

Superb Gem 1882 25C Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC)



- 1538 **1882 Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC).** Sharp, frosty devices contrast boldly with blazing mirror fields. The central areas are brilliant deepening to vivid crimson and electric blue at the borders. One of the finest survivors from a scant Proof mintage of just 1,180 pieces.

NGC Census: 9; 1 finer within the designation.



- 1539 **1883 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous. Brilliant at the obverse center with deep blue peripheral toning; the reverse has mingled gold and silver highlights. From a modest mintage of 14,400 pieces intended for circulation.



- 1540 **1885 Proof-64 (NGC).** Highly reflective and equally lustrous with rich gold and electric blue toning on both sides. An attractive survivor from a Proof mintage of 930 pieces.

U.S. BARBER QUARTERS



1541 1892 Type I. MS-65 (NGC). Sharply struck with broadly expansive underlying lustre igniting the deep and varied gold and blue toning highlights. Scarcer than its Type II counterpart, at least in the present writer's experience.

1542 Trio of lustrous, PCGS-certified quarters: ☆ 1892 Type II. MS-63. Gunmetal-gray surfaces with multichrome iridescent highlights ☆ 1926-D MS-64 ☆ 1928-D MS-64. The last two pieces both exhibit pale champagne iridescence. (Total: 3 pieces)

1543 NGC-certified pair, each a different design type: ☆ 1892 Type II. MS-63. Vivid "album" toning with concentric bands of gold, pink, and blue ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-63 FH. Gunmetal-gray surfaces with faint navy blue highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

1544 Certified quarter dollar quartet: ☆ 1892 Type II. AU-58 (NGC) ☆ 1892-O Type I. AU-58 (NGC) ☆ 1934 Heavy Motto. AU-55 (PCGS) ☆ 1952 MS-63 (PCGS). The 1934 is brilliant; the others have toning. (Total: 4 pieces)



1545 1892-O Type I. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty lustre. Gunmetal-gray toning with delicate pink, blue, and violet highlights. The strike is decent with all of the obverse stars showing their divisions. The eagle's plumage and claw details are bold. "Type I" 1892-O quarters appear to be scarcer in Uncirculated grade than those with "Type II" reverses.

B-4126. "Type I" Reverse. Mintmark normally placed." On this specimen the mintmark is centered below the central tailfeather and above the center of the second R in QUARTER.



1546 1892-O Type II. MS-65 (PCGS). Pale gold-gray surfaces. The devices are frosty and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike. Sharply struck generally except for a touch of softness at the eagle's talons. A scarce issue in MS-65 and higher grades; PCGS has certified examples as MS-65 or finer on fewer than 50 occasions since the inception of that grading service more than two decades ago.

B-4127. "Type II" Reverse.

1547 1894 Proof-63 (NGC). Mint brilliance vies with gold and blue toning on the reflective fields and frosty motifs of this attractive Proof Barber quarter.

1548 1894 Proof-63. Frosty central design elements and deep orange peripheral toning contrast with glassy mirrored fields to create a somewhat cameo appearance. Visually stunning.



1549 1894 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty and lustrous with intense and varied sunset orange, rose, gold, peach, and blue. A coin that holds up well to prolonged scrutiny; indeed, we've seen lesser quality receive finer grades from NGC!



1550 1900 Old Hub or Type I Reverse. Proof-64 (NGC). Largely brilliant centers yield to expansive deep gold and neon blue iridescence at the peripheries. Heavily frosted motifs and mirrored fields display a stark cameo contrast though no note was made of the contrast by NGC.

From the Old Hub reverse, eagle's wingtips even with the tops of the letters in the peripheral reverse legends; on the New Hub or Type II style, the wingtips extend beyond the tops of the legends.

Well-Circulated 1901-S Quarter Rarity



1551 1901-S G-6 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with plenty of rose and champagne iridescence on both sides. A popular rarity that saw a production run of just 72,664 pieces, imparting key date status to the issue almost from the day of production. Well-circulated with just a few "pocket change" hairlines present on both sides, not bad for a coin that saw several years of extended commercial duty. On a final note, the present coin has *complete rims*, the former criteria for a Good Barber dime, quarter, or half dollar. In recent times that criteria has gone by the wayside: the present writer has seen many Barber issues with slick, well-worn rims called G-06 and on occasion even finer. Rest assured the present coin will suit both today's slab-oriented collectors as well as the old timers who recall yesterday's grading standards.

Exceptional Gem Proof Ultra Cameo 1903 25¢
Finest Certified by NGC



2x photo

- 1552 1903 Proof-68 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC).** Heavily frosted motifs and deep surrounding mirrors bear full mint brilliance with perhaps a hint of faint champagne at the rims. An exceptionally lovely cameo Proof of the date, especially considering that cameo contrast is not the norm for the date. Careful examination reveals Barber's austere yet sharp and intriguing design type to its fullest advantage. As pretty as you may ever see for the date, at least in a NGC holder.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the ULTRA CAMEO designation.

- 1553 1905 MS-64 (PCGS).** Warm champagne hues deepen at the rims on this frosty and lustrous Barber quarter.

- 1554 1908 MS-64.** Light pink and blue tones swirl over creamy, lustrous surfaces on the obverse. Similar hues accent the design elements on the satiny reverse. Virtually free from any distracting contact marks, this is a lovely Barber quarter that is worthy of your serious attention.

- 1555 1908-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with deep gold and varied blue halos encroaching on the silver gray centers.

- 1556 1909 MS-64.** The obverse is frosty with pleasing intermingled gold, pink, and lilac iridescence. The reverse has pale champagne toning with frosty design elements and a field that has a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike.



- 1557 1913-S G-6 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with deeper highlights around the design elements. Four letters of LIBERTY and full rims that do not touch the tops of the peripheral legends—an old-school G-06 pushing VG-08, the way it should be! One of only 40,000 pieces struck, far and away the smallest production figure in the Barber quarter series, and a respectable key date as a result. Indeed, its mintage is 12,000 pieces *fewer* than the mintage of the more famous 1916 Standing Liberty quarter.



- 1558 1913-S AG-3 DETAILS (ANACS), "Damaged."** Medium golden gray with warm golden highlights. Well-worn though easily identifiable. The "damaged" qualifier on the label may be a little harsh, as low magnification reveals several scattered marks but nothing along the lines of attempted punctures or the likes. A popular key date in an affordable range.



- 1559 1914 MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty golden gray with nice underlying lustre and richly varied golden toning highlights among the recessed design areas.



- 1560 1916 Barber. MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny champagne gold surfaces with richly swirling cartwheel lustre. The terminal date of the design type.

- 1561 1916-D Barber. MS-64 (NGC).** Strong underlying lustre enriches the varied gold and crimson toning highlights. Struck in the final year of Barber quarter dollar coinage

- 1562 1916-D Barber. MS-63 (PCGS).** Bright lustrous surfaces that show a strong strike. A few light marks but none serious enough to dampen the eye appeal of this wonderful coin. A good example of the last year of issue for this popular design.

From Paramount's Session of Auction '79, Lot 60.

U.S. STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

Rare 1916 Standing Liberty 25¢



2x photo

- 1563 1916 Standing Liberty. EF-45 (PCGS).** Delicate intermingled gold and pink iridescence enhances the central areas. Wisps and tinges of golden brown, navy blue, and crimson ornament the borders. Much frosty lustre survives in the fields, especially in the protected areas. Only 52,000 examples were minted and survivors are scarce in all grades. The 1916 is about tied with the 1918/7-S for top honors as the most desirable issue in the Standing Liberty series, and there's a vast cadre of specialists eager to acquire attractive examples when they become available.



- 1564 1917 Type I. MS-65 (NGC).** Superb strike. Highly lustrous with warm rose and pale champagne iridescence igniting both sides. Absolutely FH with full shield, rivets, and chevron details though not noted on the NGC holder; the strike on the obverse is superb and the reverse strike is as sharp as you will ever encounter—go ahead, count the breast feathers if you're so inclined!

- 1565 Lovely NGC-certified Standing Liberty quarter trio:** ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-64 FH ☆ 1919 MS-64 ☆ 1925 MS-64 FH. Each is fully lustrous and attractively toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1566 Pair of lustrous Liberty Standing quarters:** ☆ 1917 Type I. MS-63. Sharply struck with full head and bold shield details ☆ 1927 MS-64. Each has toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1567 1917-D Type I. MS-65 FH (PCGS).** Frosty and attractive. Intermingled pearl gray and golden iridescence. Liberty's head is full and her fingers and toes show bold definition. All the bosses of the shield can be seen, though some are a bit soft. A handsome example of a desirable two-year design type. It's notable that the 1917-D "Type I" has the lowest mintage of any of the six quarter dollar issues coined during the year.



- 1568 1917-D Type I. MS-65 FH (PCGS).** A superb frosty Gem that shows bold definition in virtually all areas including Liberty's head, fingers, and toes. On the shield, all the bosses are boldly defined, and the central escutcheon element is much sharper than usually seen. Both surfaces are essentially brilliant with just a whisper of champagne iridescence. A handsome example of a perennially popular two-year design type.

- 1569 1917-S Type II. MS-65 (NGC).** Attractive gold toning over very lustrous surfaces. The strike is decent but not full including the head which has about 70% detail. There are no major marks that might detract from the overall eye appeal of this wonderful coin.



2x photo

- 1570 1918/7-S EF-45.** Lovely natural silver gray toning with almost as much detail on the obverse as some Mint State specimens we have seen. This major variety, struck from a single obverse die, was not widely known and sought after until the 1940s.

Elusive 1918/7-S Quarter



2x photo

- 1571 **1918/7-S EF-40 (PCGS).** Pearl gray surfaces with delicate intermingled gold and lilac highlights. Frosty lustre is noted in the protected areas of the designs. The reverse shows faint clash marks. Close examination reveals some faint lines in the reverse field above the eagle's tail. An important *key* issue in the Standing Liberty quarter series. Population data suggests that 1918/7-S is even scarcer than the celebrated 1916. Notably, PCGS and NGC—taken together—have certified 1918/7-S quarters on fewer than 1,000 occasions over a period that exceeds 20 years.



- 1572 **1921 MS-65 FH.** Fresh, white and satiny surfaces accented with just the lightest touch of golden brown peripheral toning. Nicely struck for the date, with Liberty's head full, as well as the shield, the tiny chevron, and the surrounding rivets.



- 1573 **1923-S MS-63 FH (NGC).** The strike is razor sharp, and the surfaces are virtually flawless on this golden toned Gem.



- 1574 **1930 MS-65 FH (NGC).** Frosty and lustrous with widely ranging pale gold and heather highlights. From the final year of the design type.

U.S. WASHINGTON QUARTERS

- 1575 **Lustrous Washington quarter trio**, each piece certified by NGC as MS-65: ☆ 1932. Mostly brilliant with blushes of gold ☆ 1936. Splashes of charcoal gray and golden brown on mostly brilliant surfaces ☆ 1940-D. Fully brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1576 **1932-D MS-63 (PCGS).** A lustrous and satiny example with underlying brightness supporting vibrant champagne highlights. The key date in the Washington quarter series.

- 1577 **1932-D AU-58.** Lightly cleaned long ago and now retoned in faint pink and lilac. A lustrous example of the undisputed key issue in the Washington quarter series.



- 1578 **1932-S MS-64 (NGC).** Exceptional cartwheel lustre beneath rich rose and gold toning highlights. Another important key date in the Washington quarter series, second only to the 1932-D in desirability and elusive nature; curiously, the 1932-S has an even *smaller* mintage than the 1932-D.



- 1579 **1932-S MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny golden surfaces with broadly sweeping underlying lustre and richly intermingled rose hues. A popular key date from the first year of the design type, an issue that saw a modest mintage of just 408,000 pieces.

- 1580 **Selection of certified Washington quarters** with emphasis on Gem examples: ☆ 1934 Light Motto. MS-63 (PCGS) ☆ 1937 MS-64 (PCGS) ☆ 1940 MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1943 MS-63 (NGC) ☆ 1946-S MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1947-S MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1949 MS-62 (NGC) ☆ 1951 MS-66 (NGC) ☆ 1952 MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1954 MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1955 MS-67 (NGC). Two examples are brilliant; the others are lightly to warmly toned. (Total: 11 pieces)



- 1581 **1937 Proof-67 (NGC).** Fully brilliant with faint champagne highlights. One of just 5,542 Proofs of the date produced.

- 1582 **NGC-certified Proof Washington quarter trio:** ☆ 1939 Proof-64 ☆ 1941 Proof-66 ☆ 1951 Proof-66 CAMEO. The first two are essentially brilliant with faint blushes of pink. The 1951 is fully brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1583 **1941 MS-67 (PCGS).** Intermingled pink, blue, and gold iridescence on frosty surfaces. "Flashes" of blazing mint brilliance can be seen on the reverse.
- 1584 **Two rolls of 1953-S quarters. MS-63 to MS-65.** Two original, mint fresh BU rolls, with lovely silky lustre frosting each piece. (Total: 2 rolls, 80 pieces)
- 1585 **Selection of NGC-certified Proof Washington quarters.** All have toning except where noted: ☆ 1954 Proof-68 ☆ 1955 (2). Proof-68 and Proof-67 ☆ 1962 Proof-66. Brilliant ☆ 1963 Proof-68 ☆ 1976-S Silver. Proof-68, CAMEO. Brilliant ☆ 1978-S Proof-69, ULTRA CAMEO. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1586 **1955 Proof-68 CAM (PCGS).** A glittering snow-white Gem, virtually as nice as the moment it came from the dies. Certain to delight its next owner.

U.S. SILVER COMMEMORATIVE COINS



- 1587 **1893 Isabella. MS-64.** A bold lustrous gleam underlies diffused gold toning in the fields, shifting to faint russet at the sharply squared outer rims. The strike is delightfully crisp as demonstrated by a full distaff line on the reverse. A faint film can be observed on both sides that does little to distract from the coin's beauty.

Glorious Gem Uncirculated Lafayette Dollar



- 1588 **1900 Lafayette. MS-65.** The beauty of a meticulous strike is enriched by powerful cartwheel flash with tantalizing hints of clear blue and tawny gold toning of exceptional beauty. This first American commemorative silver dollar was little appreciated at the time of issue, with the result that very few were conserved in the highest grades for the following century. Researcher Q. David Bowers notes at only 36,026 pieces were actually released and Mint State examples are elusive, concluding "MS-65 or higher gems are very rare, especially if with good eye appeal." The present Gem amply qualifies on all counts.



- 1589 **1921 Alabama. MS-66 (NGC).** Deep silver lustre with wisps of champagne and rose. An appealing example of the variety without the 2X2 in the obverse field.



- 1590 **1921 Alabama. MS-65.** Largely satiny and bright with lovely peripheral toning of brilliant gold, copper, pink, and green iridescence. Small obverse rim bruise at 11:00. A beautiful example of this issue struck to commemorate the state's centennial.

- 1591 **1937 Antietam. MS-65 (NGC) (CAC).** Bright silver gray with faint rose and champagne on both sides.



Part of Lot 1592

- 1592 **1935/34-PDS set. Boone. MS-67 (NGC).** A well-matched original set. Frosty white coins that exhibit some degree of toning. The toning on the D-mint piece is especially eye-catching, as it displays lovely pink, gold, and blue shades. A superb quality set. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1593 **1925-S California. MS-66 (NGC).** Fully brilliant with sparkling satiny lustre. Virtually as nice as the day it came from the dies. Issued to commemorate the 75th anniversary of California statehood. The obverse depicts a pioneer panning for gold; something referred to as placer (pronounced "plasser") mining. The reverse features a bear motif adapted from the flag of the California Republic.



- 1594 **1925-S California. MS-65.** Gorgeous toning in iridescent rainbow of blue, pink, and gold. Bright and frosty at the centers of this well struck Gem.



- 1595 **1925-S California. MS-64.** An essentially frosty example that displays a wealth of shimmery iridescent toning of blue, green, gold, and pink.



- 1596 **1936-D Cincinnati. MS-67 (NGC) (CAC).** A gorgeous example for the grade, a lovely, satiny specimen with intense sunset orange, fiery carmine, and deep electric blue at the obverse rim, the reverse with a rich peach halo at the rim. Only two examples of the issue have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC. A real beauty, especially if rich, original toning highlights are for you.
NGC Census: 30; 2 finer (both MS-68).



- 1597 **1936-D Columbia. MS-68 (NGC).** Sparkling silver gray with a rich array of satiny sky blue, fiery gold, and rich crimson toning at the rims. A satiny mattelike beauty that holds up well to careful scrutiny. Indeed, no example of this issue has been certified finer than the present coin by NGC.
NGC Census: 36; none finer.

- 1598 **1936-D Columbia. MS-66.** With most examples of this commemorative found in lower Uncirculated grades, this superb Gem example shines with abundant satiny lustre. Light attractive rim toning of russet and gold.

- 1599 **1892 Columbian. MS-65.** Lovely blue and green toning is heavier at the rims, leaving the centers with a lighter, frostier look. Minor contact marks are well hidden under the attractive toning.



- 1600 **1893 Columbian. MS-67 (NGC).** Frosty mint lustre completely engulfs this entire example. Sea green, rose, and neon blue tones cling to the obverse rim, encircling the golden central devices. The reverse is pale silver near the center with gold and touches of rose and ice blue near the edge. A beautiful example from the early days of U.S. commemorative coinage.



- 1601 **1893 Columbian. MS-66 (NGC).** Somewhat reflective fields and frosted motifs form a pleasing cameo contrast; indeed, the contrast here is finer than that seen on many Proofs of the date in the present writer's estimation. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and rich concentric halos of neon blue and vivid scarlet add to the already impressive eye appeal. We note here that the present coin is one of the two finest PL examples of the date seen thus far by NGC, the other example called MS-67PL. All things considered, this lovely 1893 Columbian Exposition half dollar will enhance virtually any commemorative half dollar cabinet being assembled for it is that nice.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (MS-67 PL).



- 1602 **1893 Columbian. MS-66 (NGC) (CAC).** A satiny beauty with silver gray centers that yield to intense violet, crimson, and neon blue at the rims. Bold cartwheel lustre spins broadly across somewhat prooflike surfaces. Excellent eye appeal.



- 1603 **1893 Columbian. MS-66 (NGC).** Wonderful satiny lustre with a light golden rim. Certainly lacking any noteworthy marks, this specimen is devoid of almost any contact marks at all! A highly attractive example.

- 1604 **1935 Connecticut. MS-66 (PCGS) (CAC).** Expansive cartwheel lustre and exceptional eye appeal present on both sides, the obverse field below the Charter Oak is alive with rich crimson and electric blue iridescence.
- 1605 **1936 Delaware. MS-65.** Bright and frosty with just a touch of cloudiness and light golden toning in some areas. Free of any distracting marks.

Highly Lustrous Gem 1922 Grant Half Dollar
With Star Variety
Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



2x photo

- 1606 **1922 Grant. With Star. MS-67 (NGC).** Incredibly lustrous with sparkling golden highlights on satiny, somewhat prooflike fields. A visually impressive example of a commemorative half dollar issue that is typically dull and lifeless in appearance, even at high grades. The present gorgeous example more than makes up for its lifeless brethren. Exceptional quality and eye appeal combine here and push this coin to the top of the Condition Census for the type in our opinion.

NGC Census: 6; none finer.

Compelling Superb Gem 1922
Grant With Star Half Dollar



2x photo

- 1607 **1922 Grant. With Star. MS-67 (NGC).** This delicate golden specimen is framed by deep iridescent mauve toning at the obverse periphery. Boldly struck, icy-smooth underlying fields and design features are almost entirely free of even the most trivial of microscopic contact marks. Examples of this "key" silver commemorative issue at the lofty grade level offered here are **very rare** indeed (*perhaps 10 or so such specimens are extant*), as even survivors at the MS-65 grade are quite challenging to acquire.

NGC Census: 6; none finer.

Shimmering Gem 1922 Grant With Star Half Dollar



2x photo

- 1608 **1922 Grant. With Star. MS-66 (NGC).** Both the obverse and reverse of this boldly struck, silver-white specimen enjoy a full measure of shimmering icy mint frost. It goes without saying that this **rare** issue is one of the keys within the silver commemorative series. In fact, its mintage (*a mere 4,256 were struck*) is lower than any U.S. commemorative silver coin other than some of those struck for inclusion in three-piece sets.

Exceptional Gem 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial Half Dollar



- 1609 **1928 Hawaiian. MS-66 (NGC).** Wispy golden toning is just a trifle deeper at areas of the periphery. Underlying velvet-silk mint bloom is augmented by chisel-sharp, exceptionally smooth surfaces. This **rare** commemorative issue is always the object of inordinately intense collector demand.



- 1610 **1928 Hawaiian. MS-63 (NGC).** Subtle white mint lustre characteristic of this issue. Only 10,008 were struck, and they were widely distributed, making this key to any commemorative half dollar collection.



- 1611 **1928 Hawaiian. MS-61.** Glossy surfaces with touches of white on the highest points. This issue is the key to the entire U.S. Silver Commemorative half dollar series. These coins were distributed chiefly among inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands, with the end result that many were lost or mishandled over the years



- 1612 **1935 Hudson. MS-66 (NGC).** Bright white and frosty, this commemorative half dollar shows touches of copper and golden rim toning. Better than average surfaces, with minimal contact marks. The Hudson's history as a collector's item has been fraught with competition from its inception. While they were difficult to come by at all in the first months of distribution, they are now difficult to come by in the Gem grades. This MS-66 example is a fine specimen that will certainly make an excellent addition to any collection.



- 1613 **1935 Hudson. MS-65 (NGC) (CAC).** Frosty mattelike surfaces with strong underlying lustre and a hint of rainbow iridescence, especially on the reverse around Henry Hudson's ship of discovery, the Half Moon.



- 1614 **1935 Hudson. MS-63 (PCGS).** A lightly frosted, pure white example. Issued to commemorate the sesquicentennial of the City of Hudson, New York. The net mintage for the variety was only 10,008 pieces, one of the lowest production figures for any design type in the entire commemorative series.



- 1615 **1925 Lexington. MS-65.** Frosty cartwheeling lustre with light golden toning and a few fiery highlights. Light verdigris on the left reverse rim. An attractive example.
- 1616 **1936 Lynchburg. MS-65.** The obverse takes on a matte appearance, while the reverse is a bit more satiny. Beautiful iridescent rainbow toning confined strictly to the peripheries.
- 1617 **1921 Missouri. 2★4. MS-63.** Copper and rose toning over slightly hazy surfaces. Struck primarily as a special issue for collectors, this is much scarcer than the variety without the 2★4. An attractive choice example.



- 1618 **1921 Missouri. MS-66 (NGC).** Lovely frosty white surfaces, rarely seen on this issue. Hints of light golden brown toning, mostly on the reverse. The strike is bold, and the MS-66 designation well earned.



- 1619 **1921 Missouri. MS-63 (NGC) (CAC).** Warm golden gray surfaces with strong underlying lustre and a sheen of attractive champagne. Nicely struck for the date. Among the present writer's favorite commemorative half dollar designs, uncluttered as it is with legends LIBERTY, E PLURIBUS UNUM, and IN GOD WE TRUST; unique as such in American coinage.

- 1620 **1923-S Monroe. MS-64.** Deep silver with yellow-gold, blue, and green mingling over the surfaces. Minor contact marks.



- 1621 **1936 Norfolk. MS-65 (NGC).** Deeply toned champagne gold surfaces with naturally blended violet and crimson highlights.
- 1622 **1936 Norfolk. MS-65.** Super frosty and bright with just hints of russet toning at the rims. A virtually mark-free Gem.



- 1623 **1926-S Oregon. MS-65.** A deeply lustrous, well struck example of this popular commemorative, with beautiful copper, gold, and blue toning at the rims.
- 1624 **1926-S Oregon. MS-65.** Deep satiny lustre with scattered iridescent copper, gold, and blue toning. Few contact marks at all.
- 1625 **1926-S Oregon. MS-65.** Rich brilliant lustre with peripheral iridescent color.



- 1626 **1928 Oregon. MS-67 (NGC).** Bright white and bathed in frosty lustre with wisps of golden toning. Nearly mark-free surfaces. Designed by husband and wife team Laura Gardin Fraser and James Earle Fraser to commemorate the heroism of those pioneer settlers who traversed the Oregon Trail westward.



- 1627 **1936 Oregon. MS-67 (NGC).** Deep silver lustre with overtones of pink and gold. Exceptional eye appeal.
- 1628 **1937-D Oregon. MS-67 (PCGS).** Silver gray with rich cartwheel lustre. Peripheral toning highlights of deep gold and crimson in a pattern that suggest this came from an original Oregon Trail cardboard holder of issue. Exceptional quality and eye appeal.



- 1629 **1915-S Panama-Pacific. MS-65.** Beautiful color on this popular commemorative, with rich swirls of copper, violet, and blue over the obverse. The reverse has a more mattelike appearance, with shimmery tan, blue, and green. A few minuscule rim nicks are visible under magnification.



- 1630 **1937 Roanoke. MS-67 (NGC).** The obverse is bright and satiny at the center with copper-gold tab toning from an original holder. The reverse also shows similar copper-gold, though the toning is more evenly distributed and includes lovely pink and blue highlights. A wonderfully attractive coin.

- 1631 **1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64.** Light handling marks on this pale gray example. Traces of russet toning at the peripheries.

- 1632 **1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64.** Moderate bagmarks are generally hidden by light toning that gives this coin a slightly woodgrain appearance, though in hues of gray and silver. Free of any major distractions.

- 1633 **1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64.** A frosty and bright example showing moderate bagmarks on Washington's cheek. The reverse is deeply lustrous and flashy.

- 1634 **1926 Sesquicentennial. MS-64.** Touches of iridescent rainbow toning at the rims, with a few patches of deep charcoal, and a pervasive golden sheen over both sides. Bold underlying cartwheel on the reverse.

- 1635 **1925 Stone Mountain. MS-65.** Frosty surfaces with wisps of russet toning and iridescent color. A few small obverse spots.



- 1637 **Florida Counterstamped "FLA 26 G.L." EF-40,** but cleaned and with areas of light porosity. The surfaces are somewhat unnaturally bright silver as a result, but traces of deeper gray toning remain in the most protected recesses of the design and the details are respectably sharp. One of only 22 pieces with the Florida mark, and one of only six bearing the "G.L." mark in addition. Formerly in the personal collection of Adna Wilde.



- 1638 **Georgia Counterstamped "GA. 62" VF-20.** Light silver gray with some deeper toning in the peripheral recesses. One of about 30 examples known with the Georgia countermark.



- 1639 **Louisiana Counterstamped "LA.52 G.L." AU-50,** but cleaned and with considerable remnants of a gold mount remaining on the edge at 12:00. Mostly light steel gray with traces of olive and gold toning, mostly in the protected areas near the rim. The mount remnant has the appearance of fine gold. All of the counterstamps are nicely executed and clear, though slightly uneven in depth. Louisiana is one of the scarcer issues, with only 18 examples recorded in the Census, only seven of which bearing the additional "G.L." mark. Formerly in the personal collection of Stone Mountain Counterstamp enthusiast Adna Wilde.



- 1640 **Oklahoma Counterstamped "OKLA 358." MS-63.** A bright and lustrous silver example with excellent eye appeal. Easily among the nicest condition Stone Mountain counterstamps we have seen, as many are rough from use in jewelry or perhaps long-term use as pocket pieces. This is a welcomed exception. Oklahoma is the most common of the counterstamped half dollars, with over 50 specimens reported, but still that is not many to go around and this is a very nice one. Mentioned in the Swiatek-Breen reference on commemorative half dollars. Earlier in the Radford Stearns Collection.

COUNTERSTAMPED STONE MOUNTAIN COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



- 1636 **Arkansas Counterstamped "ARK 182." Fine-12,** lightly cleaned. Smooth light silver gray surfaces. One of about 30 examples known to exist with the Arkansas mark.

Fascinating Stone Mountain Memorial Children's Medal



- 1641** **Stone Mountain Children Founders Roll Medal, 1925. Bronze, 32mm, pierced for suspension. After Gutzon Borglum. About Uncirculated.** Obv. Equestrian figures of Confederate States President Jefferson Davis, Generals Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson riding l. above Children's Founders Roll inscription. This roll consisted of youngsters who gave \$1 each toward the gigantic sculpture depicted in part on this medal, raising \$35,019.91 in all. Rev. A classic urn flames on a pedestal before a pillared portico, *ENTRANCE TO MEMORIAL HALL*, incuse countermarks *VA, 1927*. Struck by Whitehead & Hoag, Newark, N.J. This fascinating medal shows a number and Virginia counterstamp similar to those found on a very few Stone Mountain half dollars sold at auction to benefit the struggling memorial project.

This medal is of the greatest importance to collectors of U.S. commemorative coins, relating to the 1925 Stone Mountain half dollar which shows only two figures from sculptor Borglum's grandiose plan. When completed, the Stone Mountain Memorial was to have included a titanic mountainside sculpture with the three equestrian figures, more than 35 Confederate generals and winding files of infantry and cavalry, with a solid rock Memorial Hall and amphitheater at the base of this mile-wide, 867 foot high granite mountain. This was to be the greatest monumental sculpture in the world, paid for in part by sale of the half dollars at \$1 each.

The project foundered thanks to infighting between sculptor and committee, internal corruption and squandering of funds actually raised and the reversion of the mountain to its original owners, the Venable family. Sculptor Augustus Lukeman failed to complete the statuary, which is shown quite differently on the coin and medal. Borglum died in 1941 after his great success in carving Mount Rushmore in the hills of South Dakota. A somewhat smaller version of the Stone Mountain Memorial was finally completed in 1970 by sculptor Walker Hancock.

- 1642** **1936 Wisconsin. MS-65.** Brilliant silky lustre with a few obverse patches of russet and charcoal toning. The reverse is untuned and highly attractive. Overall, a very nice example of this somewhat obscure issue that commemorates the establishment of a territorial government in Wisconsin.

- 1643** **1936 Wisconsin. MS-65.** Brilliant and satiny, with a few areas of charcoal and russet toning. The reverse is more subtly toned, with traces of pink and gold over smoothly lustrous surfaces.

U.S. GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

All commemorative gold dollar photos are 2x.



- 1644** **1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-65.** Deep golden yellow with just a mist of orange gold toning on the reverse. Fresh looking, boldly struck, and virtually free from any contact marks.



- 1645** **Group of PCGS-certified commemorative gold dollars:** ☆ 1922 Grant. With Star. MS-65 ☆ 1922 Grant. No Star. MS-63 ☆ 1904 Lewis and Clark. MS-63 ☆ 1903 Louisiana Purchase. McKinley portrait (2). Both MS-63 ☆ 1916 McKinley. MS-63 ☆ 1917 McKinley MS-63 ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific (2). MS-64 and MS-63. A lustrous, attractive group. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 1646** **1922 Grant gold dollar. No Star. MS-64.** Bright golden yellow. Boldly struck. Only a contact mark or two visible only under magnification keeps us from calling it Gem.

Delightful Gem 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar



- 1647 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-66 (NGC). Here is an absolutely delightful example that exudes originality in every respect. Both the fields and devices on both sides are immersed in a luxuriantly rich measure of unbroken velvet-satin mint bloom. The surfaces, likewise, enjoy a wonderfully “fresh” appearance, and are free of all but the most inconsequential of microscopic imperfections. If originality, eye appeal, and surface quality are what you seek, then the marvelous coin offered here is certainly for you!

Choice Uncirculated 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold \$1



- 1648 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). An intensely lustrous deep orange gold Gem with the physical quality and eye appeal of a finer grade even when viewed under low magnification. Rich olive highlights endorse both sides. Always popular and always desirable when found so nice.



- 1649 1904 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. AU-55. The rims have some damage from dismounting, but the lightly polished fields and main design elements are still quite presentable.



- 1653 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. AU-58. Bright lemon yellow gold. The fields are highly reflective in some areas. Some minor rim scrapes are present.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold \$1 Among Finest Seen by PCGS



- 1650 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-66 (PCGS). Deep honey gold with strong olive highlights and expansive cartwheel lustre. A satiny smooth specimen with surfaces that refuse to yield to a contact mark even when viewed under low magnification. If eye appeal and splendid physical quality go hand-in-hand in your collection, we suggest you warm up your bidding paddle and plan your strategy now.

PCGS Population: 66; 2 finer (both MS-67).

Choice Uncirculated 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold \$1



- 1651 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty, highly lustrous olive-gold with excellent eye appeal, a crisp strike, and surfaces that stand up impressively to magnified scrutiny. Choice for the assigned grade.



- 1652 1905 Lewis and Clark gold dollar. MS-64 (PCGS). Lively orange gold with some olive highlights and impressive cartwheel lustre on both sides. Sharp and appealing, undeniably top-notch for the grade.



- 1654 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-63 (NGC). Highly lustrous honey gold with warm olive highlights and some prooflike reflectivity, especially around Jefferson's portrait. Choice for the grade.



- 1655 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-63. Very pleasing coin with premium lustrous surfaces and a strong strike. Medium golden toning. Well worth closer inspection as this coin is above average for the grade.

- 1656 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-60. Bright and lustrous, but there is damage to the rim at 12:00 on the obverse, and there are two digs in the field on the reverse near 19.

- 1657 Pair of McKinley-themed gold commemoratives: ☆ 1903 Louisiana Purchase gold dollar. McKinley portrait. AU-58 at first glance, but the rim shows some damage ☆ 1916 McKinley gold dollar. AU-55. Both cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1658 1917 McKinley gold dollar. MS-63. Bright, frosty and very lustrous. A short, light pin scratch can be seen above the eye when the coin is tilted, otherwise very choice.



- 1659 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-65. Bright and glossy golden lustre adds to the beauty of a very vivid strike, notable for the detail of the "baseball player" canal worker and the reverse dolphins.



- 1660 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-65. Exceptionally rich and assertive red-gold mint frost adds much to this coin's remarkable beauty and assures it of a place of honor in some well-chosen collection.



- 1661 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-65. Remarkable precision in cap and dolphin detail joins with rich glowing lustre in this example of Charles Keck's once underappreciated design.



- 1662 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-64. A wealth of yellow-gold lustre vitalizes this bold strike; a very trivial mark or two keep this handsome coin from higher grade.

- 1663 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. MS-62. Brilliant, lustrous, and attractive. Struck through a small piece of lint or fine wire, which left an impression shaped like a question mark near the rim just after the date.



- 1664 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. AU-53. A bold strike is seen on this coin that has some hairlines due to a past gentle cleaning. A respectable example of this scarce quarter eagle commemorative that is perfect for the budget-minded collector.



- 1665 1915-S Panama-Pacific quarter eagle. AU-53. Pale yellow gold. Some wear is visible on the highest portions. Cleaned.

Mint State 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50

Round Format, Just 483 Sold



2x photo

1666 1915-S Panama-Pacific \$50 gold. Round. MS-62 (PCGS). Intense lustre on deep golden surfaces with just a hint of pale olive toning. Nicer for the grade than typically seen, with full, unbroken lustre on the high points. Careful magnified scrutiny reveals swirling die polish lines but no extraneous post-striking marks. Absolutely choice for the assigned grade. Easily among the most beautiful of all American coin designs, at least in the present writer's opinion.

Designer Robert Aitken's head of Athena (or Minerva in Roman mythology) on the obverse, the only date on the coin expressed in Roman numerals on her shield, the reverse Athena's familiar owl, the symbol of wisdom and the Athenian City-state in ancient Greece. An exceptional opportunity is about to cross the auction block—will your bidding activity be up to the task?



1667 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with strong lustre and warm olive highlights. Choice for the grade.



1668 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-65 (PCGS). Deep, fiery orange highlights ignite the highly lustrous surfaces of this popular commemorative quarter eagle issue.



1669 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny pale blonde surfaces exhibit strong lustre and faint olive highlights. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing; we can't envision a finer MS-65 example of the issue.



1670 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-65 (NGC). Another attractive example of this popular issue, here with broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and pale olive highlights.



- 1671 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-65 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with rich lustre and deep orange highlights.



- 1672 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-64 (PCGS). Lively cart-wheel lustre on bright honey gold surfaces. Excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade.



- 1673 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-64. Splendid frosty lustre covers smooth surfaces that must be described as only a trivial tic or two from fully Gem.



- 1674 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-64. Generally yellow-gold lustre flashes a hint of pale red for bold visual effect and forceful overall appeal.

- 1675 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-63. Bold lustre covers this coin; a glass detects a couple of reeding marks in the obverse field.

- 1676 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-63. Lovely assertive lustre and one or two minor tics define this handsome and choice example of the last commemorative quarter eagle.

- 1677 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-62. Lovely silky mint bloom with great eye appeal. Small patch of vertical hairlines in the right obverse field visible under magnification, but distinctly free of any major marks.

- 1678 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-61. Medium yellow gold. Soft, satiny lustre.

U.S. PROOF AND MINT SETS

Impressive Gem-Quality 1911 Gold Type Set

Sandblast \$2.50, \$5, \$10, \$20



- 1679 NGC-certified four-piece 1911 gold Proof set: ☆ Quarter eagle. Proof-67. Lively deep yellow surfaces with warm olive toning and extraordinary lustre that is engrained in the Sand Blast surfaces. Mintage: 191 pieces ☆ Half eagle. Proof-66. Similar in overall appearance and texture to the quarter eagle, easily as lovely and just as desirable. Mintage: 139 pieces ☆ Eagle. Proof-66. Another gorgeous specimen that is evenly matched for texture and eye

appeal as the previous two coins in the set. Mintage :95 pieces ☆ Double eagle. Proof-65. A glorious example of the date and grade combination, a coin with the eye appeal and overall appearance of the other three coins in the set. Mintage: 100 pieces. An exceptional set that the new owner will never need to upgrade. Absolute quality at its finest. (Total: 4 pieces)

Certified 1936 Proof Set



1680 1936 Proof set, all graded Proof-65 by NGC. The cent is certified Proof-65 RD and is fully red. The nickel is particularly clean and attractive. The quarter and half dollar exhibit hints of light russet toning and a trace of cloudiness. A lovely and original Proof set from this "key" year, the first of the Proof sets of the "modern" era. (Total: 5 pieces)

1681 Run of Gem Proof sets, each complete from the cent through half dollar: ☆ **1950 Proof-66.** Exceptional cent and a frosted half dollar. In the original box of issue ☆ **1951 Proof-65.** Attractive iridescent toning on the cent, with a touch of the same on the dime. Plexiglass display holder ☆ **1952 Proof-66,** with the nickel grading even finer. In original box of issue ☆ **1953 Proof-65.** Blazing full red cent. Wisps of well matched toning on the other pieces. Capital display holder ☆ **1954 Proof-65.** The half dollar displays lovely cameo devices, and the cent a touch of brilliant orange peel toning at the reverse rims. Original box of issue. (Total: 5 sets, 25 pieces)

1682 1950 Proof set. Proof-63. The cent and the nickel show iridescent toning while the silver coins are mostly bright and untuned. The set is quite nice for the grade with very little in the way of defects and as such demands a closer inspection. Housed in its original box of issue with the coins housed in polybags. (Total: 5 pieces)

1683 1947 Double Mint set. A delightful, original Double Mint set, all in the original U.S. Mint packaging with the outer mailing envelope. The coins grade average MS-63 to MS-64, and all show varying degrees of the desirable toning that this packaging imparts during long-term storage. These are getting scarcer all the time. (Total: 28 pieces)

1684 1950s Gem Mint sets: ☆ **1955.** Lightly toned ☆ **1956.** Attractively toned, with all four Lincoln cents showing fiery pink color ☆ **1958 (2).** One set missing the 58-D quarter and 58-P quarter and half dollar. Lovely toning. Each set is in its original packaging, and included are two receipts from the Treasury. A number of premium coins noted throughout the sets. (Total: 4 sets, 77 pieces)

1685 1957 Double Mint set. A beautifully toned original Double Mint set in the original U.S. Mint packaging. The coins are attractively and naturally toned and grade MS-63 and better. A lovely fresh set. (Total: 1 set; 20 pieces)

1686 Three 1958 Double Mint sets. A nice original group of three sets, all in their original U.S. Mint packaging. The coins are all toned to various degrees with the unique array of colors that these holders are known for imparting to the surfaces. The coins mostly grade average MS-63. A fine original group of three sets. (Total: 3 sets; 60 pieces)

U.S. BULLION COINS

1687 2004 American eagle gold bullion coinage set. Each piece is certified by PCGS as MS-70: ☆ \$5, 0.10 ounce ☆ \$10, 0.25 ounce ☆ \$25, 0.50 ounce ☆ \$50, 1.00 ounce. Each piece is brilliant with nicely matched frosty lustre. Total gold weight: 1.85 ounces. (Total: 4 pieces)

PHILIPPINES PROOF SET

An Extraordinary 1906 U.S.-Philippine Proof Set



1688 1906 United States-Philippine Partial Proof set. One of only 500 sets prepared of this key date, of which only a small percentage survive for today's collectors of this increasingly popular series. This exciting group includes: ☆ Bronze half centavo. Proof-64 Cameo. A very few minute freckles ☆ One centavo. Proof-64 Red ☆ Copper-nickel five centavos. Proof-65 Cameo ☆ Silver 10 centavos. Proof-66. Rich blue-gray toning ☆ 50 centavos. Proof-64. A Gem but for a tiny tic or two but superbly toned ☆ 1 peso. Gem Proof-65. Tawny gold borders framing blue-gray centers. Each denomination represents a Proof-only date that is virtually never found in these splendid grades. Governor-General Henry C. Ide authorized the striking of this Proof date by the Philadelphia Mint, and the Bureau of Insular Affairs kept sets on sale at the old Manila Post Office until the onset of World War II. Most survivors were destroyed in the bloody and bitter fighting for the Philippine capital that pitted Japanese hold-outs against the returning U.S. and Philippine forces. As a result, assembling a grouping of equal quality would be a significant task today, and finding superior examples would be well-nigh impossible. (Total: 6 pieces)

U.S. ERROR COINS

Dramatic Off-Center 1865 Cent



- 1689 1865 error 1c. Fancy 5. Struck 50% off center. EF-45 (PCGS).** The date of this smooth, chocolate brown specimen is essentially dead center on the planchet, and the forehead of the Indian touches the rim. Although off-center Indian cents do surface on occasion, they are most frequently late dates and/or not as visually impressive as the specimen offered here.



- 1690 1881 error 1c. Double struck. Second strike 70% off center. MS-64 BN (PCGS).** Medium golden brown with some deeper highlights and with bold lustre on both sides. An amazing double strike, the second strike at the top of the obverse of the first strike with OF AMERIC and six feathers from the Indian's headdress boldly delineated; on the reverse the second strike is at the bottom and features the E in ONE and the T in CENT plus part of the wreath and arrowheads. An exciting coin in both appearance and nature.

1943 Cent on Dime Planchet



2x photo

- 1691 1943 error 1c. Struck on silver 10c planchet. AU-58 (PCGS).** Unevenly struck showing softness at LIB in LIBERTY and at the top of the motto. On the reverse, softness can be seen at LURI in PLURIBUS and at O in ONE. Lustrous and attractive with hints of lilac-gray and pink. A rare and eagerly sought off-metal error.

Popular 1957-D Cent on Silver Dime Planchet



- 1692 1957-D error 1c. Struck on silver 10c planchet. MS-64 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous silver with some deeper highlights. No trace of underlying Roosevelt dime, obviously struck on a blank silver planchet. Superb quality and high on the "interest factor" list as well.



- 1693 1964 error 1c. Struck on silver 10c planchet. MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous silver surfaces with some warm steel iridescence on the high points. A frosty, largely brilliant piece struck on a blank silver dime planchet with no trace of Roosevelt dime details. Scarce and popular.



- 1694 1968-S error 1c. Struck on clad 10c planchet. MS-64 (PCGS).** Intensely lustrous with rich golden hues mingled with bright silver surfaces. Somewhat reflective in places. No heavy marks present.



- 1695 1977 error 1c. Double denomination on struck 10c. MS-66 (PCGS).** A pleasing example of the popular "11c" error. Bright silver gray with the overall appearance of the underlying clad dime, with richly sweeping cartwheel lustre present on both sides. The Lincoln design dominates, though the underlying 1977-dated Roosevelt dime is unmistakable and quite bold overall.



- 1696 1919 error 5c. Struck off center 5% at 10:00. MS-65 (PCGS).** A lovely lustrous Gem example. Medium gray surfaces with gold, pink, blue, and violet iridescent highlights. Virtually all design features are defined to full advantage. A seldom-seen error in a superb state of preservation.

- 1697 Foursome of State quarter partial collars: ☆ 1999-P Connecticut. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 1999-P Connecticut. MS-64 (NGC) ☆ 2000-P Massachusetts. MS-65 (NGC) ☆ 2000-P Massachusetts. MS-64 (NGC).** A satiny and lustrous group, with just touches of clouding. Nice examples of these minting errors. (Total: 4 pieces)

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

1698 Assortment of U.S. issues. Cents: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. MS-63 RB. Nickels: ☆ 1883 No CENTS. MS-62 ☆ 1911 MS-63 ☆ 1913 Type I (2). Both MS-63 ☆ 1938-D Buffalo. MS-65. Dimes: ☆ 1832 JR-5. Rarity-2. VF-35 ☆ 1892 MS-62. Type II. ☆ 1943 MS-65 FB. Quarters: ☆ 1892 MS-60. Half dollars: ☆ 1948 MS-64 FBL. A nice group with no shortage of attractive coins. (Total: 11 pieces)

1699 Group of certified coins: ☆ 1931-S 1¢. AU-50 (PCGS). Golden brown surfaces ☆ 1865 2¢. Plain 5. MS-64 BN (NGC). Violet brown with tinges of faded red ☆ 1861 silver 3¢. AU-58 (PCGS). Attractive album toning with blue, gold, and violet predominating ☆ 1876 5¢. Proof-63 (NGC). Golden gray surfaces. Satiny rather than mirrorlike fields ☆ 1882 25¢. EF-40 (PCGS). Pale lilac-gray at the centers with golden brown and blue at the borders ☆ 1907 \$5. MS-62 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

1700 Mixed quartette of Lincoln cents and Jefferson nickels: Cents: ☆ 1938 Proof-66 RD (NGC). Deeply mirrored and free of spots ☆ 1966 Proof-67 RD SMS (PCGS). Deep mint orange with fiery lustre and splendid eye appeal. Nickels: ☆ 1943-P MS-66 (PCGS). Lustrous with pale champagne highlights ☆ 1943-D MS-66 (PCGS). Highly lustrous champagne surfaces with a bold strike ☆ 1943-S MS-66 (PCGS). Frosty and lustrous with exceptional eye appeal. A pleasing group all told. (Total: 5 pieces)

1701 Assortment of U.S. coins: ☆ 1865 nickel 3¢. MS-61, lightly cleaned ☆ 1862 silver 3¢. MS-63, old cleaning ☆ 1866 5¢. Rays. EF-45, light corrosion ☆ 1869 5¢. Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60, whizzed ☆ 1829 half dime. LM-4, V-13. Rarity-3. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-35, rough ☆ 1869 half dime. VF-20, old cleaning ☆ 1901 10¢. EF-45, scratched ☆ 1876 20¢. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-55, whizzed ☆ 1836 25¢. B-3. Rarity-1. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-30, cleaned ☆ 1853 25¢. Arrows and Rays. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-58; polished. (Total: 10 pieces)

1702 Pair of NGC-certified Proof issues: ☆ 1955 nickel. Proof-69 W CAMEO. Brilliant overall with a blush of pale gold at the obverse border ☆ 1955 quarter. Proof-69 W. Fully brilliant. (Total: 2 pieces)



1703 Quartet of Coins: ☆ 1917 Standing Liberty quarter. Type I. MS-64FH ☆ 1916 Walking Liberty half dollar. MS-64 ☆ 1917 Walking Liberty half dollars (2). MS-65 and MS-64. All have bold lustre and lovely natural toning blanketing both sides. (Total: 4 pieces)

1704 Half dozen U.S. coins: ☆ 1932-D quarter (3). VF-25 (cleaned), AG-3, VG-8 ☆ 1932-S quarter (2). Fine -15, VG-10 ☆ 1827 half dollar. O-115. Rarity-2. AU-50, cleaned. A decent lot. (Total: 6 pieces)

1705 Mixed U.S. gold trio: ☆ 1852 gold dollar. MS-62. Sharp, lustrous, and undeniably nice for the assigned grade ☆ 1903 quarter eagle. MS-60, lightly cleaned ☆ 1907 half eagle. AU-58, lightly cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)

1706 Lustrous quartet of gold pieces, all different denominations: ☆ 1853 G\$1. AU-58 ☆ 1905 \$2.50. Net AU-58 ☆ 1901 \$10. MS-60 ☆ 1928 \$20. MS-63. The \$10 issue exhibits a faint whisper of violet iridescence; the other three pieces are each brilliant. (Total: 4 pieces)

1707 Quarter eagle and eagle pairing, both AU-58: ☆ 1926 quarter eagle. Just a hint of wear on the highest points ☆ 1907 eagle. Indian, No Periods. Small dig in the obverse field near star 2. (Total: 2 pieces)

END OF SESSION ONE

SESSION TWO

Sunday, July 27, 2008

IMMEDIATELY UPON CONCLUSION OF SESSION ONE

Lots 2001-2841

COINS FROM THE WRECK OF THE S.S. NEW YORK

Welcome to our offering of treasure coins, gold and silver, from the wreck of the S.S. *New York*. This is the first public offering of coins from this important find, and at the same time is one of the most significant presentations of any undersea treasure presented to the numismatic community. A book on the saga, *The Treasure Ship S.S. New York*, is currently being written by Q. David Bowers with the assistance of historians, numismatists, and others, and will be available for distribution later this year. Special pre-publication announcements will be made. It is a gripping story, filled with adventure, drama, tragedy, and excitement. You are guaranteed to have a “you are there” experience!

In brief, the S.S. *New York* was a sidewheel steamship of 160.5 feet in length, launched in New York City in 1837, and under the direction of Charles Morgan and others put into the coastwise run from New York City to Charleston. There she remained for but a short time, and was sent to New Orleans. The Republic of Texas, formed in 1836, beckoned immigrants from foreign countries, American citizens, and others to settle the vast territory. A virtual promised land was in the offing, with fertile soil, wide plains, and the opportunity to acquire land inexpensively. This was part of the Westward movement in America, called “Manifest Destiny” by some. Eventually, the United States spread from sea to shining sea, the Atlantic to the Pacific.

At the time Galveston was the largest town in Texas and also had the very best seaport on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. The S.S. *New York*, along with her sister ship, the S.S. *Columbia* shuttled back and forth between the two cities, carrying passengers and cargo each way. Although fares and accommodations varied, typically by the mid-1840s, cabin or first class passage cost \$15 and involved two days and one night at sea (earlier trips were typically three days and two nights). Less expensive was steerage and deck passage, both at the same price, about \$7, but

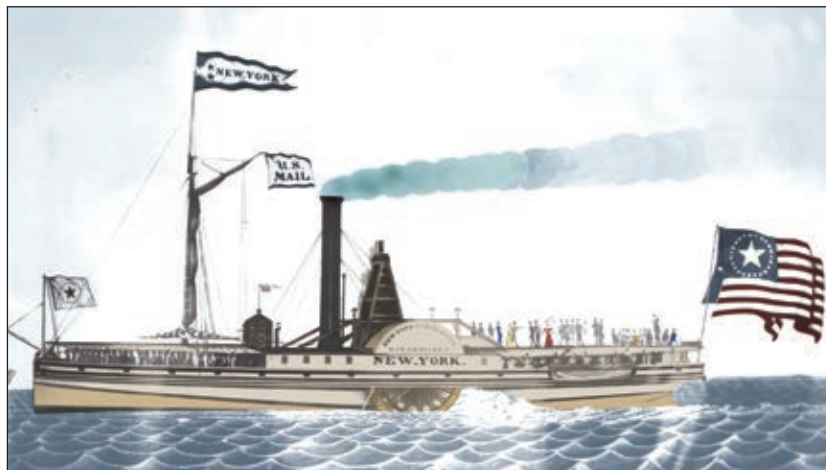
without food (travelers had to bring their own) or other amenities. In keeping with practice of other coastwise steamers, chickens and cattle were kept aboard, so as to provide fresh meat in an era in which refrigeration was unknown. Pets and work animals were often carried along as well. The ship had one main deck, with a cabin in the middle. Passengers could walk or sit on the deck fore or aft. Above the aft deck was a promenade deck, a platform where during fair weather passengers could enjoy the sun and breeze, the last from the forward motion of the ship. Good times prevailed, and most trips were made without incident.

An early passenger described the cabin accommodations as being elegant, with polished maple and mahogany fittings, as smooth as a fine piano, decorated with stained glass windows bearing motifs of Texas, and illuminated by ornate hanging lamps as well as lamps on the tables. A special set of china showed the eagle of Texas above an illustration of the S.S. *New York* in motion.

Departing Galveston on September 5, 1846, with several dozen passengers and crew aboard plus light cargo, the ship headed toward New Orleans. It was foggy and the wind was light, but there was no indication of any problem. Unexpectedly, stiff winds and high seas arose, and within a few hours the ship anchored about 50 miles off the coast, to weather out the storm. However, conditions worsened, and a full fledged hurricane set upon them, tossing the ship to and fro. In those days there was no way to predict hurricanes, and they came without warning. It was known that from July through September there could be danger and, in fact, insurance rates were higher during

that period. Hurricanes had a frightening history. In 1837 the entire town of Galveston, except for one building, had been washed away (and the much later 1900 “Galveston flood” remains today as the greatest disaster in American history, with a loss of 6,000 to 8,000 lives.)

On the morning of September 6th, the heavy seas abated somewhat, and Captain John D. Phillips



ordered the anchor raised, and the trip resumed. The situation changed, and within the hour the winds rose again, the anchor was dropped, and the waves became mountainous. During the night the ship wrenched, and split part of the side, admitting water into the hull and causing the ship to tilt. Passengers and crew worked with buckets to bail out the hold, but eventually this was without avail, the boiler fires went out, and the ship was completely at the mercy of the pounding waves. It broke apart, passengers grabbed stray wooden parts, and hoped for the best. A pet dog climbed on some boards. A pig, aboard for food, was seen swimming, but then disappeared. Eventually, most passengers and crew were rescued, but 18 lives were lost. The ship *Galveston* came out from the port of that name and on the 7th picked up survivors floating at sea. The story reached the New Orleans papers on the 10th, and within several days after that (there being no telegraph connection from New Orleans at that time) newspaper accounts were printed all over the United States.

The scene shifts to the 1980s, when Avery Munson, a resident of the Gulf Coast town of New Iberia, Louisiana, a student at Louisiana State University, became interested in sunken wrecks. A native of Louisiana, he had spent his childhood in Guam and had learned scuba diving and spearfishing. Now back home he continued the pursuit in the Gulf, taking special interest in the various bits of wreckage that could be seen now and then. Eventually joining him were friends from his home town, Craig DeRouen and Gary Hebert. In reading through old newspapers from New Orleans he came across an account in the September 10, 1846, issue of the *Picayune* which told of the loss of the *S.S. New York*. and an estimated \$30,000 to \$40,000 in money. Other stories were read, and it was learned that the ship went down in 10 or 11 fathoms (a fathom is six feet) of water about 50 or so miles out of Galveston.

After diving for several years and using a fish-finder to see underwater debris, Avery located what might possibly be long-lost ship. There was no indication that anyone had ever explored the wreck before. Possibly, treasure was waiting to be found!

Time passed, and finally on a dive in 1990 an 1827 British gold sovereign of King George IV was found, and two half dollars dated 1843. Good sign! The dates were prior to 1846, identifying the wreck as an early one. With further exploration, the ship's bell was found in 1994, with NEW YORK lettered on it. The identification was complete. The group had done its homework, and found that there were no insurance claims pending on the wreck or any heirs. They went to federal court, filed an application for ownership, and after posting the location of the ship in various papers, took title to it. Serious recovery ensued. In the meantime, joining the team was Renée, who had been a scuba diving instructor under Gary Hebert, when the two fell in love and married. The group of four called themselves the Gentlemen of Fortune, from a comment in Robert Louis Stevenson's classic tale, *Treasure Island*.

By the end of the season in 2007 what seemed to be the remnants of the original safe—some hinge and latch parts and a key, and rust—were found, encasing compact masses of coins held together by fused sand, mud, and silt. Scattered other coins were found elsewhere. All told, slightly over 400 gold coins were brought to the

surface and slightly over 2,000 silver pieces. The writer (QDB) and his son Andrew had the pleasure of going to sea as guests of the Gentlemen of Fortune in August 2007, an unforgettable experience. Andrew, a certified scuba diver, went down to the wreck.

The Numismatic Conservation Service (NCS), a sister company of Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC) was enlisted to conserve the pieces, with numismatist John Albanese supervising the proceedings. This was done effectively in due course. Most of the gold coins were encapsulated by NGC. The silver coins, most of which, unlike the gold coins, had etching from seawater, were encapsulated by NCS with the notation "shipwreck effect," a description which had been used before and was numismatically significant. Special labels depicting the ship were affixed to both of the holders.

Stack's was chosen as the auction firm, with the guidelines that we would auction the two finest examples of each variety of United States gold coin found, plus representative world coins, plus a selection of silver. As will be seen from the inventory appended, for American gold this meant the only one of its kind found, or both of two pieces found. There were not many for which there were three or more. In many instances the coins were among the finest of their kind, often sparkling specimens, including rare Charlotte and Dahlonga varieties, the likes of which are seldom seen anywhere.

As this catalogue is prepared and the inventory listed, these are the pieces that have been recovered to date. As noted, the ship's safe seems to have been found, but there is the possibility that scattered "passenger gold," as it is called, might be found on the sea floor. If so, it is envisioned that the coins will be a general assortment of the type of gold in use at that time.

As to the significance of the *S.S. New York* find, it joins just a handful of other ships recovered with significant *United States* gold coins as part of the treasure. Many Spanish gold coins and foreign gold coins have been recovered from the sea floor, but only a few have had significant American gold. Indeed, these special treasure ships can be counted on the fingers of one hand. They are, in date order, the *S.S. Yankee Blade*, which sank off Santa Barbara, California in 1854, has had very little documentation, but apparently several hundred 1854-S double eagles were recovered in the 1970s. The *S.S. Central America*, lost at sea off the coast of North Carolina in 1857, yielded about 7,500 coins and 400 ingots, including over 5,500 1857-S double eagles. The *S.S. Brother Jonathan*, wrecked off the coast of California in the summer of 1865, yielded about 1,200 coins, again mostly double eagles. The *S.S. Republic*, sunk in the Atlantic off the coast of Georgia in autumn 1865, yielded several thousand gold coins, primarily higher denominations.

Each of these ships was from a later era when double eagles (first minted for circulation in 1850) were the coin of choice. In contrast, the *S.S. New York* was from an earlier time, and contains an entirely different mix of treasure. Also, in terms of the number of gold coins found, as a class the pieces from this ship are rarer than those from the *Central America*, *Brother Jonathan*, and *Republic*.

It is anticipated that interest in our offering will be intense. Not only are the coins desirable in their own right, but each is a part of maritime history.

SHIPWRECK EFFECT GRADING

NGC has developed a system of assigning grades to coins showing the effects of having been lost at sea. The unique surface characteristics imparted by the action of the environment at the bottom of the ocean irreversibly alter the surfaces of many pieces subjected to it, but to a different degree for every coin. Some show no traces of any harm, while others can be deeply etched and rough. The NGC "Shipwreck Effect" grading system applies a rating to pieces that would not otherwise be acceptable for certification by the grading service due to surface impairments. An explanation of these various grades from the NGC website is included below, for those bidders who may not be familiar with it. It is reproduced here with permission.

NGC GRADING STANDARDS FOR SHIPWRECK EFFECT DESIGNATED COINS

SHIPWRECK EFFECT A - a coin exhibiting minimal surface disturbance from saltwater exposure, and exhibiting superior eye appeal for a shipwreck artifact.

SHIPWRECK EFFECT B - a coin showing evidence of light surface disturbance from emersion in saltwater, and may have some areas of moderate disturbance, not effecting central design elements. Coin possesses above average eye appeal for shipwreck recovery coin.

SHIPWRECK EFFECT C - a coin displaying moderate disturbance to its surface from exposure to saltwater, while possessing at least average eye appeal for a recovery specimen. Accurate attribution and identification is not hindered by any surface impairment.

SHIPWRECK EFFECT D - portions of the coin exhibit heavy to severe disturbance from saltwater exposure, with metal loss affecting the design. While accurate identification and attribution may be possible, it is no longer possible to draw conclusive determinations about the coin's surface prior to saltwater exposure.

WEAR GRADES OF SHIPWRECK EFFECT DESIGNATED COINS

In addition to categorizing the level of surface disturbance, NGC assigns a wear or details grade to coins designated SHIPWRECK EFFECT C or better. This convention attempts to describe the state of wear of the coin prior to shipwreck and saltwater exposure.

UNC (Uncirculated) - a coin showing no wear or evidence of having circulated.

AU (About Uncirculated) - traces of light wear are evident on the high points of the coin's design.

XF (Extremely Fine) - design features are well defined although light wear is evident throughout.

VF (Very Fine) - major details of the coin are clear although light wear is evident; the high points show moderate wear.

F (Fine) - moderate wear or many elements with heavy wear on high points. The major design elements remain visible.

VG (Very Good) - heavy wear flattens design elements, although major features are clearly outlined.

G (Good) - design details are flat and visible in outline. Some portions of the design may be faint.

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

QUARTER EAGLES

Lustrous Mint State 1836 Quarter Eagle Block 8 in Date



2x photo

2001 1836 Breen-6142. MS-62 (NGC). With this lovely quarter eagle, we begin our historic presentation of coins recovered from the *S.S. New York*. A fine, satiny texture, likely the result of the most trivial seawater effects, in concert with the natural surface qualities of this Mint State coin give the piece outstanding lustre and visual appeal. This latter quality is fairly typical of the gold coins recovered from this wreck. While some show more extensive effects from having been on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico from September 7, 1846 until their recent recovery, many pieces show

little or even no traces. The piece is very nicely struck, with bold definition of the central design elements. Some light surface abrasions are noted along Liberty's neck and truncation, but these can easily be overlooked. Fine die polish lines are seen in the reverse fields, as made. The earliest-dated quarter eagle recovered from the wreck, and the finest of this variety with the block-style 8 in the date. The first piece to be sold from this exciting and historic shipwreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2002 **1836 B-6142. Shipwreck Effect (B) Uncirculated (NGC).** A second example of this variety, with the block-style 8 in the date. Bright yellow gold with a fine satiny texture over the entire surface, but the effects of the seawater are shallow enough that even fine die lines in the fields remain visible. A highly lustrous and sharply struck example of the type that was clearly a *numismatically speaking* Uncirculated specimen at the time of the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Lustrous Mint State 1836 Quarter Eagle Script 8 in Date



- 2003 **1836 B-6143. MS-62 (NGC).** Highly lustrous, rich yellow gold with a few scattered abrasions that account for the grade. However, even under magnification, this piece exhibits no seawater effect, and without the pedigree no one would ever suspect it to have such an exciting history. Well struck, but with the typical softness seen at the center, mostly where the viewer's upper left shield corner meets the eagle's wing. The obverse shows the prominent die crack through star six, into the portrait, and just emerging near the hair ribbons.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2004 **1836 B-6143. MS-61 (NGC).** Lustrous light yellow gold with a few abrasions and minor marks, mostly visible under magnification. A second example of this variety with the script-style 8 in the date. Struck from the same die pair as the previous piece, but a later state of the dies. The obverse crack through star six extends nearly to the rim between stars 12 and 13.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Desirable 1839-O Quarter Eagle



- 2005 **1839-O Winter-1. B-6152. AU-55 (NGC).** A fine satiny texture over much of the surface, but the more protected areas show more natural and slightly reflective lustre. Struck from a lapped die pair with hollow areas seen in the curls of Liberty's hair, and on the reverse the olive stems are missing as well as other shallow design elements. Struck from die pair one, as discussed in Doug Winter's study of New Orleans Mint coins, *Gold Coins of the New Orleans Mint*. The first New Orleans Mint coin offered from this wreck, which was lost transporting goods and people between Galveston, Texas and New Orleans.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Superb Mint State 1839-O Quarter Eagle



- 2006 **1839-O Winter-2. B-6153. MS-62 (NGC).** An important recovery from the wreck of the *S.S. New York*, this piece being a truly outstanding example of this earliest production date for quarter eagles at the New Orleans Mint, and it is a distinctive type, with the obverse mintmark that was rarely used until the 20th century. Certainly among the nicest examples of this date and mint seen by the present cataloguer. The surfaces are frosty, rich yellow gold with abundant mint lustre and a very natural and fresh appearance. This is another piece whose shipwreck history would never be suggested without this pedigree. A few minor nicks and marks are seen, but these are largely confined to the reverse which is oriented 180° off from the normal position, as this variety is occasionally seen. Slight softness is seen in the uppermost two stars, but the remaining design features are boldly defined. A bold example of Winter's Variety Two, with low date and closely arranged fraction, which he notes is the scarcer of the two varieties and "quite rare in high grades."

NGC Census: 18; 17 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Mint State 1843 Quarter Eagle A Condition Rarity



- 2007 **1843 MS-62 (NGC).** Just a trace of satiny texture is seen on both sides, but the coin is bright and very lustrous. Faint die polish lines are seen in the obverse fields. Light yellow gold, with traces of slightly deeper toning in places. Scattered tiny surface marks are largely invisible to the unaided eye. A well-struck and visually striking example of a Philadelphia Mint issue that is rarely seen so fine, and better examples are extremely rare indeed.

NGC Census: 6; 4 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2008 **1843-C Winter 5-D. Large Date. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Bright and lustrous light yellow gold with a few scattered thin scratches and a fine satin texture from the seawater effects. Still, an attractive piece and rather well struck with only light softness on the highest points, a little sharper in strike than the Winter plate coin, and considerably sharper than the Winter text might suggest.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Landmark Mint State 1843-O Quarter Eagle Small Date Variety



2x photo

- 2009 **1843-O Small Date. MS-64 (NGC).** An exceptional Mint State example of this date which is generally available in lower grades, but very a Choice Mint State example, as offered here, is a great rarity indeed. The surfaces are bright yellow gold with a strikingly frosty appearance. As noted by Doug Winter, this issue is known to come with nice lustre, but on the present piece the lustre is bold and eye-catching on both sides. The eagle's left leg shows typical softness of strike, but the other design elements are quite nicely executed. One of the very finest survivors known of this date and variant with the small date. NGC has graded only a single piece finer, and PCGS has assigned no higher grades than this. A true treasure for the Liberty Quarter Eagle connoisseur, from the bottom of the ocean.

NGC Census: 3; 1 finer (MS-66).

The piece does not seem to match die notes given in Winter, so we offer a few notes here for the benefit of students.

Obverse: Date almost evenly positioned between leftmost truncation and dentils. Star 10 slightly thinner than stars 9 and 11. Extensive die cracks; one connected bottom of the date digits, and thin spidery cracks through nearly all stars, heaviest through stars seven through 12.

Reverse: Inner arc of right side of mintmark slightly left of point of fraction bar, with no recutting. First line of first shield strip boldly extends through all horizontal shield lines. Final shield stripe extends heavily to crossbar three.

Neither die lapped.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Another Choice Mint State 1843-O Quarter Eagle Small Date Variety



2x photo

- 2010 **1843-O Small Date. MS-63 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and frosty honey gold with a small area of lighter gold toning on the reverse. A very attractive coin with a very original appearance. Another example so fresh that no one would ever suspect a shipwreck pedigree. A few scattered fine marks, but none that stand out too much. Another condition rarity. NGC has graded just four examples finer, but of course one or two could be resubmissions of the same coin.

NGC Census: 8; 4 finer (MS-66 finest).

The piece does not seem to match die notes given in Winter, so we offer a few notes here for the benefit of students.

Obverse: Date positioned slightly higher than on variety above, with the stand of the 1 centered over a denticle. Die appears lapped.

Reverse: Inner curve of right side of mintmark just slightly right of point of fraction bar. Nearly all shield stripe lines extend through all crossbars, with several at the right end extending into the feathers. The final one is particularly bold through the crossbars. Thin die line from upper wing through upper half of the first S in STATES, to dentil above left side of T.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2011 **1843-O Small Date. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Bright yellow gold and satiny from "Shipwreck Effect." But, highly lustrous and attractive. Some thin scratches behind Liberty's head, and a few other marks are scattered about.

The piece does not seem to match die notes given in Winter, so we offer a few notes here for the benefit of students.

Obverse: Die of the MS-64 example offered above, with similar die cracks, but now more extensive, though now lapped.

Reverse: Probably the same die as the MS-64 example above, but lapped.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Mint State 1843-O Quarter Eagle Large Date Variety



2x photo

- 2012 **1843-O Winter-1. Large Date. MS-61 (NGC).** The only example of the large date variant of this date in the sale, and a lovely example. Medium to light yellow gold with a satiny and pleasantly lustrous appearance on both sides. Just a faint trace of prooflike reflectivity is detected in the protected areas of the fields. Doug Winter's die state I, without the break over OF, which he calls "Very Scarce," and beyond this technicality, the variety is very scarce in Mint State grades.

NGC Census: 7; 4 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2013 1844-D Winter 5-H. AU-58 (NGC).** Light greenish-yellow gold surfaces with nice lustre on both sides. Some trivial roughness is seen under magnification, but only a single thin scratch on Liberty's truncation is worthy of specific mention. Struck from well worn dies, showing extensive flowlines toward the rim on the obverse, and more centrally located on the reverse, which die was used by the Dahlonga Mint for coins dated 1843, and 1844. The finest example of the date and mint recovered from the wreck, and struck a little sharper than some seen.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2014 1844-D Winter 5-H. AU-53 (NGC).** Lustrous light greenish yellow gold with the faintest hint of reflectivity seen in the fields. A thin scratch from the lower throat of Liberty toward star 3 will serve to identify this example in the future. Softly struck as often seen on this date, with the central details of Liberty's hair showing little definition. A very worthwhile example of the date that is certainly more historic than most.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Landmark Mint State 1845-D Quarter Eagle Likely Finest Known



2x photo

- 2015 1845-D Winter 6-I. MS-64 (NGC).** A truly extraordinary coin. Beautifully struck, with very sharp definition of nearly every design feature, both centrally and peripherally. A slightly reflective halo is seen around Liberty's portrait, with a more satiny texture seen near the rims. The reverse is satiny, and shows two distinct sets of die clash marks. The surfaces are rich yellow gold, and both sides exhibit abundant original int frost. They are as highly lustrous as just about any Dahlonga Mint coin is likely to be found. With the unaided eye, only minimal faint lines and marks can be detected, mostly on the reverse. With magnification, the most serious of these are revealed to be the aforementioned clash marks, a pair of tiny planchet flakes near UNITED, all as made, and a single very short nick just right of the viewer's right wing. Naturally, magnification also reveals a number of other

microscopic marks, which account for the grade. That said, there are certainly no apologies to be made in this regard, as this is the *finest known* example of the date. It is the only coin graded MS-64 by either PCGS or NGC, and no pieces have been graded higher. Doug Winter's research lists the Harry W. Bass, Jr. specimen as the finest known example, and this coin surpasses it numerically by one grade point. A wonderful Dahlonga Mint quarter eagle. A spectacular recovery from the wreck, and another true treasure from the deep. Although we have no way of predicting results, we imagine that the temperature of the auction room will go up a degree or two as this crosses the block!

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Rare Mint State 1846 Quarter Eagle



2x photo

- 2016 1846 MS-61 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold and highly lustrous on both sides. A small nick in the field before Liberty's nose, and a thin scratch above the head will serve to identify this piece in the future, and mostly the additional marks are minor and scattered. A very well struck piece with the central hair details sharply defined. Both sides show fine die polish lines in the fields. The reverse shows remnants of clashing, and a thin die crack from the eagle's lower beak downward, connecting to the D after the fraction. NGC has graded just two examples finer than this one, and both by just a single grade point. An important Philadelphia Mint issue in this grade, that traveled in the channels of commerce from the Northeast where it was struck to Galveston, Texas in just a few months.

NGC Census: 10; 2 finer (MS-62 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

HALF EAGLES**Mint State 1834 Plain 4 Half Eagle**

2x photo

- 2017 **1834 B-6501. Classic Head, Plain 4. MS-62 (NGC).** An array of mostly very tiny nicks and marks over the surfaces, but most are not individually discernable without magnification. A highly lustrous piece, with rich yellow gold toning and a fine satiny texture on the devices. Very faint reflectivity is just barely detected on the reverse amongst the letters of the legend. Very well struck with good definition of the details on both sides. A very pleasing 1834 Classic Head half eagle, with the script 8 in the date. The finest example of the earliest date of the denomination recovered from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

- 2018 **1834 B-6501. Classic Head, Plain 4. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** A second example of this earliest half eagle date recovered from the wreck. The obverse shows just a trace of pebbly satin texture from the action of the seawater, but it is so slight that it could easily have been disregarded. The reverse barely shows any of this effect, if at all, and both sides are rich in tone and very lustrous. Clearly an Uncirculated coin, but a few light surface abrasions are noted, with a thin scratch behind Liberty's head being the most noticeable. Variety with the script 8 in the date.

*From the wreck of the S.S. New York.***Lustrous MS-61 1834 Plain 4 Half Eagle**

- 2019 **1834 B-6502. Classic Head, Plain 4. MS-61 (NGC).** Medium yellow gold surfaces with scattered light surface marks as one would expect for the grade. However, the piece is richly lustrous on both sides and offers considerably better eye appeal than many pieces at this level. Further, considering the tragic history of this piece, it is a really great example of the date with a bold, fresh appearance. The variety with a block-style 8 in the date, and the only one of this type included in the sale. Typical central softness of detail, but nicer in this regard than some seen. A very pleasing Classic Head half eagle.

*From the wreck of the S.S. New York.***Scarce 1834 Classic Head, Crosslet 4 Half Eagle**

- 2020 **1834 B-6503. Classic Head, Crosslet 4. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** EF-40 in our estimation, with a sharpness of AU-50 but several scratches are seen on the obverse and under magnification, the surfaces are a little rough. The only example offered of this popular and scarce variety with the crosslet 4 in the date. Bright yellow gold, with some lustre remaining in the most protected recesses. Typical signs of wear commensurate with the grade.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

- 2021 **1835 B-6505. AU-58 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold, showing just a trace of light wear on the high points, the mark of a coin that circulated only very lightly in the 11 years between its production and its loss at sea in 1846. Upon close inspection, the surfaces show a mildly granular texture, but the rich lustre is not affected in the least. A small dig is seen at the eagle's beak. Script-style 8 in the date, and struck from lapped dies.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

- 2022 **1835 B-6506. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** A second example of this date, this piece with the block-style 8 in the date. The coin exhibits a fine satiny texture from the seawater action, but the piece retains nice lustre nonetheless. A jagged scratch in the left obverse field, and a reverse rim abrasion must be considered, but so must the exciting history of this piece. If you buy this or any other coin, we expect your appreciation will be enhanced considerably when Dave Bowers' book, *The Treasure Ship S.S. New York*, is available. The circumstances surrounding the history of this ship, from 1837 onward, the ports of Galveston and New Orleans, and the harrowing time at sea in September 1846 will keep you glued to your chair as you read it.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Mint State 1836 Half Eagle



- 2023 **1836 B-6509. MS-61 (NGC).** Rich yellow gold with something of a frosty appearance and highly lustrous. The reverse shows just a trace of reflectivity in the most protected recesses around the eagle, and both sides show good definition of the design details, earmarks of a sharp strike. The finest example of this date recovered from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Second Mint State 1836 Half Eagle



- 2024 **1836 B-6509. MS-60 (NGC).** A second specimen of the date. Frosty surfaces display superb lustre giving this piece a lively and inviting appearance. A few very minor hairline scratches and other marks are seen, accounting for the grade. However, there is not one visible sign that this coin spent 160 years on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico. A lovely piece, and finer than many seen at this grade level.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2025 **1836 B-6509. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Fine pebbly texture in places from the action of the seawater, but most of the surface shows typical texture of the issue. Several scratches and small digs are seen, but the piece is sharply struck, very lustrous and not at all unattractive.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2026 **1837 B-6511. AU-58 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous medium yellow gold. A few minor marks are seen, nearly all requiring magnification, and these are evenly distributed across the fields. Nicely struck, highly lustrous, and the finest example of the date recovered.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2027 **1837 B-6511. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC).** The second finest example of this date recovered from the wreck. The reverse is microscopically granular, with a fine satiny appearance. The obverse is considerably more natural, and both sides are very lustrous. The obverse shows some large planchet lamination streaks, and though they are not particularly attractive, they are artifacts of the minting process and as made. In our opinion, the grade assigned is just a little harsh.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Lovely Mint State 1838 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2028 **1838 B-6515. MS-62 (NGC).** Boldly struck, with the central motifs standing out sharply from the fields. Rich yellow gold combines with highly lustrous surfaces to give this piece excellent eye appeal. A series of tiny nicks are seen through UNITED, but these are nicely hidden in the design and can be easily overlooked as they do not affect the overall aesthetic appeal to the unaided eye. While two dozen examples have been graded finer by NGC, considering the original mintage over 280,000 pieces, this is certainly a very respectable example of the date. Considering just the shipwreck presented here, it is the finest example of the date recovered.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Second Mint State Example



2x photo

- 2029 **1838 B-6515. MS-61 (NGC).** Light honey gold toning with pleasing mint lustre on both sides. Scattered small marks with few being worthy of specific mention. A single retained lamination bubble is seen in the field near stars 10 and 11.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2030 **1838 B-6515. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Light yellow gold with just a trace of deeper orange toning on the reverse high points. A few short cuts are seen in the reverse field, to the right of the eagle's neck. Mildly granular from seawater action, but still lustrous.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Scarce Mint State 1839 Half Eagle



- 2031 **1839 MS-61 (NGC).** A truly delightful example of this first year of issue for the Coronet Head half eagle. From a mintage of just over 118,000 pieces, and though this sounds like a large number, appearances are not that common and survivors tend to be EF or AU. The extensive sales of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection contained only a single example of this issue, though he was known to have many duplicates of other issues. Mint State coins are scarce, and very desirable. This one is well struck with superb definition on both sides. The surfaces are bright yellow gold, show ever so faint traces of reflectivity in the protected recesses, and are highly lustrous. Scattered light marks, but very nice for the grade. The only Philadelphia Mint example of this date recovered from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Rare AU 1839-D Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2032 **1839-D Winter 2-A. AU-58 (NGC).** A very impressive example of this scarce and distinctive issue which is typically seen in VF to EF grades, but is here offered so nicely preserved as to have nearly rated a Mint State grade. Close examination reveals a few scattered marks and trace evidence of wear on both sides, while the reverse shows ever so slight microscopic granularity. However, the connoisseur should not be deterred, as this is a very nice example overall offering sharp central detail for the issue, bold lustre and nice eye appeal. The more common of Doug Winter's two known varieties, identified by the position of the mintmark over the 39 in the date. This variety is noted for its superior strike quality in general. NGC has graded just five coins finer than this one, which says much about the desirability of the issue at this grade level. The finest example of the date recovered from the wreck.

NGC Census: 19; 5 finer (MS-62 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2033 **1839-D Winter 1-A. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** A second example of this scarce date, one of just 18,939 originally struck for circulation, and among an estimated 125 to 150 survivors of the date and mint. Slight granularity is seen on both sides from the action of seawater, giving the piece a very uniform satiny finish. However, the lustre remains sharp, and as shipwreck coins go, this is a rather attractive example. Close inspection reveals a number of short scratches, but none are too distracting to the unaided eye. Struck from die pair 1-A, as described by Winter, and identified as such by the positioning of the mintmark over the 3 in the date. This variety tends to be weak at the center, but the softness on this piece is noted but not too serious. According to Winter, this variety is the rarest of the two varieties identified, "by a fairly substantial margin." A nice piece for the specialist.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2034 **1840 Narrow Mill. MS-60 (NGC).** Pleasing yellow gold surfaces, with some areas of deeper gold toning and flecks of dark color on the obverse rim. A thin scratch before Liberty's face is seen with the unaided eye, and magnification reveals further scattered light hairline scratches and marks, but none are too distracting. Nice lustre and eye appeal, and the finest example of the date recovered. The reverse exhibits a long die crack from the rim through the second T of STATES, to the eagle's head, passing through the body, across the upper two arrowheads, tangent to the I in AMERICA and to the rim. It is clear that the future of this reverse die was seriously threatened at this point.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2035 **1840 Narrow Mill. AU-58 (NGC).** A second example of this early Coronet half eagle, struck from a different die pair than the coin offered in the previous lot. Lustrous medium yellow gold, with strong prooflike reflectivity in the protected recesses of both sides. Together, these attributes give the piece a very lively and appealing visual quality. The reflectivity resulted from maintenance of the die, and the tell-tale fine die polishing marks are seen on both sides. That said, there is no resulting loss of sharpness, and the piece is very nicely struck with bold definition of all details. A very attractive example.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2036 1840 Narrow Mill. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Light yellow gold, bright and lustrous. Microscopically granular in texture, and with a few obverse scratches. Struck from the same die pair used to strike the MS-60 example offered earlier, but here exhibiting an earlier state of the dies, with better sharpness of detail, no evidence of the long reverse crack, and die polishing lines on both sides.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Condition Census 1840-D Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2037 1840-D Winter 3-B. MS-62 (NGC).** Another important discovery from the wreckage of the *S.S. New York*. An outstanding example of a tough date to find nice, let alone the fact that this new example has been lost at sea for 160 years and is here offered for the very first time. According to Doug Winter, this issue often has weakness in the dentils, abrasions, mint-made planchet defects, and in general it is difficult to find one with good eye appeal. However, this is a welcomed exception on all accounts. The dentils are sharply defined around the entire circumference on both sides, and the central details are likewise well defined, save for minor softness at the upper portion of the shield. The planchet appears free of Mint-made imperfections, and though a few minor marks are seen, overall this piece is quite clean. Lastly, the eye appeal is truly *exceptional*. Rich yellow gold on the obverse, with a somewhat more orange-gold tone on the reverse gives the piece a very inviting, natural appearance. The obverse lustre is radiant and visually impressive, and while it is slightly less so on the reverse, it remains very nice. NGC has graded only a single coin finer than this one, and only by a single point, while PCGS has never assigned a higher grade. According to the Winter Census, the finest coin resides in a PCGS MS-62 holder, having been removed from an NGC MS-63 holder, so we assume that piece to be superior to the present one. However, this one is likely the second or third finest known of the date, and to see it is to love it. A superb opportunity for the Dahlonga specialist that is unlikely to be repeated in the near future. Unlike other recent shipwreck recoveries such as those of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and *S.S. Central America*, the coins aboard the *S.S. New York* were not concentrated on any denomination or short run of dates, but rather spread across a wide range of circulating coins of the period, including world coins. Therefore, though some may anticipate further wonderful recoveries from the wreck, it is extremely unlikely for there to be even one more example of this date recovered, as the presence of this piece aboard the ship was by no more than chance.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (MS-63).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2038 1840-O Winter-1. Narrow Mill. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Lustrous light yellow gold, with decent eye appeal save for a series of vertical scratches on Liberty's face and to the left. Typical central details for the date, but sharp in the periphery. Not considering the imperfections, this would easily grade Choice AU, and it is therefore a worthwhile example as most survivors tend to be in lesser grades. Probably struck after March 1846, as the broad mill pieces were the earliest produced, so this narrow mill example made it to Galveston, Texas, probably within six months of having been struck. According to Winter, this die variety of the date is "rare in all grades."

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Rare Mint State 1841-C Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2039 1841-C Winter 3-C. MS-60 (NGC).** Rich, light yellow gold surfaces show a very slightly satiny texture and abundant Mint lustre on both sides. Sharply struck, with excellent definition of all central as well as peripheral details. Light surface marks are scattered about, but most are too small to be individually discerned without magnification. While the 1841 issue is among the most available Charlotte Mint half eagles, it is quite rare in Mint State grades. Though the NGC Census report lists seven finer pieces, some of these entries may well be resubmissions. The Winter Census lists only six Mint State coins, placing this one among the very few finest examples extant of the date.

NGC Census: 1; 7 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Suggestions for Mail Bidders

- Mail your bid sheet as early as possible.
- Check your bid sheet carefully.
- Don't bid more than you want to pay!
- Ink is best for writing bids.

Lustrous Mint State 1841-D Half Eagle

2x photo

2040 1841-D Winter 5-D. MS-61 (NGC). Medium to light yellow gold with a slightly concave appearance to the obverse, which is not unusual for the date. Numerous fine handling marks are noted in the fields, but the high points do not seem to show breaks in the strong Mint lustre. A slight planchet flake, as made, is noted just left of the truncation. Winter's variety 5-D, with the small D-mintmark, and the earlier state of the dies with light traces of recutting on the bottom edge of each date digit.

NGC Census: 7; 12 finer (MS-65 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Mint State 1842-D Half Eagle**Small Date, Small Letters**

2x photo

2041 1842-D Winter 7-E. Small Date, Small Letters. MS-60 (NGC). A rather nicely struck example of the date, with just the typical light softness of definition on the hair below BERT of LIBERTY, and on the arrow feathers which directly oppose them on the reverse. However, the delineations of the major design elements at these positions are visible. Light greenish gold surfaces, with the faintest trace of reflectivity in the fields, but mostly lustrous, and highly so, with a somewhat satiny texture seen under magnification. A few tiny nicks are scattered about, but most are not too distracting to the eye. Overall, a rather attractive example that approaches Winter's Condition Census that reaches down to MS-61. Mint State coins are rare, and though NGC reports nine grading events higher than MS-60, it is likely that some of these are resubmissions.

NGC Census: 1; 9 finer (MS-63 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Landmark Mint State 1842-D Half Eagle**Large Date, Large Letters****Solo Highest NGC Grade**

2x photo

2042 1842-D Winter 9-G. MS-61 (NGC). Rich yellow gold on both sides, with the reverse exhibiting some deeper yellow toning on the rims, and at various areas of the field, adding to the overall original appearance which has been maintained through an incredible journey that included 160 years at on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico. Satiny devices, with ever so slight traces of reflectivity remaining in parts of the fields on both sides, but to a greater degree on the reverse where the fields are better protected by the design elements. A nick just left of Liberty's chin, and a very small one by the eagle's beak are good identification markers, but they are about the only imperfections that stand out to the unaided eye. Closer inspection will reveal scattered light marks. However, the coin is richly lustrous and in our opinion, far more visually appealing than many coins sharing this numerical grade. Well struck, with central design elements nicely executed, and all obverse star centers fully defined. Doug Winter observes

that this date is "probably the single rarest issue from this mint in About Uncirculated-55 and above," and has identified only this single die combination. While typical specimens are a little rough, and worn to VF or EF condition, this one easily ranks above and beyond in quality. Winter's Condition Census of the top five examples includes a PCGS-graded MS-61 (his CC#2), as the highest graded piece by a third-party grader, and reach down to AU-53 for the fifth finest piece listed. This new coin will likely be considered among the top three finest when it enters his Census. Neither PCGS nor NGC have graded a single piece finer, and each company includes only a single example at this grade level. Easily among the finest known examples of the date, and another important opportunity presented by this historic auction presentation of coins from the S.S. New York.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Lustrous 1842-O Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2043 1842-O Winter-1. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** An important survivor from a relatively low original mintage of just 16,400 pieces. It is considered the second rarest date of all New Orleans half eagles, and Doug Winter estimates the total population of known survivors to be just 50 to 60 pieces. This newly recovered example is rich yellow gold, bright and highly lustrous. A fairly typical strike for the issue, with softness on the central hair curls, eagle legs, arrow feathers, and to a lesser degree the upper right corner of the shield. Other elements are reasonably well defined. The obverse unfortunately shows several thin scratches and abrasions, and NGC has thus assigned it a "Shipwreck Effect A" designation with an AU grade opinion. In the opinion of the cataloguer, however, this coin was Mint State at the time of loss in September 1846, the lustre being truly outstanding. Just this single die variety is known. While the obvious imperfections must be taken into consideration, without them this coin would likely rate easily among the Condition Census pieces for the date.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Second Choice Mint State Example



2x photo

- 2045 1843 MS-63 (NGC).** A second lovely Mint State example of the date. Radiant Mint lustre on both sides, accenting the rich yellow gold surfaces. A series of minor digs are noted below the eagle's left wing (viewer's right), but otherwise the surfaces show only scattered tiny hairline scratches which are mostly visible under magnification. Well struck, as the example offered above, but here with shallower definition of the peripheral details which appears to be a characteristic of the die rather than the strike, and showing no crumbling of the reverse die. Struck from a different pair of dies, but of course, several pairs would have been utilized to produce the mintage of this issue. A high quality example for the date.

NGC Census: 10; 11 finer (MS-65 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Choice Mint State 1843 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2044 1843 MS-63 (NGC).** Light honey gold and as highly lustrous as one might expect from a *nice* half eagle from the 1880s. In this state of preservation examples of the 1840s are far from commonplace. A sharply struck coin, with crisp definition of nearly all design details. The obverse die can be identified on high grade specimens by a dot on the coronet above the L of LIBERTY. The reverse die shows crumbling in the eagle's left wing (viewer's right), and through the letters ATES OF AMER. A few minor marks, but none are individually discernable without magnification. Fewer than a dozen examples have been graded finer by NGC, out of a generous mintage of more than 600,000 pieces, placing the importance of this Choice Mint State example in clear perspective.

NGC Census: 10; 11 finer (MS-65 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2046 1843 Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** A third and final example of this date from the wreck. Again, a lustrous coin. Rich yellow gold, with a somewhat deeper orange-yellow tone at the rims and in some areas of the reverse. Several thin scratches and abrasions are seen, mostly on the obverse, leading to the "Shipwreck Effect" designation, but clearly a Mint State coin. Struck from the same die pair as the first example offered above, with the "dotted L" obverse, and crumbling at the eagle's upper left feather and nearby letters of the legend. Not likely to generate the strong bids of the Choice Mint State coins above, but still offering bold lustre and nice arm's length appeal for a collector who can overlook the scratches as the rather minor impairments that they are, considering the history of the piece.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

FAX YOUR BIDSHEET

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Scarce Mint State 1843-C Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2047 1843-C Winter 6-C. MS-61 (NGC).** Light yellow gold with lively Mint lustre on both sides. As suggested by the grade, the surfaces display an array of light marks, mostly short hairline scratches and tiny nicks, but few are individually discernable to the unaided eye. Light striking softness is noted at the centers, mostly seen on the upper portion of the eagle, but all major elements are delineated. Doug Winter rates this date as tied for seventh rarest of the 24 Charlotte Mint half eagle issues, and his Condition Census of the top five known to him range in assigned grade from MS-64 to MS-61. This piece is therefore a close candidate for the list, and among the small handful that can be counted among the finest few examples extant. The only example of the date recovered from the wreck.

NGC Census: 6; 5 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Bold Mint State 1843-D Half Eagle

Likely Condition Census



2x photo

- 2048 1843-D Winter 10-H. MS-63 (NGC).** Another outstanding half eagle of the 1840s, and the finest example of the date recovered from the wreck. Handsome medium yellow gold on both sides, with attractive highlights of deeper yellow toning on the rims and at the center of the shield, the latter being associated with a small opaque gray deposit on the surface. A small nick is seen in the field above the eagle, and a few very small marks are noted on the obverse but overall, this is strikingly clean example of the date, and perfectly nice for the grade assigned. The devices are sharp and satiny, while the fields are a touch more smooth. Both sides are boldly lustrous and the aesthetic quality is superb. The more common die variety of the issue, with several lumps seen on the obverse, and a medium-sized mintmark, all diagnostic for the variety. The Winter Condition Census begins with a PCGS-graded MS-64, and numerical grades of the top four pieces end with an MS-61 example, so this piece should comfortably fit among the finest few examples known. A superb Dahlonega half eagle from the deep.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer (MS-64).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Second Mint State 1843-D Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2049 1843-D Winter 10-G. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Another extraordinary example of this date. Though assigned the "Shipwreck Effect" designation, in our opinion even that is a bit harsh as this is a really great specimen of this date. A few light hairline scratches are seen before Liberty's face, and a couple of additional thin scratches are noted, but we have seen far lesser coins in grading holders on many occasions. The surfaces do not appear to be affected by seawater action, but if they are at all, it is truly to a trivial degree. If separated from the S.S. New York pedigree, no one would suspect this coin's shipwreck history. The devices are sharp, and naturally satiny, while the fields faintly suggest

reflectivity in places. The coin is well struck and aesthetically a true delight. A different die variety than the example offered in the lot above, though it shares the same obverse die in a different state without the small diagnostic die lumps. The reverse bears the small mintmark variety. Even the discriminating collector who normally does not like "problem" coins should carefully consider this piece. There is excellent value here, and even a cursory examination will clarify the point. Quite possibly as fine as the lower range Condition Census examples.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

High-Grade 1843-O Half Eagle

Small Letters



2x photo

2050 1843-O Winter-1. Small Letters. MS-61 (NGC). A rather high grade for this date and Mint, as very few pieces have been awarded Mint State status by the grading services. This piece is uniformly satiny and lustrous over the entire surface. A thin scratch is seen in the left obverse field, and a couple also appear on the reverse to the right of the eagle's neck. Close inspection reveals a microscopically granular texture from the action of seawater, but, again, it is evenly distributed. A typical strike for the issue, with weakness at the centers on both sides. Only a single die pair has been identified for this issue, which would have struck all 19,075 pieces originally produced. The issue is known in three die states, this strike being an example of the later state with extensive cracks and shallowness to the definition of the obverse stars. Considering only coins identified as Small Letters variants, just four pieces have been graded higher by NGC. Additionally two finer pieces in the Census are not identified as to letter variety. Still, the number of pieces graded Mint State is very low.

NGC Census: 1; 4 finer within the designation (MS-65 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



2051 1843-O Winter-1. Small Letters. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC). A second example of this date, an earlier state of the dies with sharper peripheral details and no traces of the extensive cracks that later develop. Among the three examples of this date offered here, this one has the most natural appearing surfaces in the cataloguer's opinion with almost no microscopic granularity and attractive, rich medium yellow surfaces. Several thin scratches and shallow abrasions are noted, and are likely responsible for the "Shipwreck Effect" designation, but to the extent that one can forgive the scratches, the arm's length appeal is quite good and technically, in terms of wear, this coin is very close to Mint State.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



2052 1843-O Winter-1. Small Letters. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC). A third example, again struck from an earlier state of the dies with no cracks and good strength in the peripheral details. Light yellow gold, with slight microscopic granularity and a few small digs and shallow scrapes. This coin offers considerably more lustre than usually found on this date and is therefore very worthwhile.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Striking 1843-O Half Eagle

Large Letters



2x photo

2053 1843-O Winter-1. Large Letters. MS-62 (NGC). Excellent aesthetic quality. Rich honey gold surfaces display bold, eye-catching lustre on both sides. The obverse devices are somewhat satiny, and contrast a little against the fields which show traces of reflectivity from light die polishing. The reverse is uniformly lustrous and very lively in appearance. Light surface marks account for the grade, but aside from a very shallow scrape at the lower left of the reverse, none are worthy of specific mention. Typical striking softness at the centers. A lovely example of the date and type. Probably not quite Condition Census material, but probably not too far away.

NGC Census: 2; 11 finer (MS-65 finest).

It has long been believed that the Small Letters reverse variety was struck earlier in the year, and that the Large Letters reverse was put into use later, following the general change of lettering styles that occurred across several denominations and at all of the Mints in this period. As the Small and Large Letter reverse varieties for 1843 were struck by the same obverse die, we are presented with an interesting study opportunity here, having four examples of the date in relatively high grade for comparison. Much to the surprise of the cataloguer (John Pack), it does not appear to be the case that the Small Letters variety was simply struck before the Large Letters variety. Rather, these four coins suggest a more complicated progression of use, documented here.

The Apparent Order of Strike is as Follows:

1. Small Letters. Shipwreck Effect (A) AU.
2. Small Letters. Shipwreck Effect (B) AU.
3. Large Letters. MS-62 (NGC).
4. Small Letters. MS-61 (NGC).

The Justification for this progression is as follows:

Examples #1 and #2 above show an extremely fine die crack from the rim, through star six to Liberty's forecurl, with a slightly more advanced state on the #2 specimen. A similar extremely fine crack connects the lower left point of star two to the rim. Both examples show a small, circular raised lump in the field just to the upper left of the 4 in the date. On the #2, a fine crack connects the lump and the digit 4.

On #3, this same lump is just barely visible, but considerably smaller and irregular. The fields are very slightly reflective from polishing of the obverse die, and significantly, numerous die cracks have developed. At star six, the connection between the star and dentil is now largely a tiny chip. However, the earlier connection to the forecurl is gone, having been polished away. Now, another heavier crack similarly positioned connects star six to the forecurl just left of where the curl meets the coronet, a *different* meeting point than the earlier connector. Now, the fields show extensive cracks. A crack from star 11 extends through the field and to the lowest hair curl. Another crack with two branches connects the lower left of the 1 in the date to the denticles below, and continues through the denticles to connect to the break at star three. On specimens #1, #2, and #3, the stars are sharp and well formed. On specimen #4, the cracks mentioned above are considerably heavier. A new crack is visible through the digits of the date, the upper right point on star 11 has become an extended blob, a similar extension is seen off of the lower right point of star 10, and a small lump has formed just below star 13. Stars eight through 14 are poorly defined and shallow. Star 9 now shows a crack connecting it heavily to and across the rim, an expansion of the same crack seen on #3, but there extremely fine.

A case could be made that the #4 coin with heavy breaks had been polished before it having been paired with #3, which could have weakened the cracks. However, the stars would have also gotten more shallow, and they are quite sharp and nicely formed on coin #3. Many more examples should be studied in great detail, but recorded here are a few hopefully useful observations.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Mint State MS-62 1844 Half Eagle



- 2054 **1844 MS-62 (NGC).** Rich honey gold toning with a lovely, natural satiny texture, bold Mint lustre and nice visual appeal. A small dig near the D of FIVE D will serve to identify this example in the future, but it is well placed and not too distracting. Others are less serious and perfectly acceptable for the grade assigned. Sharply struck and quite attractive. NGC has graded fewer than a dozen examples finer.

NGC Census: 6; 11 finer (MS-63 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

A Second Mint State MS-62 1844 Half Eagle



- 2055 **1844 MS-62 (NGC).** A second example of this date, struck from a different die pair than the previous coin with slightly different date position and other differences. Light yellow gold, satiny and highly lustrous. A thin die crack bisects the reverse, extending from the rim above the A of STATES to the rim near the pellet after AMERICA. Nicely struck and very attractive.

NGC Census: 6; 11 finer (MS-63 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2056 **1844 Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Light yellow gold with a somewhat granular texture, numerous fine scratches and abrasions and a rather rough look under magnification. Still, decent lustre remains and the piece is well struck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2057 **1844-C Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Much of both surfaces show fine granularity and a resulting unnatural satiny texture from the action of seawater, but still, some areas of the reverse in the protected recesses appear reflective and unaffected. Some lustre remains, but much of the piece is somewhat rough. Typical softness of strike is noted, but most major design elements are visible. The only example of the date and mint recovered from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Prooflike 1844-D Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2058 **1844-D Winter 11-H. MS-63★ PL (NGC).** Another spectacular coin from the wreck of the S.S. New York. A visually and technically outstanding example of this date which, as Dahlonga Mint half eagles go, is among the more commonly available. However, we do not recall having seen another example with the boldly prooflike fields seen on this specimen. It is truly a special coin, not only for this appealing quality, but also in consideration that it survived 160 years on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico with this somewhat fragile surface quality intact. At arm's length the fields of both sides, but particularly of the obverse are quite reflective. The devices have a more satiny and lustrous texture and stand out sharply against the fields. A long planchet flaw is seen extending roughly from star 1 to star 3, a condition that is as made, but one that will serve to identify the piece in the future should another similar coin ever come to light. A few small digs are noted, one above the head, and a couple on the throat, but mostly the marks are light and show up mostly because of the reflective quality of the fields. Numerous die polishing lines are also seen on both sides, with a variety of orientations. A little softness is seen on the eagle's neck feathers, but major elements are delineated, and other areas of the design are well executed. The only example graded Prooflike by NGC, and only surpassed numerically by a single piece at this service. PCGS has also graded a single coin MS-64. According to Doug Winter's published Census, this piece will likely hold a position in the top five examples. A stunning 1844-D half eagle, and yet another exciting find from this historic shipwreck recovery.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Another Mint State 1844-D Half Eagle



- 2059 **1844-D Winter 11-H. MS-61 (NGC).** A second opportunity to acquire a Mint State example of this date from this fascinating shipwreck. Very faint microscopic granularity from the action of the seawater gives this piece a finely satin texture. Light yellow gold, with nice lustre. A few minor marks are seen with the unaided eye, and naturally, magnification reveals more, but overall the eye appeal is quite good. Typical light softness on the highest central areas of the design, but with reasonably good definition of the major design features. NGC has graded only six examples finer from an original mintage of more than 88,000 pieces. A rare date in Mint State.

NGC Census: 9; 6 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2060 1844-D Winter 11-H. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Mostly uniform granularity, with one area of heavier porosity near the center of the reverse. A pair of thin scratches are also seen. A few small planchet flakes are noted on the obverse, as made, which are not uncommon for the variety. Aside from the minor softness on the highest central details, this is a sharp piece that was at least About Uncirculated at the time of the wreck, if not finer.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Choice Mint State 1844-O Half Eagle Among the Finest Known



2x photo

- 2061 1844-O Winter-1. MS-64 (NGC).** A truly superb specimen of what Doug Winter identifies as the most common New Orleans half eagle. But, where coins of this calibre are considered, this is a detail that can be ignored. Mint State coins of any level are scarce, and the issue is very rare in Choice Mint State. While Winter estimates a population of 15 to 20 survivors, most would be well below the quality seen here. This piece offers extraordinary freshness and aesthetic appeal. The surfaces are naturally satiny and highly lustrous. There is no evidence at all of the shipwreck history of this coin on the surfaces. Marks are very few, and very small, with only a couple being visible with the unaided eye. Indeed, the coin has been graded by the obverse, as the reverse displays full gem quality that we doubt anyone would debate. NGC has not graded a single piece finer, while PCGS has done so only on one occasion. Though it may be the most commonly available date among the New Orleans half eagles, it is among the very finest examples known to exist, and it certainly would rank among the top five pieces in Winter's Census. Struck from the earlier state of the dies, before they were lapped. As such, the peripheral details have good depth, and the strike shows only mild softness at the centers. Another extraordinary half eagle from this remarkable group of treasure coins.

NGC Census: 6; none finer.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Satiny 1844-O Half Eagle



- 2062 1844-O Winter-2. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Struck from a later state of the only die pair recorded for this issue, but assigned a different number by Doug Winter due to the clear differences in the states. Here, the dies have been lapped, and the stars are thinner and less well formed. On the reverse, loss of detail is seen at the olive branches, arrow feathers, and eagle's right (viewer's left) wing feathers. Lustrous and rather bright yellow gold. Slight softness on the central details, as is typical, but mostly good definition of all major design features. This was clearly an Uncirculated coin at the time it was lost in 1846, and probably a very nice one.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Choice Mint State 1845 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2063 1845 MS-64 (NGC).** A beautifully struck piece, with good definition of the central design on both sides, and fully executed stars around the obverse periphery with all centers complete. Fine striations cover the obverse fields from light filing of the dies as part of the regular maintenance, and these add to the lovely lustre and overall aesthetic appeal. Neither NGC or PCGS have graded a single coin finer than MS-64, as found here. A lovely piece. One of the few finest survivors from a generous original mintage of more than 400,000 coins, and an important example as such.

NGC Census: 8; none finer.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2064 1845 Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Slight microscopic granularity is seen, along with a few small scratches and other marks. However, the lustre is good and the reverse in particular has excellent eye appeal. Another piece that was clearly Uncirculated at the time the ship went down.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Rare Choice Mint State 1845-D Half Eagle
Likely Condition Census



2x photo

- 2065 1845-D Winter 12-I. MS-62 (NGC).** A superb quality example of this date which Doug Winter has ranked the tenth rarest Dahlonega half eagle of the 26 different issues. Some very thin scratches are seen on the obverse, and though a couple are easily detected with the unaided eye, such is not the case for the others. The surfaces are rich yellow gold, and show some deeper orange gold toning along the rims. The dies had been polished at a recent point prior to striking this piece, and as such the fields are slightly reflective with an extremely fine satiny quality that allows them to reflect bold lustre. The devices show satiny texture of more depth, and thus contrast slightly with the fields. Beyond those surface marks mentioned, the piece is virtually free of any impairment worthy of specific mention other than a small nick below Liberty's chin, which would serve to distinguish this example from a like one for pedigree purposes. There is no visible evidence of the shipwreck history, and as is the case with several pieces from this wreck, if separated from the pedigree no one would suspect the coin to have ever been on the ocean floor. Beautifully struck, with bold definition of even the finer details, both centrally in the main motifs, and peripherally in the stars and legends. Truly Mint State examples are quite rare, and this one would easily qualify as such—no borderline case here! NGC has graded just two examples finer, while the PCGS Population report includes four finer grading events. It is important to keep in mind that these figures could easily include multiple submissions of the same coin, so these are *maximum* certified population numbers. Winter's Census of the top five includes grades as low as MS-61 (in the number five position), so the present specimen is likely a candidate for entry into the list. Visually striking, rare, and likely to be among the highlights of any Dahlonega gold collection.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

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Outstanding 1845-O Half Eagle
Condition Census



2x photo

- 2066 1845-O Winter-1. MS-63★ (NGC).** A truly remarkable example of this scarce New Orleans issue. Among the few survivors of the original 41,000 pieces struck, fewer than a dozen examples have been graded Mint State by the two major grading services, and there is a good chance that some of these records are from repeat submissions of the same coin. Among the fewer than 100 survivors Doug Winter estimates to exist, he counts no more than five or six truly Mint State examples. This coin is a landmark among the survivors. Warm yellow gold surfaces show incredible lustre and eye appeal. The devices are invitingly frosty in texture, while the obverse field in particular shows just a hint of reflectivity and just a few scattered marks that are barely visible without magnification. The planchet has a series of shallow flakes, as made, that are mostly concentrated in the right obverse field, and to a lesser degree on the reverse. Marks are a little more numerous on the reverse, but the visual quality is still excellent. One of the two finest examples of the date graded by NGC, and PCGS has not rated a single coin higher either. Doug Winter's top five Condition Census includes three coins graded MS-61, so this piece is a strong candidate for the second or third finest position. A very rare coin in this grade, very beautiful, fresh, original, and very desirable.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2067 1845-O Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Uniform granularity over the entire surface gives this piece a somewhat unnatural but decidedly interesting satiny finish with decent lustre remaining. Well struck, with sharp detail. Numerous small abrasions and nicks from the loss and/or recovery operations, but still a sharp example of the date that was likely fully Mint State at the time it was lost at sea.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Rare Mint State 1846 Small Date Half Eagle

Solo Finest NGC Grade



2x photo

2068 1846 Small Date. MS-63 (NGC). An exquisite Mint State example of this scarce half eagle variety. Handsome rich yellow gold surfaces display slightly deeper tones at the rims, but for the most part the piece is uniform, boldly lustrous, and visually outstanding. The obverse devices have a rich, natural satiny texture, while the fields are just a bit smoother in slight contrast. Very well struck, with crisp definition of all design elements. Slight die finishing lines are seen in the fields on both sides, which contribute to the excellent eye appeal. A few scattered hairline marks are seen, mostly under magnification, but this is a rather clean piece overall, even considering the grade. Further, the surfaces exhibit no evidence of this coin's shipwreck past. A prominent die gouge at Liberty's eye will serve to identify this obverse die, and die chips are seen at the feet of the digit 4. The reverse shows a few die cracks through the legend, the heaviest among them being from the rim through the tops of AMER and back to the rim.

While no half eagles of the 1840s could really be called common in Choice Mint State grades and higher, the 1846 is prohibitively rare. Only three examples of the date (counting records for both large and small date varieties) have been graded finer by NGC, and these by only a single point. PCGS has graded none finer. Where the scarcer small date variety is concerned, this is the lone example graded at this level or higher, with the small date designation on the holder. NGC has five additional records (only one higher) without identification of the date variety. However, NGC has graded twice as many large date coins as small date, so considering the relative rarity of the small date type, it is likely that these are large date coins. Another high Condition Census rarity from the wreck of the *S.S. New York*, and another prize for the connoisseur.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



2069 1846 Large Date. MS-61 (NGC). Light yellow gold with the faintest greenish tint. Very nice lustre remaining on both sides, but particularly so on the reverse where the design better protects the fields. Several nicks and scratches are seen, mostly on the obverse, which account for the grade. Though these are a little more severe than often seen in holders, the other aspects of this coin including the general eye appeal are nice enough to make up for them to a degree. A die crack bisects the reverse, beginning at the rim between the TE of STATES, crossing the eagle, and meeting the rim again just right of the period of FIVE D.

NGC Census: 10; 4 finer within the designation (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



2070 1846 Large Date. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC). Bright yellow gold with very nice lustre on both sides. The obverse appears a little too bright, but the reverse is very attractive and probably worthy of a Choice Mint State grade on its own. A small area of rim damage is seen near star 13, and a couple of digs are seen at the date. Struck from the same die pair as seen in the previous lot, in a similar state with the bisecting reverse die crack.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

EAGLES

Rare Mint State 1842 Small Date Eagle



2x photo

2071 1842 Small Date. MS-61 (NGC). Another important condition rarity from this historic offering. Warm yellow gold with attractive Mint lustre on both sides. About typical surfaces for the assigned grade, with many scattered fine marks. Additionally, magnification reveals a small scrape on the base of Liberty's truncation, along with a few tiny nicks in the same area, but these are well placed and not particularly distracting. The obverse die shows a series of small die marks at the rim, near stars 1 and 4, as made. The reverse shows some clash marks, and is cracked from the rim at 10:00, into and through the viewer's left wing, across the shield, and into the right field where it fades from view. This crack likely bisects the die in later stages. Well struck, with nice definition of major design elements and only trivial softness in the expected areas. Precious few examples of the original small date mintage of 18,623 pieces have been rated Mint State by the two major grading services. NGC has only two records for this type in this grade, and none finer. PCGS has none in this grade, with only two finer. Clearly, an important survivor in terms of grade, and among the finest known of the variety.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

A Second Mint State 1842 Eagle

Large Date



2x photo

- 2072 **1842 Large Date. MS-60 (NGC).** Rich yellow gold with sharp, original Mint lustre on both sides. Fine scattered light hairlines and marks are seen throughout the fields, with a series of faint scrapes above TEN D, and on the reverse rim above ICA. Still, the eye appeal is inviting and the coin exhibits no trace of seawater effects. A little striking softness is seen on the hair bun and in the star centers. Otherwise, the details are nicely defined. The reverse die shows evidence of two clashes, and an extensive network of cracks has developed. The larger ones include one from the rim at 6:30, through the E of TEN, into the eagle, crossing the viewer's left wing and extending into the field above, where it fades. A second crack branches from this one and extends to the viewer's left wing tip, connecting it to the rim. Another crack branches to the right from the first one described, following the first shield crossbar, crossing the viewer's right wing and just missing the left foot of the first A of AMERICA as it continues to the rim.

NGC has graded just two specimens identified as large date coins at this grade level, with only two finer. PCGS has assigned this grade to a coin specified as large date only once, with three finer pieces. While the original mintage was more than three times that for the small date type, the large date coins are just about even in rarity where Mint State examples are concerned.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (MS-65 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2073 **1842 Large Date. AU-58 (NGC).** Another sharp example of this date and type. Light yellow gold, showing just a trace of wear but still with decent lustre, sharpness and overall eye appeal. Nearly all surface marks are fine and evenly distributed with few visually standing out. Struck from the same dies as the piece offered above, with the reverse showing the same advanced die cracks, but here to a slightly heavier degree. While it did not make the Mint State grade, this is still a scarcity at this grade level. Only four coins identified as large date examples have been graded finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 8; 4 finer (MS-65 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Choice AU 1842-O Eagle



- 2074 **1842-O Winter-1. AU-58 (NGC).** Light yellow gold, somewhat bright and exhibiting numerous light marks throughout the fields, but retaining good lustre. A couple of thin scratches are seen on Liberty's neck, and these are the most distracting marks. The reverse is very similar to the obverse in quality and eye appeal. Doug Winter's variety one which was struck by the same reverse die as used for the 1841-O. Mint State pieces are extremely rare, so high-end About Uncirculated examples are about the nicest a collector is likely to locate without a very long wait. Just four pieces are graded finer by NGC.

NGC Census: 20; 4 finer (MS-62 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Second 1842-O Eagle



- 2075 **1842-O Winter-2. AU-58 (NGC).** Another example of this generally scarce issue that becomes quite rare in higher grades. Highly lustrous medium yellow gold. A blunt shallow scratch is somewhat hidden on Liberty's neck, but otherwise the surface marks are very minor chatter evenly distributed across the surfaces with no others standing out specifically. The coin offers an original and very satisfying appearance for the grade. Struck from a different die combination than seen in the lot above, this being Winter's variety two which he identifies as the scarcer of the two known combinations.

NGC Census: 20; 4 finer (MS-62 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Rare Mint State 1843 Eagle
Among the Finest Examples of the Date



2x photo

- 2076 **1843 MS-60 (NGC).** Warm yellow gold with very appealing soft orange-yellow toning toward the obverse rims and over much of the reverse giving the piece a particularly original appearance. Excellent lustre on both sides. A shallow and thin scrape is seen across the lower obverse, crossing Liberty's neck and the fields at left and right. It is not too distracting and otherwise the surface marks are fairly minor and don't stand out individually. While many low-end Mint State coins are likely to come with a somewhat "rough" appearance, such is not the case here. The eye appeal is superior to most seen at this grade. Very minor striking softness is seen on the highest points of the design but major features are clear. One or two close repunchings are seen on the heavy date digits, toward the rim. On the reverse, the first line of the second shield stripe has a distinctive *double* extension to the fourth crossbar. Mint State examples of the 1843 eagle are extremely rare, and even at MS-60, this coin can safely be called one of the very finest survivors known. It is truly an exceptional example of the date. Each of the major grading services, NGC and PCGS, have graded only a single coin finer, by a single point in both cases, while the present coin shares the MS-60 designation with only one other piece. Liberty eagles have never been as well collected as the larger double eagles, or smaller half eagles for some reason. As a result, there are very rare coins, in terms of grade, that have long been underappreciated. Such is the case with the present issue. A beautiful piece, with exceptional aesthetic appeal for the grade, and a landmark example of the date.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer (MS-61 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Another High-Grade 1843 Eagle



- 2077 **1843 AU-58 (NGC).** While not quite as nicely preserved as the extraordinary example offered above, this piece still ranks high among survivors. Light yellow gold, with considerable lustre remaining. Slight wear, and scattered light marks including a pair of thin vertical scratches on Liberty's face. Struck from the same die pair as the preceding, but here both dies have been lapped and some of the peripheral details are more shallowly defined as a result. Traces of the recutting are visible at the date, though weak. Though not quite Mint State, this date is still scarce at this grade level.

NGC Census: 19; 3 finer (MS-61 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Choice AU 1843-O Eagle



- 2078 **1843-O Winter-1. AU-58 (NGC).** Pleasing yellow gold with considerable Mint lustre remaining. Numerous hairline scratches and marks are seen on both sides, along with two or three scratches that are a little more severe than would normally be seen in a grading holder. A nicely struck example, as is typical for the date. An example of Winter-1, with somewhat thin date numerals, and extensive die cracks on the reverse, most notable among them being one from the edge through the final A of AMERICA, to the base of the shield, and into the eagle's right wing (viewer's left). Another connects the same wing to the rim, and then turns to connect the tops of the letters of STATES, after which it re-enters the rim.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2079 **1843-O Shipwreck Effect (C) About Uncirculated (NGC).** A second example, one of the most heavily pitted gold coins we recall having seen from a shipwreck recovery. Extensive fine pitting on the obverse, and to a lesser degree on the reverse. Still, good lustre remains and the About Uncirculated assessment of the sharpness seems fair. Softly struck, with little definition of the hair curls beneath LIBERTY, somewhat less softness on the central portion of the eagle. Winter's two varieties are said to share the same reverse die, however, this piece and that in the previous lot do not. None of the advanced cracks seen on the above coin are present, but a single small crack is seen extending from the rim, through the pellet after AMERICA, and fading into the field just above the tip of the olive stem. Further, the extensions of the vertical stripe lines in the shield clearly differ on these two pieces. As for the obverse, the date seems to share the positioning seen on the coin above, but the digits are somewhat heavier.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

**Extraordinary 1844-O Eagle
Among the Finest Known**



2x photo

2080 1844-O Winter-1. MS-63 (NGC). A truly extraordinary specimen in every respect. The first impression one gets from taking

the coin in hand can be nothing but pleasure derived from the beautiful aesthetic appeal. This coin looks outstanding. The devices have maintained their complete and original Mint frost, and the smoother texture of the fields stands in pleasing contrast. The surfaces are rich yellow gold, and exhibit no suggestions that this coin spent 160 years on the ocean floor; it was clearly well protected wherever amongst the wreckage it came to rest. A number of fine hairline scratches and other small marks are seen on both sides which would certainly have appeared on the soft gold with little handling, but the lustre is bold and the eye appeal remains exceptional regardless of the marks and undoubtedly counted highly in arriving at the assigned grade. Prominent die clash marks are seen on the reverse, as are a couple of fine die cracks. One connects the letters of STATES at the base, continues to the tops of OF and to the wingtip and rim above. Another extremely fine one connects the tops of UNITED to the rim by the U, and a third one is seen branching from this one, across the tops of TEN D. A clearly repunched mintmark, with the sharp remnants of the earlier punch within the circle. Thin cracks are also seen on the obverse through stars 3, 4, 5, and 6. Nicely struck, with minor softness seen only on stars 1 and 2, and at the central hair curls. Slight weakness is seen on the eagle's neck feathers, but major details are defined. While the 1844-O is among the more common New Orleans Mint eagles, this is absolutely not so where Mint State coins are concerned. NGC has graded two at this level and none finer, while PCGS has not graded a single piece MS-63 or higher.

While Doug Winter's CC#1 is the famous Parmelee-Woodin Proof, his number two coin is an MS-62 graded by NGC. This piece is clearly one of the very finest examples of the date, and both important and exciting as a new revelation long lost at sea and presented here for the very first time.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

**Second 1844-O Eagle
With High Date
Previously Undescribed Dies**



2081 1844-O High Date. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC). Rich medium yellow gold, with some deeper orange gold toning along the rims. Quite lustrous, and though the surfaces show numerous scattered hairlines and small marks along with a few long scratches on the obverse, the piece is a very worthwhile example of a date rarely seen in higher grade. In fact, as mentioned in the description of the finer coin above, Mint State examples are very rare and the nicest most collectors could hope to acquire is a still *scarce* About Uncirculated example. Struck from a die pair not published by Doug Winter, and apparently **very rare**. Diagnostics

are given in the six point note. Out of the five examples of the date plated in the three sales of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection gold coins, not a single one was this variety, an important consideration since Bass was interested in die varieties. A survey of 84 appearances of the date in public auction sales turned up just four examples. Based on this, we suspect that the variety accounts for approximately 5% of the survivors. Perhaps a little rough for the purist in search of high grade, but for the gold specialist, this is one not to be overlooked.

Obverse Die.

Date positioned high and to the right. Distance from the final 4 to the base of the truncation is just slightly thinner than the width of the vertical stand of the same 4. This appears to be diagnostic.

Star three is flat, but this could be the result of a filled die.

No die cracks are seen.

Reverse Die.

Mintmark large, open, and leaning to the left. No repunching.

The lowest arrow feather points slightly higher on the mintmark than on the example offered in the previous lot.

The mintmark is positioned such that if examined with the mintmark perfectly upright, it will be centered perfectly over the top left of the N.

A series of four somewhat heavy but short die lines are seen just below and to the right of the D in TEN D.

First and final vertical shield stripe lines continue to the fifth crossbar. The second, third and fourth lines continue to the sixth crossbar.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Extremely Rare Mint State 1845-O Eagle Among the Finest Known



2x photo

- 2082 **1845-O Winter-1. MS-62 (NGC).** One more spectacular eagle from the wreck of the *S.S. New York*, another truly sensational coin for both its state of preservation and its aesthetic appeal. Rich and

beautiful yellow gold surfaces, with just a trace of deeper orange-gold toning along the rims. The central devices exhibit the full frosty character of a freshly minted coin, with only a few minor abrasions. The dies are lapped, and the fields have just a trace of faint, but very appealing prooflike reflectivity, just enough to accentuate the bold lustre and overall aesthetic appeal. A couple of extremely thin scratches are seen on the face, but are invisible to the unaided eye at some angles. The coin is nicely struck, with good details and only trivial softness in the usual areas. Over half of the obverse stars are fully defined, with complete centers, and the remaining ones are reasonably full, save for star 13. Distinctive dies, with the obverse showing artifacts of an earlier date placement on the 84, toward the rim. The first line of the second shield stripe is incomplete at the top and falls well short of its usual connection with the first horizontal crossbar. Fine cracks are seen through letters of the legend and in the eagle.

As is the case with most eagles of the 1840s, this date is extremely rare in Mint State. PCGS has rated only a single coin as Uncirculated (MS-61), while NGC has graded three pieces at the level of the presently offered coin, with only a single example finer. Doug Winter's Condition Census for the date is led by the extraordinary Cleanay-Ten Eyck-Clapp-Eliasberg-Bass specimen, graded MS-64. The CC#2 listing is an NGC MS-62, the CC#3 is the same grade (ex. *S.S. Republic*), while CC#4 and CC#5 are lesser grade pieces. Clearly, the present coin will be ranked among the very finest of the date. From what we have seen of the *S.S. Republic* coins, it is our opinion that the pieces from the *S.S. New York* generally offer much better eye appeal, so there is a good chance that the present example will move into the CC#3 position, if not higher. Yet another true treasure coin from the wreck of the *S.S. New York*. A fabulous high-grade example suitable for placement in an advanced cabinet. Another coin for the discriminating connoisseur, which should not be overlooked.

NGC Census: 3; 1 finer (MS-64 finest).

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Second "Uncirculated" 1845-O Eagle



- 2083 **1845-O Winter-1. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Another high-grade example of this date. The original frosty quality of the devices has been softened a bit by the action of seawater. Likewise, the fields which seem to have had suggestions of prooflike character have become microscopically granular, though not to any extensive degree. There remains some slight contrast between the textures of the devices and fields, and the piece retains decent lustre and eye appeal. Light yellow gold, with several scattered marks and a series of short, thin scratches behind Liberty's neck. These surface conditions have resulted in a "Shipwreck Effect" designation from NGC, but there is no question that the coin would have been considered Mint State at the time the ship went down, and the sharpness of detail and eye appeal that remain still would rank this coin very high in terms of grade in comparison with the majority of survivors. Perhaps a little imperfect, but important nonetheless. Struck from the same die pair as the above coin, in a slightly earlier state.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Pleasing 1845-O Eagle



- 2084 **1845-O Winter-1. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Pleasing, somewhat light yellow gold with nice lustre remaining on both dies. Numerous scattered surface marks, as one would expect of the grade, with a light scrape left for Liberty's face and a few small digs above star one. A slightly unnatural satiny texture is seen in some parts of the fields, and this, in concert with the impairments mentioned above, has resulted in the "Shipwreck Effect" designation. However, the coin is largely typical of AU examples in terms of eye appeal, and it offers superior lustre to many seen. Though not assigned a numerical grade, and not quite Mint State, it is important to remember that true Mint State survivors of this date are prohibitively rare, so this is still a more than worthwhile example of the date, and likely among the top 10% to 20% of those known in terms of overall condition.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Exciting Christopher Bechtler \$5 Gold



2x photo

- 2085** 1834-37 C. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-19. Rarity-6+. 140 G. 20 CARATS, 20 distant. AU-58 (NGC). The only private gold coin recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. New York*, but one that illustrates the wide acceptance of the Bechtler coinage in commercial trade even more than a decade after the original issue, and a considerable distance away from the site of production and release in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. This piece is light greenish gold, with some of the original lustre seen in the most protected recesses throughout the legends. Numerous tiny nicks and faint hairline scratches distributed evenly across the surfaces which is not at all unusual for any Bechtler issue seen today. More serious marks are essentially nonexistent, save for a bump in the top of the B of BECHTLER, which is well placed and not immediately obvious. Aside from being a little bright, the coin shows little sign of its long stay on the ocean floor, and while it is an exciting offering for the shipwreck enthusiast, it is also perfectly suitable for the specialist collector of Bechtler coinage.

A scarce variety among the many issues struck by the Bechtlers, this particular variety being distinguished by the wide distance between 20 and CARATS. Rated by Kagin as a high Rarity-6 many years ago, and it is not frequently encountered which suggests that

the rarity is on target. It was missing from our recent offering, in January 2008, of a specialized collection of 19 Bechtler coins, and missing from our offering of the *Archangel Collection* in November 2006. As an interesting aside, this obverse die was used many years later to produce the Proof restrikes. Though it is without the rich toning that is often seen on Bechtler coinage, it is of sufficient grade that even a discriminating collector in search of the variety should give it careful consideration. A final American gold treasure from this historic offering, lost at sea aboard the *S.S. New York* on September 7, 1846, on the floor of the Gulf of Mexico for over 160 years, recently recovered, and offered here to the numismatic community for the very first time.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer within the designation (MS-61 finest).

This is among the most interesting of all Bechtler issues from an historical viewpoint. It bears the day date of August 1, 1834. Bechtler was aware that the Coinage Act of June 28, 1834, changed the composition and weight of gold coins, making them lighter than before, permitting them to circulate once again. No gold coins had been seen in domestic circulation since 1820, for the international price of gold bullion was at a higher level than the face value imprinted upon federal coins. Coins that did circulate, including the Bechtler issues, were taken in not at their face value but based upon their bullion content, resulting in each selling at a premium.

After the Act of June 28, 1834 was passed, there were many discussions as to how the design of federal coins should be modified so that when pieces entered commerce, the new could be told from the old (possibly thinking that a few of the older pieces might reappear). One of the suggestions was that the August 1 date be put on the federal coins. This never happened, but, instead, the Classic Head motif was devised, and on the reverse the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM was dropped. Bechtler did not know what would happen, and took the precaution of adding the day date to his coins while at the same time adjusting them to federal regulations (see related notes under our extensive offering of Bechtler coins elsewhere in this catalogue).

During the months between January and August 1836, the 20 carat standard was continued as an additional \$471,332 amount of gold came in for assay. New coin designs were struck, including a dollar, quarter eagle and additional half eagles again from A. Bechtler and C. Bechtler Jr., thus introducing a fifth series of coinage. Augustus Bechtler introduced his own half eagle, possibly because the elder Christopher intended to move into other businesses.

Interestingly, although the Bechtler family conducted its own mint and made its own coins, and while such pieces were occasionally mentioned in Treasury reports, the government took no action against this private institution. In Georgia and in the Carolinas, and apparently as far away as the ports of New Orleans and Galveston, these pieces circulated effectively alongside federal gold coins, a situation which continued right up until just before the Civil War.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

UNITED STATES COPPER AND SILVER COINS



- 2086** 1843 large cent. Petite Head, Small Letters. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). Dark and somewhat rough, but far better than we would have expected for a shipwrecked copper coin! This is the only large cent recovered from the ship. One might imagine that at a meeting of the Early American Coppers group this would be a great pass-around "story coin," never mind that some might call it "scudzy" (a popular term for copper enthusiasts) in grade. Actually, we have every reason to expect that this coin, which was probably AU when it was lost, will attract quite a bit of attention. At least, here at Stack's, it was quite a curiosity. *Copper coins are not supposed to be found in shipwrecks!*

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2087** 1838-O dime. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). Bright silver surfaces, and mostly uniform with sharp detail remaining. A nice silver New Orleans type coin from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2088** 1839-O dime. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). Obverse only lightly etched, while the reverse is rather well eroded. Bright silver gray.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2089 **1841-O dime. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Original mint lustre remains on this piece, which is shocking considering its pedigree! Some granularity is seen, mostly at the rims. Among the few nicest silver pieces from the wreck in terms of quality.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2090 **1834 quarter. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** The earliest-dated quarter dollar recovered, and the only Capped Bust type. Fairly nice detail remains, though the surfaces are considerably eroded. Bright silver, with some deeper toning at the reverse center.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2091 **1842-O quarter. Large Date. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Lightly and uniformly etched over the entire surface, and now bright silver. However, excellent detail remains and the eye appeal is very nice considering the background.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

1795 Half Dollar From the S.S. New York



- 2092 **1795 half dollar. O-130. Rarity-5-. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** A rare type coin from an American shipwreck! The surfaces are heavily etched from the action and corrosive properties of the deep sea environment, but enough detail remains for attribution. The date is full, and the legends mostly sharp. Varying shades of gray from medium pewter tone to bright silver. The only example of the type from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2093 **1802 half dollar. O-101. Rarity-3. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Mostly bright silver, with some areas of light gray where the piece shows the deepest areas of oxidation. Rather heavily etched, and unevenly so, but still the date and most major design features are visible.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2094 **1803 half dollar. O-103. Rarity-3. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Matte silver texture, and heavily etched but evenly so. Nearly all design elements are visible, though the rightmost obverse stars are quite weak. A bold date and enough detail remaining for attribution.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2095 **1806 half dollar. O-115. Rarity-1. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Fairly uniform light silver gray. Granular and well etched, but with nearly all design elements visible and for the most part reasonably sharp. A bold date, and easily enough detail for attribution.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2096 **1806 half dollar. O-116. Rarity-3. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** A second example of this date. The obverse shows uneven degrees of etching, with a band through the center showing little definition of detail. However, LIBERTY and the date are sharp enough. The reverse is markedly better, with heavy roughness at AMERICA, but surprisingly little elsewhere.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2097 **1807 half dollar. O-108. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. Shipwreck Effect (C) Very Good (NGC).** Heavy etching on both sides, but mostly even. The design details are quite sharp, easily enough so for attribution. All major design elements are clear, with the date being particularly bold. Assign a "VG" grade by NGC, but this coin was likely a nice EF coin, or better when the ship went down.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2098 **1807 half dollar. Capped Bust. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** A little too far gone for certain attribution, but still with respectable detail remaining. Heavily etched, and mostly evenly so. A sharp date, and probably the 50/20 reverse, but it is difficult to say for certain.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2099 **1808/7 half dollar. O-101. Rarity-1. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Largely bright and satiny silver, with areas of paler gray and heavy golden brown on both sides. All things considered, the overdate is rather clear, and all major design elements are clear.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2100 **1808 half dollar. O-107. Rarity-3. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Pleasingly rich silver gray, and though heavily etched across both sides, it is evenly so and rather attractive. All major design elements are sharp and there is just enough detail for attribution.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

The Exciting 1815/2 Half Dollar

From the S.S. New York



- 2101 **1815/2 half dollar. O-101. Rarity-2. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** A coin exciting enough to have been featured among the first media reports of the recovery of the *S.S. New York*. Though likely the roughest example of the date ever to be featured in such a manner, to discover this coveted date among the remains of the wreckage is really worthy of some celebration! Once holed at 12:00 for suspension, but the rim has eroded through to the piercing. The surfaces are heavily and somewhat unevenly eroded, but the major design elements are clearly discernable and the date is unmistakable as the scarce 1815.

By far the lowest mintage date of all Capped Bust, Lettered Edge half dollar issues at 47,150 pieces. To put it into perspective, the next highest half dollar mintage figure for the type from 1807 to 1836 is around 750,000 pieces. Had fire not broken out in the Mint just after the delivery of the first examples of this date, there would likely have been many more struck. However, the fire damaged essential equipment for production of gold and silver planchets, and repairs were not completed until 1817. The few 1815 half dollars just barely made it, so to speak, out of the Mint. This one was later lost at sea for 160 years, but has been recovered at last.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2102 **1817 half dollar. O-113. Rarity-2. Shipwreck Effect (C) Fine (NGC).** Heavily eroded around the left obverse rim from 6:00 to 12:00, but uniform, satiny and only lightly affected elsewhere. Bright silver surfaces and easily sharp enough for attribution.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2103 **1817 half dollar. O-113. Rarity-2. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Satiny and bright silver gray, with some areas of the reverse being a little more pale where the surfaces show deeper etching. Somewhat rough through the date and extending around part of the rim, but the date digits are clear and there is enough detail to attribute the piece.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2104 1822 half dollar. O-104. Rarity-3. Shipwreck Effect (B) Extremely Fine (NGC). Very slight surface granularity is seen under magnification, with deeper etching at the rim, but at arm's length the piece simply appears cleaned. Some traces of lustre remain. A thin scratch is seen on the obverse. A very sharp piece considering its history and the usual affects of long-term ocean submersion on silver.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2105 1824 half dollar. O-110. Rarity-2. Shipwreck Effect (C) Very Fine (NGC). Uniform light granularity over much of both sides, with somewhat deeper etching at the rims. Bright silver surfaces, with all major design elements clear enough to permit attribution.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2106 1826 half dollar. O-108a. Rarity-1. Shipwreck Effect (B) Extremely Fine (NGC). The majority of the surface area shows little obvious effect of the seawater, save for pitting near star 12 and some roughness around most of the reverse rim. Light silver gray, with a couple of dark deposits remaining on the reverse. A nice, sharp example.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2107 1832 half dollar. O-103. Rarity-1. Shipwreck Effect (C) Very Fine (NGC). Mild satiny texture, but traces of lustre remain in places. Somewhat heavier erosion is seen at the rims. A thin scratch is noted left of Liberty's neck, and some minor dark deposits are noted.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2108 1834 half dollar. O-109. Rarity-1. Shipwreck Effect (B) Extremely Fine (NGC). A rather exceptional silver coin from this wreck that offers rather nice eye appeal. A fine satiny texture and bright silver surfaces that give the piece a very lustrous appearance. Very sharp detail, as NGC indicates by their Extremely Fine grade. Another of the few nicest silver coins recovered from the wreck.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2109 1839 half dollar. Capped Bust. Shipwreck Effect (C) Very Fine (NGC). Bright silver surfaces with a fine granular texture. Areas of light olive and gold toning are seen near the centers. All design features are clear, and there is no serious pitting.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

1839-O Half Dollar



- 2110 1839-O half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). One of a few better date silver coins recovered from this wreck. Unfortunately, the surfaces are rather heavily eroded from the action of seawater, but the date and distinctive New Orleans mintmark above it are easily seen. Major design elements are delineated, but there is little detail otherwise on the obverse. The reverse is a little sharper. A lower mintage issue, a distinctive design type, and always popular.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2111 1839 half dollar. No Drapery. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). Heavily eroded, but the major design details still offer good clarity. We assume that the coin was at least About Uncirculated if not finer when the ship went down in 1846. A few small dark deposits on both sides, and traces of faint gold toning, otherwise satiny silver gray.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2112 **1841-O half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** Fine to moderate granularity over most of the surface, with some areas of deeper etching blended in and not really affecting the visual appeal. Satiny medium silver gray. Excellent detail remains, enough to suggest that the coin was likely About Uncirculated or finer before the seawater took its toll.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

Scarce 1842-O Half Dollar Small Date, Small Letters



- 2113 **1842-O half dollar. WB-101. Small Date, Small Letters. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC).** A very scarce issue and described by Wiley-Bugert as "one of the key varieties of the entire series." Fortunately for the specialist, as shipwreck silver coins go, this is an exceptional piece. Light silver surfaces show scattered, mostly light marks along with a fine satin texture imparted by the deep sea chemistry. Unlike most of the silver pieces we have seen from the wreck, there do not seem to be any areas of deep erosion or pitting and the entirety of both surfaces is uniform in texture. The sharpness of detail is excellent, and has been only lightly affected by the coin's years at sea, indeed, this piece would have been solidly About Uncirculated in September of 1846, as indicated by NGC. Higher grade examples of this variety are rarely seen, and this one is a very respectable example, regardless of the surface impairments. Liberty Seated specialists should take note of this offering. Certainly it will be a centerpiece in any collection, in its own right by variety and grade, with the extra quintessence of the pedigree. In recent times, shipwreck coins have become a collectible niche in their own right. How nice it is when the shipwreck aspect is combined with overall high numismatic quality and significant rarity.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2114 **1843 half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (C) Uncirculated (NGC).** Very light silver surfaces that exhibit and extremely fine granularity, but some original Mint lustre remains. The obverse shows heavier erosion around the rim, from the date to about star four, where it fades in severity. The reverse is essentially pristine-looking, in this regard. A very sharp piece that was clearly Mint State when the ship went down, and it doesn't look all that bad today! An excellent silver type coin from this historic offering.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2115 **1843-O half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (C) Uncirculated (NGC).** Another very nice Liberty Seated half dollar that stood up well to the harsh conditions of the ocean floor. Bright silver surfaces retain much of the original texture, even to the degree that the devices stand out from the fields in this regard. Some heavy pitting on the reverse rim from 3:00 to about 7:00, but this just barely extends to the legends.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2116 **1844-O half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (A) Uncirculated (NGC).** Another very nice Liberty Seated half dollar, and easily among the finest silver coins in this offering. Some trace granularity is seen under magnification, but considerable natural lustre remains. Very sharp. Some light olive toning is noted, and minor black deposits are seen on the rims. A super type piece from the wreck, and the nicest example of this date recovered.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2117 **1844-O half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (A) About Uncirculated (NGC).** Another sharp piece. Very bright silver surfaces showing slightly granular texture, but no other serious imperfections other than a thin, well placed reverse scratch. Some original lustre remains.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2118 1844-O half dollar. Shipwreck Effect (B) About Uncirculated (NGC).** A third example of the date, this one exhibiting abundant original mint lustre. A few areas show minor oxidation pitting from the seawater, but only to a minor degree. Largely light silver gray, with light olive and gold overtones and minor black surface deposits.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2119 1845-O half dollar. WB-109. Shipwreck Effect (C) Uncirculated (NGC).** A frosty appearance at arm's length is due to slight granularity over the entire surface. Some areas show deeper etching, but not to any severe degree. Some olive toning at the rims, and a few tiny black deposits. A lamination on the obverse at 12:00 has released a small sliver flake that is loose in the holder. A scarce die variety with the 1 in the date missing the left foot, considered the rarest of the date by Wiley and Bugert.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2120 1846-O half dollar. Medium Date. Shipwreck Effect (C) Uncirculated (NGC).** A soft matte finish, and pale silver in appearance with a few small areas of olive and gold toning. Some thin black and brown deposits are seen around the rims. No serious erosion spots, and the details are very sharp. The only silver piece in the sale struck in the year the ship sank, and this one began life in New Orleans.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar



- 2121 1795 silver dollar. Flowing Hair. Shipwreck Effect (NGC).** A rather remarkable discovery among the recovered numismatic artifacts of the S.S. *New York*. While in 1846, the revived American silver dollar denomination was in its relative infancy, they had been in circulation for six years by the time of the fateful final voyage of the ship and one would think that a few might have been on board. However, this is the only silver dollar included in the sale, a coin that was a half-century old by 1846, and a very rare type to be recovered from an American shipwreck. The coin is heavily eroded, and one

of the most severe in this regard of all the silver coins included in the auction. However, the face of Miss Liberty is clearly outlined, with her eye, nose, and mouth clearly visible. The delineation of the hair curls is a bit ghostly, but the back of her head can be discerned. Both the date and LIBERTY are visible, though soft, as are several stars. The design features of the reverse are merely suggested by the patterns in the rough surface. Bright silver in tone and a fascinating highlight of the silver recovered from the S.S. *New York*.

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

GOLD COINS OF THE WORLD



- 2122 **CHILE. Republica.** 8 Escudos, 1824 So I. *Santiago*. Radiant surface above mountains and steaming volcanoes, all within a wreath. Rv. Crossed flags over a column within a wreath. Fr.33, KM 84. Some minor surface nicks and pinscratches in legend, small lamination near edge. AU-53 (NGC). (700-800)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2123 **COLOMBIA. Fernando VII, 1808-1819.** 8 Escudos, 1816 Pn FR. *Popayán*. Carlos IV bust r.; FERDND.VII... Rv. Crowned Arms within Collar of the Golden Fleece. Fr.61, KM 66.3. *Scarce*. Decent surfaces. AU-58 (NGC). (1,400-1,800)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2124 **DENMARK. Frederik VI, 1808-1839.** 2 Frederiks d'or, 1835 FF. *Altona*. Head l. Rv. Crowned Arms dividing value, date below. Fr.286, KM 700. Some light hairlines and friction marks. MS-61 (NGC). (2,000-2,500)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2125 **DENMARK. Christian VIII, 1839-1848.** 2 Frederiks d'or, 1844 FF. *Altona*. Bare head r. Rv. Crowned and draped Arms, order of the White Elephant suspended below, supported by club-wielding Wildmen. Fr.289, KM 722.2. Some light friction hairlines on otherwise satiny surfaces. MS-62 (NGC). (2,000-2,500)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2126 **FRANCE. Louis XVI, 1774-1792.** Louis d'or, 1786 BB. *Strasbourg*. Bare head l. of the ill-fated king. Rv. Two shields crowned. Fr.475, KM 591.4. Faint adjustment marks reverse center. EF-40 (NGC). (400-500)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2127 **FRANCE. Napoleon, 1804-1814.** 20 Francs, 1811 A. *Paris*. Laureate head of the Emperor l. Rv. Value within wreath. Fr.511, KM 695.1. Light bagmarks. AU-55 (NGC). (200-250)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2128 **FRANCE. Louis XVIII, First Restoration, 1814-1815.** 20 Francs, 1814 A. *Paris*. Peruked bust r. by Tiolier of the guillotined Louis XVI's brother. Rv. Crowned Arms in spray. Fr.525, KM 706.1. AU-58 (NGC). (200-250)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2129 **FRANCE. Louis XVIII, Second Reign, 1815-1824.** 20 Francs, 1818 A. *Paris*. Bare head r. by Michaut. Rv. Crowned Arms in spray. Fr.538, KM 712.1. Faint adjustment marks obverse center. AU-55 (NGC). (200-250)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2130 **FRANCE. Louis XVIII, Second Reign, 1815-1824.** 20 Francs, 1819 A. *Paris*. Bare head r. by Michaut. Rv. Crowned Arms in spray. Fr.538, KM 712.1. AU-55 (NGC). (200-250)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2131 **FRANCE. Louis-Philippe, 1830-1848. 40 Francs, 1834 A. Paris.** Laureate head l. Rv. Value and date within wreath open at top. Fr.557, KM 747.1. Light pinscratches obverse center. EF-40 (NGC). (300-400)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2132 **GERMAN STATES. BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL. Karl II, 1823-1830. 10 Taler, 1824 CvC.** Crowned Arms enwreathed. Rv. Large Roman numeral value and date. Fr.738, KM 1111. Somewhat hazy surfaces with numerous tics. VF-35 (NGC). (600-700)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2133 **GERMAN STATES. BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL. Wilhelm, 1831-1884. 10 Taler, 1832 CvC.** Crowned Arms supported by Wildmen. Rv. Large Roman numeral value, date and floral ornaments within wreath. Fr.745, KM 1122. Some surface tics. AU-58 (NGC). (1,000-1,500)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2134 **GERMAN STATES. BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL. Wilhelm, 1831-1884. 10 Taler, 1833 CvC.** Crowned Arms supported by Wildmen. Rv. Large Roman numeral value, date and floral ornaments within wreath. Fr.745, KM 1122. Adjustment marks left obverse edge and very faint reverse adjustment marks. MS-62 (NGC). (1,500-2,000)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2135 **GERMAN STATES. BRUNSWICK-WOLFENBÜTTEL. Wilhelm, 1831-1884. 10 Taler, 1834 CvC.** Crowned Arms supported by Wildmen. Rv. Large Roman numeral value, date, and floral ornaments within wreath. Fr.745, KM 1122. Very light adjustment marks at obverse edge. Some minor surface tics. EF-45 (NGC). (800-1,000)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2136 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Georg IV (George IV of Great Britain), 1820-1830. 5 Taler, 1828 B.** Laureate head l. Rv. Large Roman numeral value and date. Fr.1159, KM 132. Reverse surface tics, some minor obverse nicks. EF-45 (NGC). (400-500)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2137 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Georg IV (George IV of Great Britain), 1820-1830. 10 Taler, 1822 B.** Laureate head l. Rv. Large Roman numeral value and date. Fr.1158, KM 133. Some surface nicks and hairlines. EF-40 (NGC). (800-1,000)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2138 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Georg IV (George IV of Great Britain), 1820-1830. 10 Taler, 1825 B.** Laureate head l. Rv. Large Roman numeral value and date. Fr.1158, KM 133. Some trivial dark areas on reverse, light surface tics and some hairlines. EF-45 (NGC). (700-900)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2139 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Georg IV (George IV of Great Britain), 1820-1830. 10 Taler, 1827 B.** Laureate head l. Rv. Large Roman numeral value and date. Fr.1158, KM 133. Scratch under head, surface tics, and small reverse scrape. EF-40 (NGC). (600-800)

From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2140 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Wilhelm IV (William IV of Great Britain), 1830-1837.** 10 Taler, 1835 B. Bare head r. Rv. Crowned Arms with curvate sides within Order chain. Fr.1164, KM 171.1. Minor surface tics. AU-55 (NGC). (1,400-1,800)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2141 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Ernst August, 1837-1851.** 10 Taler, 1838 B. Bare head r. sporting mutton chops and a mustache. Rv. Crowned Arms with curvate sides within Order chain. Fr.1170, KM 175. Some obverse nicks. EF-45 (NGC). (700-900)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2142 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Ernst August, 1837-1851.** 10 Taler, 1839 S. Smaller, older head r. with mutton chops and mustache. Rv. Crowned Arms with curvate sides within Order chain. Fr.1171, KM 187. Some weakness of strike. Faint adjustment marks obverse edge. AU-53 (NGC). (800-1,000)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2143 **GERMAN STATES. HANNOVER. Ernst August, 1837-1851.** 10 Taler, 1844 B. Larger head r. of finer style with wavy mutton chops and upward curving mustache. Rv. Crowned and garnished Arms. KM 200.2. Sharp strike. MS-61 (NGC). (1,500-2,000)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2144 **GERMAN STATES. PRUSSIA. Friedrich Wilhelm III, 1797-1840.** 2 Frederick d'or, 1801 A. *Berlin.* Peruked and uniformed bust l. wearing Star of the Order. Rv. Crowned eagle resting atop trophy of arms. Fr.2421, KM 381. Some hairlines. EF-40 (NGC). (800-1,000)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2145 **GERMAN STATES. PRUSSIA. Friedrich Wilhelm III, 1797-1840.** 2 Frederick d'or, 1806 A. *Berlin.* Peruked and uniformed bust l. wearing Star of the Order. Rv. Crowned eagle resting atop trophy of arms. Fr.2421, KM 381. Light surface marks. EF-40 (NGC). (900-1,200)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2146 **GERMAN STATES. PRUSSIA. Friedrich Wilhelm III, 1797-1840.** 2 Frederick d'or, 1813 A. *Berlin.* Peruked and uniformed bust l. wearing Star of the Order. Rv. Crowned eagle resting atop trophy of arms. Fr.2421, KM 381. Faint obverse adjustment marks, and a few excess metal beads on obverse. EF-40 (NGC). (800-1,000)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2147 **GERMAN STATES. SAXONY. Friedrich August III, 1763-1806.** 10 Taler, 1795 IEC. Peruked, draped and cuirassed bust r. Rv. Crowned oval Arms in spray. Fr.2878, KM 1029. EF-40 (NGC). (800-1,000)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2148 **GREAT BRITAIN. George III, 1760-1820.** Sovereign, 1817. Laureate head r. Rv. St. George. S.3785, KM 674. Hairlines on face. VF-25 (NGC). (250-300)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

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- 2149 **GREAT BRITAIN. George III, 1760-1820.** Sovereign, 1820. Laureate head r. Rv. St. George. S.3785C, KM 674. EF-40 (NGC). (300-400)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2150 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1821. Laureate head l. Rv. St. George. S.3800, KM 682. Some minor surface digs. AU-55 (NGC). (600-700)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2151 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1821. Laureate head l. Rv. St. George. S.3800, KM 682. AU-53 (NGC). (600-700)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2152 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1822. Laureate head l. Rv. St. George. S.3800, KM 682. Hairline reverse upper edge. EF-45 (NGC). (600-700)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2153 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1824. Laureate head l. Rv. St. George. S.3800, KM 682. Light deposit upper obverse edge. EF-45 (NGC). (500-600)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2154 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1826. Bare head l., date below. Rv. Crowned Arms. S.3801, KM 696. AU-50 (NGC). (600-700)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2155 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1827. Bare head l., date below. Rv. Crowned Arms. S.3801, KM 696. AU-55 (NGC). (500-600)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2156 **GREAT BRITAIN. George IV, 1820-1830.** Sovereign, 1830. Bare head l., date below. Rv. Crowned Arms. S.3801, KM 696. Small scratch behind head. AU-55 (NGC). (600-700)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2157 **GREAT BRITAIN. William IV, 1830-1837.** Sovereign, 1833. Bare head r. Rv. Crowned, scroll-garnished Arms. S.3829B, KM 717. AU-50 (NGC). (700-800)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2158 **GREAT BRITAIN. Victoria, 1837-1901.** Sovereign, 1842. Young head l., date below, space between upper loop of 2 and upright part. Rv. Crowned Arms within open wreath. Some minor obverse hairlines. S.3852, KM 736.1. AU-58 (NGC). (250-300)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2159 **GREAT BRITAIN. Victoria, 1837-1901.** Sovereign, 1843. Young head l., date below, space between upper loop of 2 and upright part. Rv. Crowned Arms within open wreath. Some minor obverse hairlines. S.3852, KM 736.1. AU-58 (NGC). (200-250)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2160 **ITALIAN STATES. SARDINIA. Carlo Felice, 1821-1831.** 20 Lire, 1825 L. Bare head l. Rv. Crowned Arms with Order chain within wreath. Fr.1136, Cr.106.1. AU-58 (NGC). (225-275)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2161 **MEXICO. Republica.** 8 Escudos, 1827 Mo JM. *Mexico City*. Eagle, serpent in beak, standing on cactus. Rv. Hand inscribing book with liberty-capped quill. KM 383.9. AU-50 (NGC). (600-700)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2162 **NETHERLANDS. Willem I, 1815-1840.** 5 Gulden, 1827 B. *Brussels*. (mm not mentioned on slab). Bare head l. Rv. Crowned Arms. KM 60. AU-53 (NGC). (250-300)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2163 **SPAIN. Carlos IV, 1788-1808.** 2 Escudos, 1801 FA. *Madrid*. Armored bust r. Rv. Crowned Arms within Order chain. Fr.296, KM 435.1. EF-45 (NGC). (250-300)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2164 **SPAIN. Carlos IV, 1788-1808.** 2 Escudos, 1806 FA. *Madrid*. Armored bust r. Rv. Crowned Arms within Order chain. Fr.296, KM 435.1. Light obverse adjustment marks. AU-50 (NGC). (250-300)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2166 **FRANCE. Louis-Philippe, 1830-1848.** 5 Francs, 1841 BB. *Strasbourg*. Laureate head r. Rv. Value and date within wreath. Grainy and porous surfaces from long submersion. Extremely Fine-About Uncirculated in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2167 **GUATEMALA. Fernando VII, 1808-1821.** 8 Reales, 1816 NG (assayer's initial not visible). *Nueva Guatemala*. Laureate, draped bust r. Rv. Crowned Arms flanked by Pillars. KM 69. Light obverse adjustment marks. Obverse porosity at right edge, reverse fully porous and grainy. Appears that it was Uncirculated at time of the wreck. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (75-100)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2168 **MEXICO. Carlos IV, 1788-1808.** 8 Reales, 1796 Mo FM. *Mexico City*. Armored bust r. Rv. Crowned Arms flanked by Pillars. KM 109. Grainy and sea-licked. Extremely Fine or better in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (60-90)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

SILVER COINS OF THE WORLD



- 2165 **CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLIC.** 8 Reales, 1825 NG M. *Guatemala*. Radiant surface rising by five mountain peaks. Rv. Ceiba tree. KM 4. Grainy surfaces from seawater. Grades Extremely Fine for actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (90-120)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2169 **MEXICO. Carlos IV, 1788-1808.** 8 Reales, 1797 Mo FM. *Mexico City*. Armored bust r. Rv. Crowned Arms flanked by Pillars. KM 109. Grainy and porous from the murky depths. Extremely Fine or better in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (60-90)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2170 **MEXICO. War of Independence. Royalist Issue. Zacatecas.** 8 Reales, 1821 Zs RG. Laureate and draped Fernando VII bust r. Rv. Crowned Arms flanked by Pillars. KM 111.5. Graffiti behind bust. Porous and granular. Extremely Fine or better in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (60-90)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2174 **MEXICO. Republica.** 8 Reales, 1846 Zs OM. Zacatecas. Cap'n Rays types. KM 377.13. Light corrosive haze. Undoubtedly was Mint State or close to it before the ship's demise, this being the year it was struck. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2171 **MEXICO. Republica.** 8 Reales, 1834 Zs OM. Zacatecas. Cap'n Rays types. KM 377.13. Light corrosive haze from long submersion in sea water. Extremely Fine or better in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2175 **PERU. North Peru.** 8 Reales, 1837 M. Lima. Libertad standing $\frac{3}{4}$ l. Rv. Wreath-topped Arms in spray, date below. KM 155. Granular and porous. Extremely Fine in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2172 **MEXICO. Republica.** 8 Reales, 1839/1 Do RM. Durango. Cap'n Rays types. KM 377.4. Corrosion at edges with light haze at centers. Likely Uncirculated at time of the wreck. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2176 **PERU. Republica.** 8 Reales, 1843 MB. Lima. Libertad with hair veil standing facing $\frac{3}{4}$ r. Rv. Wreath-topped Arms in spray. KM 142.10. Porous with a light corrosive haze. Grades in terms of actual wear Extremely Fine. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2173 **MEXICO. Republica.** 8 Reales, 1845 Go PM. Guanajuato. Cap'n Rays. KM 377.8. Corrosion at edges. Likely Uncirculated or nearly so at time of the wreck. Shipwreck Effect (B) AU (NGC). (50-75)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.



- 2177 **SPAIN. Felipe V, 1700-1746.** 2 Reales, 1721 A. Madrid. Crowned Arms. Rv. Quartered Arms of Castile and Leon in cartouche. KM 296. Bright, salved surfaces. Extremely Fine in terms of actual wear. Shipwreck Effect (NGC). (40-60)
From the wreck of the S.S. New York.

AN INCREDIBLE OFFERING OF PIONEER AND TERRITORIAL GOLD

HIGHLIGHTED BY THE SAMUEL J. BERNGARD COLLECTION

In this sale you will come to expect the unexpected, so to speak. Rarities that by definition are seldom seen anywhere are offered here in amazing abundance. These are spread over many different types and series, so any given issue remains rare. We are referring not only to the coins about to be described, but to the marvelous offering of patterns in the same catalogue, and the incredible collection of Hard Times tokens in our related Dice-Hicks catalogue. It is not likely that such a confluence of numismatic stars will happen anytime soon, if ever.

The present offering of territorial and pioneer coins includes not only classic rarities from different minters in different locations, but also an incredible number of trial pieces and patterns, this category being even rarer than gold strikes in many instances.

Our sale commences with a \$2.50 from Templeton Reid, who set up production in Georgia in 1830. He probably had high hopes, but a skirmish in print with a detractor seems to have ended his business after relatively few coins were made. Today, any Templeton Reid original gold coin is incredibly rare, a landmark. The Bechtler family, immigrants from Germany, set up a private mint in Rutherfordton, North Carolina, in 1830. The enterprise was located in a private residence, where raw gold was received and refined, and ingots and coins were paid out. As to the ingots, none are known to exist. As to the gold coins, over a period of time, until about 1852, these were produced in the denominations of \$1, \$2.50, and \$5, with the middle value being the scarcest in terms of pieces encountered today. Struck from dies made by the Bechtlers, these coins were as basic as can be: there were no designs or motifs, and each side consisted of lettering, carefully stating the denomination, the maker, and the weight and fineness. The Bechtlers were very methodical in their product, desiring to turn out coins that would pass the tightest scrutiny in an era in which gold coins were supposed to have full weight of that precious metal.

When the Coinage Act of June 28, 1834 was passed, mainly through the efforts of Senator Thomas Hart Benton, the authorized weight of federal gold coins was reduced slightly, as such pieces had not been seen in circulation since 1821, as their meltdown value exceeded their face value. Now, with the implementation scheduled to take place on August 1, 1834, the weight was slightly lighter, and it was anticipated that gold coins would once again be seen in general commerce. Some newspaper accounts speculated as to how the new and lighter weight coins of 1834 would be distinguished from the older, heavier ones. One of the thoughts was to place a day date on the coins. This didn't happen, and the federal pieces were given a new obverse motif (actually an old one copied from the large copper cent of 1808 by Chief Engraver William Kneass), and the eagle on the reverse was slightly restyled, and the obvious motto, E PLURIBUS UNUM, was eliminated. Today these are called *Classic Head* coins.

Bechtler, eager to keep in step with federal coins, placed the date of August 1, 1834, on the obverse of \$5 pieces made at that time, proclaiming that they met federal specifications. Every now and then there would be a commentary as to why the Bechtler enterprise was allowed to continue, especially after the federal Mints at Charlotte and Dahlonega went into operation in 1838. As noted in the following text, some investigations were made, but the Treasury never did anything to stop the private coinage. These pieces were highly esteemed in their own areas and, as evidenced by our offering of an example from the S.S. *New York* treasure, elsewhere in this catalogue, at least one found its way to Galveston, Texas, in 1846.

California, especially San Francisco, was the main venue for private production in the West, before California became a state (in 1850) and continuing afterward, through 1855. In that Pacific Coast district, the Gold Rush commenced after January 24, 1848, when the precious metal was discovered at Sutter's Mill on the American River. By early 1849, large quantities of precious metal traded and exchanged in San Francisco and other California settlements, often by weighing gold dust and nuggets on

scales. The purity or fineness of native gold varied, often widely (Q. David Bowers' landmark *A California Gold Rush History* gives details), and there was no way of knowing whether a pile of gold on the pan of a scale averaged, say, 700 fine, or seven-tenths pure, or whether it was 900 fine and therefore worth more. Beyond that, it was a common practice to adulterate gold dust with brass filings. Uncertainty prevailed, and shopkeepers and others often took in a little more gold than indicated by weight, just to be sure. Coins were desperately needed.

Forty-Niners coming to the West brought some coins with them, but not many. Most were fortune seekers hoping to make money once they arrived, not bringing money with them. Funds were short. Those arriving by sailing ship and steamer similarly had profits in mind. Some coins came to California this way, but not enough to satisfy commerce. Of the pieces seen in circulation, the vast majority were Spanish-American issues, the silver two-real piece, valued at 25 cents, being common, and the eight escudo gold coin or doubloon being prevalent as well. Sensing opportunities, certain entrepreneurs from the East decided to go into the coining business. The first of these seems to have been Norris, Gregg & Norris, out of New York City, quickly followed by the enterprise set up by John Little Moffat and, separately, Wright & Co., trading as the Miners Bank. This was the catalyst for issues that expanded and grew to include a number of other firms. Denominations produced generally ranged from \$5 to \$20, although the large and impressive octagonal \$50 pieces were made in 1851 and 1852, and Wass, Molitor & Co., a latecomer to coining, turned out beautiful round \$50 pieces in 1855. Much of this history is related among the descriptions in the listings to follow.

Miners returning from California to the Oregon Territory brought with them quantities of gold, leading to the production of what we know today as Oregon "beaver" coins, made in two denominations. Similarly, Mormons who prospected in California, including at the well known Mormon Bar in the American River, went back to Salt Lake City with gold, which beginning in late 1848 was converted into coins by a mint operated by the church.

Colorado in the late 1850s was the scene of an important gold strike, catalyzing easterners to head to the West, some in wagons emblazoned "Pikes Peak or Bust." In 1860 the Kansas banking firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. set up a private mint, which first produced a stream of \$10 coins with a fanciful depiction of Pikes Peak, soon joined by other denominations including \$2.50, \$5, and \$20.

Private or territorial gold coins, as the preceding pieces are called, were first collected by Jacob Reese Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois, curators of the Mint Cabinet in Philadelphia. They surveyed incoming deposits of gold and extracted pieces of interest, adding them to the cabinet display. Illustrations of certain of these pieces and descriptions were published in a book issued in 1850 and 1851, some copies of which actually had California gold dust on one page, mounted under a little pane of mica. For quite a while the Mint Cabinet stood alone as a repository of these pieces. In the absence of any other particular interest, nearly all went to the melting pot. Not even E.I. Barra, active in numismatics in California during the Gold Rush era, is known to have had any particular interest in these private coins. Gradually, scattered examples appeared in auctions, here and there, without any particular study or reference books to stimulate collecting activity or to share knowledge. That changed in the early 20th century. A reporter for *The New York Times*, Edgar H. Adams, became interested in collecting. When this occurred we do not know, other than it was before December 1905, when he was listed in *The Numismatist* as being new member 785 of the American Numismatic Association. His forte was writing feature articles, which he mostly did for the *New York Sun*, which in 1906 paid him \$12 for every column he submitted on coins. The *Sun* was very interested in the field and had a special "department" in that paper. It would be interesting to see a file of those articles today.

Writing in *The Numismatist*, August 1907, Farran Zerbe commented, "It was my pleasure to meet Mr. E.H. Adams of New York, at the Stickney Sale. Mr. Adams has no commercial or collecting interest in numismatic specimens, but he was today doing the science as much good as anyone in this country. He is well informed on the subject and is a seeker for more knowledge." A focus of Adams' interest was the uncharted field of gold coins privately minted in California especially, and in other areas as well. In 1911 and 1912 his master work, *Private Gold Coinage of California 1849-1855*, was published serially in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, subsequently as a single volume. Today this remains as one of the most carefully researched, indeed elegantly so, studies on any major American numismatic topic. We are all fortunate that Adams began his research early in his numismatic career, as he was able to obtain information from San Francisco sources that would not have been possible after the April 1906 earthquake destroyed many records.

This set the stage for a dynamic interest in such pieces, while in the same era certain holdings of Augustus Humbert, famous California gold coiner, came on the market, as did other closely held pieces. Collecting privately minted coins became a passion. In 1981, Donald H. Kagin's

book, *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, was published by Arco, and assigned numbers to different varieties, presented many hitherto unknown items, and was a successor to the Adams work. In 1988, *Walter Breen's Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* contained a significant section on such pieces. Other literary efforts could be mentioned as well.

Today in 2008, coins of San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Rutherfordton, Denver, and other private mint locations are avidly collected, more so than ever. The rather arcane aspects of certain issues, previously understandable mainly to specialists, have been homogenized, so to speak, by the certification services. Authenticity is no longer a major problem, and although many certified private coins have problems, the assigning of numerical grades has made it easy for many newcomers to enter the market. Connoisseurs still cherry-pick for quality, as this can vary widely.

Our present offering of private and territorial gold coins is comprehensive, includes many landmark rarities, but also has the appeal of some of the more available issues. Spicing the presentation are many trial pieces and patterns, a general category not often seen. All told, this sale catalogue has all the ingredients to remain a classic for many years.

Popular 1830 Templeton Reid \$2.50 Rarity
First Regularly Circulating Private Gold Coinage in America



- 2178 1830 Templeton Reid \$2.50 gold. Kagin-1. Rarity-6. VF-35 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with intense deep gold and fiery orange highlights in the protected areas. Scattered marks present, some in the planchet when struck, others picked up in day-to-day commerce, a shallow dig at G in GOLD manifests itself on the other side as a flat spot at E in ASSAYER, other marks apparent under low magnification. Much scarcer than supposed, especially when it comes to auction appearances—the Dannreuther-Garrett reference notes *just four auction appearances of the variety* between September 1991 and August 1999! Further, PCGS has certified

just three examples all told in their catch-all "VF" category which includes all grades, VF-20, 25, 30, and 35 (as here) with only nine coins finer, and only one of those is Mint State! Everything points to an elusive and underrated issue, so don't be left behind when the bidding activity begins.

PCGS Population: 3; 9 finer (MS-60 finest).

Die alignment: 360° or medal turn.

Gold had been discovered in quantity in Georgia during the 1820s. By the latter part of the decade news had spread and many fortune seekers had arrived in the district. Milledgeville, then the state capital, was one of the centers of activity. Templeton Reid, a gunsmith and clockmaker, sensed an opportunity

to fill a commercial need by converting gold dust, then traded by weight in the area, into coins. The nearest and only federal mint was at Philadelphia, which was hundreds of miles distant. For an entrepreneurial miner to send bullion there involved several weeks of time, risk of transportation, and loss of capital. On July 24, 1830, an article appeared in the *Southern Recorder* which told of Reid's new enterprise:

"We have examined, during the past week, with great pleasure, an apparatus constructed by our very ingenious fellow citizen, Mr. Templeton Reid for the purpose of putting gold into a shape more convenient than that in which it is originally found. He makes with great facility and great neatness, pieces worth ten, five, and two and a half dollars. No alloy is mixed with it, and it is so stamped that it cannot be easily imitated. He sets out soon for the mines, and intends putting his apparatus into operation, as soon as he reaches them.

"About \$1500 worth of Georgia Gold has been stamped by our ingenious townsman, Mr. Templeton Reid, with handsome dies, showing the actual value of each piece of metal, in parcels of \$2.50, \$5, and \$10.... Mr. Reid informs us that the gold dust stamped by him will be taken at the Mint and at most of the banks for the value it purports on its face to bear. This will give it a pretty general currency, and make it answer the purposes of money...."

Shortly thereafter Templeton Reid moved to Gainesville, which was situated closer to the center of actual mining activity. Coins were made and put into circulation, including one specimen which, unfortunately for Reid, found its way to a disgruntled citizen who styled himself anonymously as "No Assayer" in a letter to the *Georgia Courier* August 16, 1830, and complained that Reid was making nearly a 7% profit on his coinage scheme, an amount considered to be exploitative. According to "No Assayer," Reid's \$10 pieces contained just \$9.38 worth of bullion. Apparently Reid produced his coins from native metal without alloying it to a standard fineness. Although his pieces were worth somewhat less than the face value indicated upon them, it is not known whether Reid was seeking an unusually high profit from his coinage or whether the situation was inadvertent. In any event, this and subsequent newspaper accounts apparently served to diminish the reputation of his coins,

and minting ceased.

Templeton Reid's private Georgia mint only operated for about three months. Coinage was effected during part of July, all of August and September and part of October, 1830. Many of his coins were subsequently melted by the United States Mint, accounting in part for their extreme rarity today. Dexter C. Seymour, who studied the series intensively, suggested that only about 1,600 coins were produced totally, including approximately 1,000 quarter eagles, 300 half eagles, and 250 eagles. Templeton Reid may have gone to California in 1849, for dies bearing his name were made with that location as an imprint, but if he did, facts concerning his activities in the far West are not known today.

In 1839, the Republic of Texas awarded a patent to Templeton Reid for improvements in the cotton gin. Breen relates that the cotton gin and its improvements were still holding Reid's attention until his death in 1851.

An historic marker has been placed in Gainesville, Georgia to recognize Reid's activities. Prominently located in the town square, it reads:

"FIRST PRIVATE MINT

"TEMPLETON REID MINT

"1830-1831

"Two hundred yards west, on the north side of Washington Street is the site of the first private mint in the United States to manufacture gold coins in dollar values. During the Georgia gold rush, trade suffered due to a shortage of sound money. There were few coins in circulation and most business was by barter. Templeton Reid (ca. 1787-1851), Milledgeville silversmith and expert machinist, saw an answer to the problem. He decided to buy raw gold, refine it and stamp coins of proven value, acceptable in any transaction. In 1830 he came to Gainesville, Georgia and opened an assay office. With machines and dies of his design and make he began to strike coins of \$2.50, \$5.00, and \$10.00 denominations. Although questioned by many, this was legal under the U.S. Constitution. The business was not profitable and closed in 1831. The Reid gold coins minted in Gainesville are extremely rare and are eagerly sought by collectors."

Unusual 1849 Templeton Reid \$10 Fantasy Struck on Late-Date Large Cent



- 2179 **1849-dated Templeton Reid fantasy \$10. K-1a. Rarity-8. Struck on large cent. MS-60 BN.** Plain edge as on host coin. Deep golden brown with much "mint" red in the protected areas, the only marks of note are some radial planchet cracks probably imparted by the force of the blows required to strike the overtype. Overstruck on an 1853 large cent host, with the date just barely discernible after careful study, and reverse details of the host bolder overall. A rare prize, indeed. Similar to another example that appeared in Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Henry Clifford Collection, March 1982, Lot 2, which was the same design struck over a Draped Bust large cent. This example is far superior in condition to the Clifford specimen. It is the first seen by the present writer and a piece that should prove intriguing to private gold specialists and large cent aficionados alike.

Die alignment: 360° or medal turn.

The Kagin reference notes: "All copper and nickel \$10 and \$25 pieces were struck from 'contemporary' dies made for Reid and purchased by John Haseltine in the 1870s or 1880s. The dies were presumably never used by Haseltine but were later purchased by Stephen Nagy of Philadelphia who had impressions made from them."

Nice Christopher Bechtler Gold Dollar

K-1, 30 G Type



2x photo

2180 Undated (1831-1834) C. Bechtler \$1 gold. K-1. Rarity-3. 30 G, Star. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with rich orange toning and boldly supportive lustre, some old hairlines present themselves under low magnification, no heavy marks from commerce. The first gold issue of the denomination intended for circulation in America, struck some 15 or more years before the denomination came to fruition at the Philadelphia Mint. German immigrant Christopher Bechtler (metallurgist by trade and assisted by his son, August, and a nephew, also named Christopher) produced some of the most widely sought pioneer gold issues, not from California, but from the region of America's first gold rush, the fields of North Carolina and Georgia.

Die alignment: 280° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the star points just above 9:00 rather than to 6:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Christopher Bechtler, the elder, and several members of his family came from Germany to Rutherfordton in 1830. Accompanying him were his two sons, Charles and Augustus, and his nephew who is known as Christopher Bechtler, the younger. The elder Bechtler, trained in the art of the gunsmith and goldsmith, established a jewelry store shortly after his arrival. There was gold-bearing earth on his property, and several shafts were sunk to exploit it. His son Augustus shared his interests and abilities and was a capable assistant.

Bechtler's entry into coinage occurred in the summer of 1831 when he announced he was ready to receive gold and coin it into \$2.50 and \$5 pieces. Beginning on August 27, 1831, this advertisement appeared in the *North Carolina Spectator And Western Advertiser*:

"The undersigned having coined a great quantity of North Carolina Gold into pieces of \$2.50 and \$5.00 value of 20 carats fine, and being well prepared to increase the business to any extent, at his establishment 3-1/2 miles north of Rutherfordton on the road leading from Rutherfordton to Jeanstown, invites the attention of miners in S. Carolina and Georgia, as well as North Carolina, to the advantage which would result from having the product of their mines coined, or made into ingots, bearing their just value, rather than disposing of it in its fluxed state, without an assay, and therefore liable to produce an improper value; gold in a fluxed state, of 22 and 23 carats, is generally sold for 84 cents per dwt. in the Bank, whereas its intrinsic value, if coined, is 90 and 94 cents—consequently an actual saving of 6 cents per dwt. will be made by having it coined—after paying all the expense of coining, etc. Such encouragement be given, new dies will be made especially for stamping S. Carolina and also Georgia Gold.... C. BECHTLER. August 27, 1831."

Choice EF Bechtler Gold \$1

K-4, 28 G Centered



2x photo

2181 Undated (1837-1842) C. Bechtler \$1 gold. K-4. Rarity-4. Centered 28 G, reversed N. EF-45 (PCGS). Plain edge. Variety with 28 G centered in field, inverted V in lieu of A punch, N in ONE reversed. Deep yellow gold with rich orange highlights and lively retained lustre, a few light marks noted but nothing deep or unsightly. Faint die crack connects tops of BE in BECHTLER, another from rim to I in CAROLINA.

Housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder.

Die alignment: 250° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the G in the weight points just above 5:00 rather than to 3:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Popular Bechtler Quarter Eagle

K-10, Rarity-4



2x photo

2182 Undated (1837-1842) C. Bechtler \$2.50 gold. K-10. Rarity-4. 67 G, 21 CARATS. EF-45 (PCGS). Plain edge. Deep steel tones on deep golden surfaces, some detritus in the protected areas, no heavy circulation marks noted, natural planchet flaw, as struck, at G in weight. Die crack from rim to 2 in denomination, another from rim to first E in BECHTLER, another from rim to T. A scarce variety in a grade that is typical for the issue.

Die alignment: 190° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the 7 in the weight points just shy of 1:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.



2183 Undated (1837-1842) C. Bechtler \$2.50 gold. K-10. Rarity-4. 67 G, 21 CARATS. Net VF-20 (ANACS). "EF Details, Damaged-Cleaned." Plain edge. Bright yellow high points with deepening orange in the nicely recovering fields. Scattered marks from circulation plus some planchet flaws, present when struck, are noted. An overall decent example of the variety, one that should satisfy many requirements despite its modest surface disturbances.

Die alignment: 100° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the

side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the 7 in the weight points to 10:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

From 1832 onward specimens were produced of three denominations, \$1, \$2.50, and \$5. The weight and fineness was prominently lettered as part of each coin's inscription. In addition the origin was stated as CAROLINA GOLD, GEORGIA GOLD, or NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

The metallic content and appearance of Bechtler gold coins varied depending upon the source of the metal. Generally, the pieces struck from Georgia metal and gold from certain areas in central North Carolina had a bright yellow appearance. Gold from the North Carolina mountain range and from certain South Carolina areas tended to have a more subdued appearance. Examples of finished coins are often wavy, this being particularly true of the \$1 pieces.

Realizing the service that the Bechtler minting operation was providing to miners and tradesmen of the area, the government made no effort to stop them. A Treasury investigation into the Bechtler coinage did provide the data which led Congress in 1835 to provide for the establishment of a branch mint at Charlotte. In 1838 the Charlotte Mint issued its first coins for circulation.

Nice AU C. Bechtler \$2.50

K-11, Rarity-5

- 2184 Undated (1837-1842) C. Bechtler \$2.50 gold. K-11. Rarity-5. 64 G, 22 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). Plain edge. Deep olive gold highlights on bright yellow gold surfaces with deepening orange in the protected areas. Scattered marks present, none of them apt to diminish the appearance of the coin. An exceptional example of the date and grade combination, sharply struck and aesthetically appealing to the unaided eye, and a coin that stands up well to magnified scrutiny. The first of the Kagin-listed varieties that proudly proclaims GEORGIA GOLD rather than NORTH CAROLINA GOLD or the later abbreviated CAROLINA GOLD.

Die alignment: 100° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the 4 in the weight points to 10:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.



2x photo

Splendid C. Bechtler \$5 Gold

K-15, Rarity-6



2x photo

- 2185 Undated (1831-1834) C. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-15. Rarity-6. 150 G, 20 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. An exceptional representative example with splendid lustre on bright yellow surfaces adorned with a touch of rich olive. Somewhat prooflike in the fields with smooth, glossy expanses free of marks that matter. Beaded peripheral circle bold and complete if somewhat off-center in places, all other devices crisp and nicely presented as well. Among the 10 finest grading *events* for the variety listed by PCGS; of the seven examples finer than the present coin, just one is Mint State. The Dannreuther-Garrett reference on auction prices lists just a dozen examples of the variety coming to auction between May 1992 and August 2007, a group that included coins from VF through MS-62. Truly choice, the present coin must stand head and shoulders above most of the AU-50 pieces available, for it is that nice.

PCGS Population: 3; 7 finer (MS-62 finest).

Die alignment: 160° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the 5 in the denomination points to 11:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Popular C. Bechtler \$5 Variety

August 1, 1834



2x photo

- 2186 1834 C. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-17. Rarity-5. 140 G, Close 20 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). Plain edge. Deep yellow gold with a good degree of lustre, impressive olive highlights, and prooflike reflectivity in the recessed areas. Frosty surfaces essentially free of circulation marks though we note some planchet adjustment marks, as struck, from the rim outward through AT RUTHERFORD. Dated August 1, 1834 to comply with a suggestion that new-tenor U.S. gold be day-dated to separate the old tenor from the new tenor pieces; a simple design change accomplished that feat in the federal coinage system, leaving behind these rare and curious Bechtler issues. Not a great rarity in the series, but certainly scarce enough that nice AU specimens such as that presently offered do not cross the auction block with any frequency. A great opportunity no matter what the level of your expertise or involvement with the series.

Die alignment: 320° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the space between I and N in CAROLINA points to 5:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Popular Bechtler \$5 Rarity

August 1, 1834 Issue

- 2187 1834 C. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-19. Rarity-6. 140 G, Distant 20 CARATS. August 1, 1834. EF-40 (PCGS). Plain edge. Brassy olive surfaces obviously brushed, hairlines plain to the unaided eye. No heavy marks present despite some time in circulation, though we note a faint scratch that underlines the first A in CAROLINA and a tiny natural planchet fissure, as struck, at GOLD. Only a dozen examples of the variety have been awarded finer grades than the present specimen by PCGS, none of those above AU-58. We note just a dozen examples of the variety have come to auction between August 1991 and November 2007. An acceptable example of the issue, one that should make a nice entry-level beginning to a collection of "territorial" issues.

Die alignment: 320° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the space between I and N in CAROLINA points to 5:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.



2x photo

Nice AU C. Bechtler \$5

K-20, 134 G, Star Variety



2x photo

- 2188 Undated (1837-1842) C. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-20. Rarity-4. 134 G, Star, 21 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). Plain edge. Lustrous deep olive gold with some deeper highlights in the protected areas. Some faint natural planchet fissures, as struck, appear under low magnification. A few light marks show as well, though none are apt to catch your eye before a bout of careful scrutiny. Not a great rarity but certainly pleasing enough that more than one bidder will take this coin into careful consideration.

Die alignment: 225° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the space between I and N in CAROLINA points to 2:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Choice EF C. Bechtler \$5 Rarity

K-23, Rarity-6



2x photo

- 2189 Undated (1837-1842) C. Bechtler \$5. K-23. Rarity-6. 128 G, Star, 22 CARATS, RUTHERF. EF-45 (PCGS). Plain edge. Warm yellow gold with plenty of supportive lustre and a decided olive cast. A pleasing coin with surfaces that are essentially devoid of all but a few scattered trivial marks. Indeed, the eye appeal of this specimen is well above average for the assigned grade—a touch more lustre and it's an easy AU coin. Only 14 examples of K-23 have been presented in the auction arena since August 1991, a sure indication of the elusive nature of the variety. A notable rarity within the series that will see serious bidding activity when it enters the auction arena.

Die alignment: 180° or coin turn.

Choice AU August Bechtler Gold \$1



2x photo

- 2190 Undated (1842-1850) A. Bechtler \$1 gold. K-24. Rarity-2. 27 G, 21 C. AU-58 (PCGS). Plain edge. Lustrous olive gold with loads of frost and some prooflike reflectivity in the protected areas, scattered light marks and hairlines seen but none sharp enough to draw a viewer's eye. Among the most popular of all Bechtler issues, this first gold dollar by August Bechtler was made in quantities large enough to assuage the desires of any collector today regardless of grade range sought. The present AU-58 specimen represents a popular and less costly alternative to a Mint State piece.

Die alignment: 200° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the 2 in 27 G points to 1:00 rather than to 9:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

A rough time was had in the die room the day this die pair was made. A technician may have dropped a dentil punch of some sort onto the dies, as there is a line of five raised triangular dentils underlining NA in CAROLINA, with what could be another dentil just behind the bottom of the 7 in 27 G, and what may be yet another on the back curve of the G. The numeral 1 in the denomination also shows two triangular defects, one at the left angle of the upright and serif, the other about one third of the way up the right side of the upright.



2x photo

- 2191 (1842-50) A. Bechtler gold dollar. K-24. Rarity-3. Plain Edge, 27G, 21C. AU DETAILS (NCS). This coin is a powerfully struck and detailed August Bechtler issue from the final years of this North Carolina family's private coinage. Close examination shows a skillfully inserted plug where A and C are supposed to appear, and traces of graffiti in the right obverse field.

Uncirculated A. Bechtler \$5

K-27, Low Rarity-5



2x photo

- 2192 Undated (1842-1850) A. Bechtler \$5 Gold. K-27. Rarity-5-. 1034 G, 21 Carats. MS-61 (NGC). Bright and lustrous yellow gold with decided olive highlights. Somewhat reflective on both sides but devoid of anything but the most trivial marks. Inverted V punch in lieu of A punch in CARATS. An exciting example of a popular issue, a coin that will entice its fair share of bidding activity.

Scarce A. Bechtler Gold \$5

K-27, Low Rarity-5

- 2193 Undated (1842-1850) A. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-27. Rarity-5-. 134 G, 21 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with deep orange peripheral highlights and strong underlying lustre. No serious marks betray its stay in circulation though we note scattered tics when low magnification is applied. All told, a pleasing example of this moderately scarce North Carolina "half eagle" issue.

Die alignment: 75° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the space between I and N in CAROLINA points to 8:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.



2x photo

Rare August Bechtler Gold Five Dollars

K-28, Rarity-6



2x photo

2194 Undated (1842-1850) A. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-28. Rarity-6. 128 G, 22 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). PCGS holder erroneously marked "C. Bechtler." Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with rich orange highlights and some retained lustre, brush marks obvious on both sides, faint scratches and surface tics come to light under low magnification. Once called Rarity-8, see below, though enough specimens have appeared over the years to call for a Rarity-6 rating, still a respectable number. Worth more than a casual glance and probably a good value in today's numismatic marketplace.

Die alignment: 170° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the H in BECHTLER points to 11:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Based on the information in the Kagin study, called Rarity-8, though in the 27 years since the publication of that work many more examples of the variety have come to light. According to *The Official Red Book of Auction Records* compiled by John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett—a useful reference if ever there was one—a total of 25 examples of K-28 crossed the auction block between 1991 and 2007, those ranging from a Fine-12 jewelry piece to a PCGS Mint State-63 example. About half of the coins offered were uncertified, and some of those coins may have changed grades in the interim, but based on the information available, we feel Rarity-6 is more in line with today's accountability. Interestingly enough, the *combined total* of PCGS and NGC listed coins matches the auction records figure of 25 pieces.

Second K-28 August Bechtler Gold \$5



2x photo

2195 Undated (1842-1850) A. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-28. Rarity-6. 128 G, 22 CARATS. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with strong lustre, prooflike reflectivity in the protected areas, and rich olive highlights. Some light scratches and hairlines are noted, no doubt picked up in circulation, and a small attempted puncture above the final A in CAROLINA. Despite a few small surface distractions this is among the 10 finest of the variety graded by PCGS; of the listed pieces, only one is Mint State. The Dannreuther-Garrett reference on auction records shows just nine appearances for the variety between July 1993 and August 2006, all apparently different specimens—though grades change in numismatics today as much as the weather changes here in New England. A nice opportunity to acquire one of the rarities in the series, but be prepared for strong bidding competition.

PCGS Population: 3; 7 finer (MS-61 finest).

Die alignment: 270° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the space between I and N in CAROLINA points to 3:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Proof A. Bechtler \$5 Restrike

1908 Chapman Restrike



2x photo

2196 Undated (1842-1850) A. Bechtler \$5 gold. K-31. Rarity-6+. 1908 Chapman Restrike. Proof-63 (NGC). Plain edge. Deeply mirrored deep yellow gold surfaces with frosty motifs and varied rose and olive highlights that increase the eye appeal dramatically. Some hairlines are apparent in the fields though no other mishandling marks or scratches mar the surfaces. A Proof restrike made from the original dies circa 1908 by Henry Chapman; die rust shows on both sides. Of the eight grading *events* for this issue listed so far by NGC, only two have been called Proof-63, as here, with two others nominally finer at Proof-64. A rare prize that is welcomed eagerly into many advanced "territorial" gold cabinets on these equally rare occasions when a specimen is offered publicly.

NGC Census: 2; 2 finer (both Proof-64).

Die alignment: 180° or coin turn.

Popular 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5



2x photo

- 2197 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 gold. K-1. Rarity-4. Reeded edge. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Warm olive gold with underlying lustre in the protected areas. A popular issue, one that is generally thought to be the first of the 1849-dated Gold Rush issues. Nicely struck throughout, numeral 5 plainly visible on eagle's chest; this area of the design type is often weakly struck and the 5 is some-

times weak, even on Mint State examples. Essentially mark-free and visually appealing as such. Obverse eagle surrounded by the bold proclamation CALIFORNIA GOLD WITHOUT ALLOY.

Die alignment: 355°, just shy of medal turn, when turned on its vertical axis.

The newspaper *Alta California* noted on May 31, 1849, the existence of "...a five-dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different."

The firm was earlier located in New York City where the principals engaged in plumbing, steamfitting, and civil engineering. The new El Dorado beckoned, and the partners headed west. Gold coins of the \$5 denomination were subsequently made in several varieties by the Norris, Gregg & Norris firm in California. Three of the pieces were assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and showed finenesses of 870, 880, and 892 thousandths, and respective intrinsic gold values of \$4.83, \$4.89, and \$4.955, not including the silver alloy (which if added to the computations would have given them each about \$0.025 extra value).

Examples of the coinage with the imprint of San Francisco were made in large quantities and circulated extensively, probably the first such private issues to achieve popular distribution in the region. Varieties were made with plain or reeded edges. A variety imprinted STOCKTON is unique.

It is not known by whom the dies were cut, but a strong possibility is that they were produced in New York before the partners sailed for California.

Popular Moffat & Co. \$16 Ingot Rarity



- 2198 Undated Moffat & Co. \$16 gold ingot. K-3. Rarity-6+. 20 3/4 CARAT. AU-50 (PCGS). Plain edge. Deep yellow gold with decided olive highlights. Circulated, no doubt used in commerce, but not heavily marked and choice as such. Illustrated in the *Red Book* for decades, though we note the present specimen is not the *Red Book* plate specimen. Fewer than 10 Moffat ingots of the \$16 value have been certified by PCGS, none of those below AU-50, as offered here, and none above AU-58. An excellent opportunity for an advanced private gold specialist.

While California territorial gold coins are rare as a class, *monetary ingots* are far rarer. The *S.S. Central America* gold ingots, the sensation of the numismatic community a few years ago (Beth Deisher, Editor of *Coin World*, called it the "story of the year" in 2000), these were not used for *money*. Serving a monetary purpose in California prior to the general availability of coins were only a few issues, notably those of California State Assayer Kohler and, as here, Moffat & Co. Moffat is known to have made monetary ingots in a number of different values, per the stampings on them. However, \$16 was the approximate value of a Spanish-American

gold doubloon of the type (excluding "patriot" issues which were a few cents less), and thus an ingot such as this could be used in the place of a doubloon. Once coins became a reality, nearly all ingots were melted. Today, as noted above, relatively few are known, and even the PCGS number likely includes some resubmissions.

Soon after these pieces were issued, Moffat began producing a large stream of coins, from dies due by Albrecht Küner. These were much simpler to make, as an ingot involved casting, weighing, trimming to correct value, and then stamping. Certainly the present piece will be a prize for its next owner.

PCGS Population: 2; 7 finer (AU-58 finest).

Moffat, who in New York was associated with the firm of Wilmarth, Moffat & Curtis, began business in San Francisco in the summer of 1849. Associated with him were Joseph R. Curtis, P.H.W. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward. Their office at Clay and Dupont streets was busy with the activity of trading in gold dust, refining it and converting the metal to bars and ingots to ship to the East for sale. Moffat produced small rectangular gold ingots ranging in value from \$9.43 to \$264. Most were of the value of \$16. These are believed to have been first issued in June or July 1849.

**Choice AU 1849 Moffat & Co \$5
S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD**



- 2199 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. AU-55 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Lustrous yellow gold with much mint frost and impressive olive highlights on both sides. Nicely struck from lightly clashed dies. Excellent quality for the assigned grade with just a few minor chatter marks in the field before Miss Liberty's eye, otherwise mark free and essentially as lovely as the day it was struck. The popular style modeled after the federal issues but with MOFFAT & Co. on Liberty's tiara.

Moffat & Co., while not the first coiner of gold in California, became the most important private mint in San Francisco. At a time when the coinage of other assayers, bankers, and minters was being seriously questioned, the issues of Moffat were readily accepted by merchants. Later, the facilities of the firm were incorporated into the United States Assay Office of Gold and, later, the San Francisco Mint. The firm's name is from one of the partners, John Little Moffat (1788-1865), of New York City, who came to California in 1849 to recoup his fortune which had dwindled in recent years.

The *New York Tribune* on February 14, 1849, told of his departure from that city: "The good bark *Guilford* sails today from the foot of Wall Street. Whatever success may attend the various adventurers, associated or individual, they will require a certain medium of circulation, or a fixed standard for their gold-dust. This end may be obtained through the operations of Messrs. Moffat & Co., who go out in the *Guilford*, with proper assistance, and most complete machinery and apparatus, to supply the want of Californians; in other words, to establish a sort of mint, to receive the gold-dust, smelt and assay it, and by their stamp to give it a currency and value, which must, in the absence of a government character, be received by the merchants and consumers. Mr. John L. Moffat, known as the standard assayer in this city for many years, carries with him testimonials of our most eminent merchants, bankers, and bullion dealers.... They have our best wishes for their success."

1849 Moffat & Co. \$10 Gold



- 2200 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10 gold. K-5. Rarity-6. TEN D. EF DETAILS (NCS). Heavily cleaned, tooled, scraped, and polished. Reeded edge. Unnaturally bright lemon yellow surfaces. Still visually acceptable in spite of obvious problems.

The secret that really isn't secret, especially to any collector or dealer in territorial and pioneer gold coins, is that *many* pieces have been polished, or tooled, or subjected to various types of "improvements." They are rarely described as such. Accordingly, perhaps the best recommendation for this particular piece is to view it in person. It has its problems, which will be readily visible, but it certainly will serve a purpose as an economical example of this very historic issue.

Desirable 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10



- 2201 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10 gold. K-5a. Rarity-6. Large Letters. TEN D. Fine-15 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with rich orange and olive highlights and strong lustre on both sides. Well-worn but not heavily marked, and conservatively graded by PCGS, at least in the eyes of the present writer. Low magnification reveals numerous tiny tics, especially in the reverse field, though the unaided eye appeal is substantial for the assigned grade.

In an old style green label PCGS holder without the date, 1849, on the label.

**Popular 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10
AU-53 (PCGS)**



2x photo

- 2202 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10 gold. K-6a. Rarity-5+. Large Date Numerals. TEN DOL. AU-53 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with strong underlying lustre and warm orange highlights, and with mint frost in the protected areas. Modestly circulated but not heavily marked, a small diagonal high on Liberty's cheekbone the only mark that immediately draws the viewer's eye. A scarce variety at AU or finer; PCGS has certified just seven examples of the issue at AU-53, as here, or finer. Nicely struck and undeniably attractive for the grade.

PCGS Population: 2; 5 finer (MS-62 finest).

Nice EF-40 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5



2203 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-7. Rarity-4. Small Eagle. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Dark olive gold with much bright yellow lustre in the recessed areas. Nicely struck. A lightly circulated example that held up well to the rigors of commerce; while modestly worn, no serious marks assault the unaided eye. Exceptional for the grade and worthy of strong bidder support.

Die alignment: 250° when turned on its *horizontal* axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; head of eagle points to 2:00.

Desirable AU-55 Moffat 1850 \$5

K-7a Variety



2x photo

2204 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-7a. Rarity-4. AU-55 (NGC). Brilliant and attractive. Traces of prooflike brilliance can be seen around the obverse stars. Quite sharply struck save for a touch of softness at the tresses above Liberty's ear; a feature shared by most examples of the variety we've offered over the years. A faint line can be seen in the field by Liberty's chin. A thoroughly desirable specimen produced by one of California's most prolific Gold Rush coiners.

Although the piece offered here is a good match for the K-7a variety illustrated by Don Kagin in his *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*,

we regularly see Moffat pieces that don't quite match the photos in the Kagin catalogue, so it appears that the Moffat series remains open to fruitful research by the numismatic community. Indeed, it's likely that several worthwhile discoveries are possible for an investment of just a few hours by collectors who have the patience to compare and contrast illustrations of various specimens; this is especially true now, since several auction houses have searchable online archives of coins offered in their past sales. These usually feature large-size illustrations making comparison between varieties an easy task. Stack's searchable auction archives (which also include auctions by ANR) can be accessed here: <http://www.stacks.com/searchauctionsadvanced.aspx>

Well-Circulated 1852 Moffat \$10



2205 1852 Moffat & Co. \$10 gold. K-8. Rarity-6. Close Even Date. 880 THOUS. Fine-12 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with deepening hues in and around the protected devices. Well-circulated but not heavily marked, a coin that saw heavy duty in the channels of commerce without attendant contact marks.

Gold coins recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America* (lost at sea on September 12, 1857) demonstrate that Moffat and related coins were plentiful in circulation in California at that time. From other accounts we learn that these were seen with some frequency for several years after then, but seem to have largely disappeared by about 1860. Many if not most of them were simply sent to the San Francisco Mint locally or shipped to the Philadelphia Mint, melted, and converted into federal coins.

Choice AU 1852 Moffat & Co. \$10

K-9, Wide Date



2x photo

2206 1852 Moffat & Co. \$10 gold. K-9. Rarity-6. Wide Uneven Date. 880 THOUS. AU-55 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with deeply varied orange and rose hues. Strong lustre remains in the protected areas. A few faint marks are present, none of them overly serious, a small horizontal mark in the field before Miss Liberty's nose essentially the only mark visible to the unaided eye. Regarding the reverse design, the Kagin reference notes: "The 264 grains impressed on the reverse complies with comments by the United States Mint Assayers, Eckfeldt and Dubois, that California gold had to weigh 264 grains to render ten dollars worth of gold when refined."

The holder of the present coin has the PCGS identification number as 1052. However, the actual PCGS coin identification number for Kagin-9 is 10254.

The engraver Albert Küner, who arrived in San Francisco on July 16th, was employed by Moffat & Co. Dies for a \$10 issue within the next two weeks. Shortly thereafter dies were made for the \$5 half eagle. Thus the first Moffat coinage became a reality, and in time the rectangular hand-imprinted slugs were no longer produced. Küner went on to cut many dies for Moffat and other California coiners and remained in San Francisco until his death in early 1906.

At the Philadelphia Mint Jacob Eckfeldt and William DuBois examined certain of the 1849 issues and pronounced them to be inferior in quality to the standard of the Mint. However, the average value of the \$10 piece was \$9.977, which was far above the value of other California issues.

In 1850, only pieces of the \$5 denomination were made by Moffat. *Prices Current*, a financial publication issued in San Francisco, noted on December 14, 1850, that Moffat coins were being traded at their face value:

"Gold dust \$16 to \$16.25; quicksilver \$15 to \$15.50; Moffat's coin, par; doubloons \$16; sovereigns \$4.85; 20-franc pieces \$4, or at the Custom House \$3.85; ten-guilder pieces \$4; ten-thaler pieces \$8; Spanish dollars \$1; Mexican dollars \$1; Peruvian dollars \$1; Chilean dollars \$1; 5 francs, 95 cents."

It was noted that at the time \$1.5 million worth of coins was stored in the Custom House, thereby making pieces very scarce in general circulation. During the same period in 1850 most other private gold coins were quoted at a discount of 8% or more.

As Moffat \$5, \$10, and \$20 coins resembled federal issues at quick glance, many examples were mixed among later Mint-issue coins and thus remained in circulation long after California pieces of unique designs (Norris, Gregg & Norris; Miners Bank; Ormsby; etc. were melted). The same thing happened with certain gold coins of other issues that were similar to the Federal product, the 1854 and 1855 coins of Kellogg & Co. being examples. It was not unusual for eastern bankers to retrieve these from circulation in the 1880s and 1890s and sell them to coin dealers.

In 1850, Moffat perfected an agreement with the Treasury Department, and in its premises, beginning in early 1851, conducted the United States Assay Office of Gold, with Augustus Humbert in charge. At the time coinage

by various San Francisco assayers, bankers, and refiners increased at a rapid pace. From January 1st to March 31st Baldwin & Co. produced \$590,000 worth of coins, Dubosq emitted \$150,000 worth, Schultz made \$93,000 in \$5 pieces, and Moffat & Co., in the 27 days before they stopped coinage to begin work under the government contract and Augustus Humbert, made \$89,000 worth of pieces. These were probably of the \$5 denomination from 1850 dies as no 1851-dated issues are known to exist today.

Up to the end of 1851 the shortage of smaller denomination gold coins continued to be acute, with 4% often charged to change \$50 slugs into small denominations. This was no improvement on the earlier situation when the coins of Dubosq, Schultz, and others were accepted in commerce at a slight discount from face value. Finally, relief came in a letter dated December 9, 1851, from acting Secretary of the Treasury William L. Hodge, addressed to Joseph R. Curtis of Moffat & Co.:

"In reply to your letter of the 6th instant suggesting the expediency of authorizing the United States Assayer in California to affix the United States stamp to ingots or bars of gold of denominations and values under fifty dollars, I have to inform you that the Department has under this date authorized Mr. Augustus Humbert, the United States Assayer in California, to stamp ingots or bars of gold of the denominations and values of twenty and ten dollars respectively, and has so informed Messrs. Moffat & Co. of San Francisco, the contractors of the Treasury Department."

Unfortunately, the expected remedy did not occur, for the next day, December 10, 1851, Hodge wrote to Moffat: "As a bill has been introduced into Congress in connection with a Mint and Assay Office in San Francisco, you will, until further instructed on the subject, suspend any action under the authority in the letter of the Department of the 9th Inst. relative to the stamping of ingots of twenty and ten dollars."

On December 24, 1851, the *Daily Alta California* carried this notice: "The firm heretofore known and existing under the name and style of Moffat & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the entire interest of the special partner, John L. Moffat, having been purchased by the remaining partners, who have the right to use the name of Moffat & Co." The declaration was signed by John L. Moffat, Joseph R. Curtis, Samuel Ward, and Philo H. Perry. It was further stated that "the firm will hereafter consist of the undersigned remaining partners, and its business until further notice will be conducted under the name and style of Moffat & Co." The addendum was signed by Curtis, Perry, and Ward.

On January 15, 1852, the letters from the Treasury which authorized the coinage of smaller denominations and then on the next day rescinded the authorization, reached Moffat. Upon receiving the Treasury refusal, Moffat wrote to the Treasury to inform the Department of its impending coinage in response to the aforementioned petition:

"We have heretofore represented to the Department that in consequence of the great scarcity of small coin in this state the issues of the Assay Office are at a discount of 2 to 3 percent; that the Office has incurred the odium of the people on account of the great inconvenience and actual loss they were subjected to by the depreciation of its issues; that its issues were consequently

daily diminishing in amount; that private coinage would be again resorted to and coin with a private stamp be at a par, whilst that stamped by authority of the U.S. Government would be at a discount and the object of the Assay Office defeated, unless authority should be speedily granted to issue ingots of smaller denominations than that of fifty dollars.

"To these representations we have now to add that the state of things above described has been continually growing worse; that a private establishment (that of Wass, Molitor & Co.), without reputation or responsibility, commenced operations early last week; that its issues are at a premium of 2 to 3 percent over those of this office; that the business of this office has nearly ceased, and not having been for the last 30 days sufficient to pay its current expenses, a humiliating and lamentable position for a Government establishment.

"For months past we have been solicited by bankers, merchants, and others to issue a limited amount of 'Moffat & Co.' coin. Expecting, however, at each successive arrival of the mail to receive the desired authority from the Department, we declined their appeals. At last, however, the exigencies have become

so great we could not resist the impression that duty to the Assay Office, to the community, and to ourselves required our assent.... We have not yet commenced the issue, but shall do so in a few days, and will of course discontinue it should the instructions of the Department of the 9th of December ult. (and countermanded by those of the following day) be confirmed...."

Apparently, the smaller denomination Moffat coins, which had a value of \$10, made their appearance in the middle of January. Replying to the letters from the Department of Treasury which had arrived on January 15, Moffat noted that "We have not yet commenced the issue, but shall do so in a few days," as quoted earlier. The issue of *Prices Current* dated January 14, 1852, states that "Messrs. Moffat & Co., and Wass, Molitor & Co. have again commenced to issue small coins." The *Picayune* of January 23 noted that the Moffat \$10 had appeared in circulation the day before and that Moffat did not intend for the moment to issue any coin denominations less than \$10.

These \$10 gold coins were produced to the extent of 8,650 pieces.

Popular 1853 Moffat & Co. \$20

K-19, Rarity-5+



2x photo

- 2207 1853 Moffat & Co. \$20 gold. K-19. Rarity-5+. AU-50 (NGC). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with intense olive and fiery orange highlights. The retained lustre is splendid, leaping as it does from the recessed areas and varied places in the field. Modeled directly after the federal double eagle to the era, here with MOFFAT & CO. on Liberty's tiara in lieu of LIBERTY. No serious marks are present though we do note some scattered hairlines and an occasional tic. All things considered, a super representative of the design type and assigned grade.

Historic 1851 Augustus Humbert \$50 "Slug"

880 THOUS



2208 1851 Augustus Humbert \$50 gold. K-5. Rarity-5-. 880 THOUS. EF-45 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with intense orange toning in the protected areas. Some scattered marks are seen, none heavy or deep, but we do note several tiny rim bruises, par for the course for these weighty "quintuple eagle" pieces. Still, the eye appeal is substantial enough that we need make no excuses and we suspect this piece will find a new home with no difficulty.

Also called "adobes" in California at the time, these large and heavy "slugs," the term popular today with collectors, were widely used. One can imagine a gambling hall with piles of octagonal \$50 pieces placed on the tables, as cards were dealt. Portsmouth Square, for example, in San Francisco was home to several such establishments. It was easy come, easy go for miners, and a lucky strike was often followed by testing one's skill on the gaming tables. These \$50 pieces circulated for years afterward, through at least the late 1850s. Along the way nearly all gathered marks or edge bumps, this being par for the course on examples seen today. While Mint State is, of course, an admirable condition for any coin, and an exceptional condition for a \$50 piece, there is certainly something to be said for a coin such as this, which has been there, done that. Perhaps it is a numismatic equivalent of a game-used ball, of special significance because it played an important role.

VF 1851 Augustus Humbert \$50

880 THOUS



2209 1851 Augustus Humbert \$50 gold. K-5. Rarity-5-. 880 THOUS. Reeded Edge. VF-20 (PCGS). Deep yellow gold with rich orange highlights, somewhat weak at the peripheral legends but with strong central regions. The surfaces are typical for an example of the type that spent time in circulation. Several rim bumps, endemic to the series, are noted, as well as numerous tiny contact marks—these large gold "slugs" were easily marked and bruised in commerce.

In September 1850 Congress authorized the secretary of the Treasury to contract with a well-established assaying business in California to affix the stamp of the United States to bars and ingots, to assay gold, and assign value to it. Moffat & Company, the most respected of the San Francisco coiners, received the commission. Appointed to the position of United States assayer was Augustus Humbert, a New York City maker of watch cases. In preparation for the new franchise, in late 1850, Moffat & Co. curtailed most of their private business and prepared to issue coins under the government contract. New premises were secured on Montgomery Street between Clay and Commercial streets. The *Daily Alta California* published this advertisement on January 29, 1851:

"UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE. We give notice that on or about the first of February ensuing we will be prepared to receive gold dust for smelting and assaying, and forming the same into ingots and bars, in accordance with our recent contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized by act of Congress approved September 30, 1850, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, August Humbert, Esq., who will cause the United States stamp to be affixed to the same. MOFFAT & CO."

Popular 1851 Humbert Octagonal \$50 Gold



2210 1851 Augustus Humbert \$50 gold. K-7. Rarity-5. 887 THOUS. Reeded Edge. VF-25 (PCGS). Another of the popular Humbert Gold Rush issues, the present coin deep honey gold with warm orange highlights. Typical small edge bumps from circulation, scattered marks in the fields. From a slightly different pair of dies than Kagin-5 offered above, but scarcer than K-5 across the board.

On January 30 or 31, 1851, Augustus Humbert arrived in San Francisco. At

the same time the first octagonal \$50 gold piece bearing his stamp was shown to the press, probably in the form of a trial piece brought from New York. The *Pacific News*, February 1, 1851 noted that "the dies for this purpose—the striking of the \$50 pieces—have been procured, and the first coin produced by them was shown us yesterday." It is unlikely that gold \$50 pieces were struck in San Francisco by Humbert from California metal at this early date.

On February 14, 1851 *San Francisco Prices Current* contained an article relating to the \$50 slugs, indicating their regular production was about to begin: "The above cut represents the obverse of the United States ingot, or, rather, coin, of the value of \$50, about to be issued at the Government Assay Office. It is precisely of this size and shape.... The reverse side bears an impression of rayed work without any inscription. Upon the edges following: 'Augustus Humbert United States Assayer-California Gold 1851.'... The fifty-dollar pieces will be of uniform value, and will be manufactured in the same manner as coins.... By order of the secretary of the Treasury these ingots and coin are to be received for duties and other dues to the United States government, and our bankers, we are advised, will receive them at their stamped value. This will produce an important change in the monetary affairs here, gold dust will immediately go up, and as a necessary consequence foreign and domestic [Eastern] exchange will be at a premium 5 to 7%...."

The *Daily Alta California* commented on the new \$50 pieces on February 21, 1851: "The new 50-dollar gold piece... was issued by Moffat & Co. yesterday. About three hundred of these pieces have already been struck off.... The coin is peculiar, containing only one face, and the eagle in the center, around which are the words 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.' Just over the eagle is stamped '887 THOUS.' signifying the fineness of the gold. At the bottom is stamped '50 DOLLS.'"

Choice AU 1852/1 Humbert \$10

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



2x photo

- 2211 1852/1 Augustus Humbert \$10 gold. K-8. Rarity-5. 884 THOUS. AU-58 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Diagnostic reverse die break, rim to rim from 12:00 to 5:00. Deep yellow gold with warm orange highlights and intense lustre. Scattered light marks and hairlines noted though no heavy gouges or other disturbances catch the eye. An issue that evidently circulated heavily—the present coin is one of just three examples of the variety certified at AU-58 by PCGS, with no examples listed as finer in their *Population Report*. Available in many grades across the board, but unusually scarce when found as fine as the presently offered specimen.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

Lustrous AU 1852/1 Humbert \$20

K-9, Rarity-6



2x photo

- 2212 1852/1 Augustus Humbert \$20 gold. K-9. Rarity-6. 884 THOUS. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright lemon gold with intense lustre, warm olive tones, and much prooflike reflectivity in the protected areas. Some light marks are present though none of them should sway potential bidders from the acquisition of this attractive coin. Among the half dozen finest examples of the variety seen thus far by PCGS, and rightfully so. How scarce is the

variety? The Dannreuther-Garrett reference acknowledges just 14 appearances of the variety at public auction between May 1990 and September 2007, with some of the listings representing the same coin—we are confident the Kagin Rarity-6 rating still applies to the variety. Have at it, bidders, it could be some time before a comparable specimen comes your way.

PCGS Population: 3; 3 finer (MS-63 finest).



- 2213 1852 Augustus Humbert \$10 gold. K-10. Rarity-4. 884 THOUS. VF-25 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with olive highlights and much retained lustre in the deeply recessed design areas. Low magnification reveals myriad tiny tics though they blend nicely into the fields when viewed by the unaided eye. An attractive coin overall despite its prolonged use in commerce.



- 2214 1852 Augustus Humbert \$10. K-10. Rarity-5. 884 THOUS. VF-20 sharpness. Pebbly, grainy surfaces suggest long time immersion in sea water or in the ground. Bright yellow gold with no heavy marks other than the aforementioned surface texture.

Appealing AU 1852 Humbert \$10

K-10a, IINITED Variety



- 2215 1852 Augustus Humbert \$10 gold. K-10a. Rarity-5. IINITED, 884 THOUS. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with expansive lustre and intense orange highlights. Scattered marks present to the unaided eye, none overly intrusive on the enjoyment factor. Numerous die breaks are seen, nearly as always for the issue. Of particular note is the strike; here it is bold at the center of the eagle, an area of the design that often lacks details on this variety. Die with UNITED as IINITED, probably the result of a broken and patched U punch possibly replaced with a double I; the die shows many areas of rust and that could also have been the culprit for the appearance of the U. A pleasing blend of aesthetics and historic importance are the rewards for the successful bidder on the present lot.

Desirable 1852 U.S.A.O.G. \$50



- 2216 1852 Augustus Humbert, U.S. Assay Office of Gold. \$50. K-11. Rarity-5. 887 THOUS. AU-55. Octagonal "Slug" weighs 84.78 grams with legend AUGUSTUS - HUMBERT - UNITED - STATES - ASSAYER - OF GOLD - CALIFORNIA, 1852. Rv. Engine turned pattern around concentric-line "target" center. Reeded edge. Moderate wear is seen on the highest points, scattered tics are found in the distinctly reflective fields, two minor edge bruises can be discerned at right. The top right corner reveals crude tooling before ASSAYER but this large and heavy gold piece exerts strong visual attraction.

Rare 1852 U.S.A.O.G. \$10 Variety

K-12, Low Rarity-7-

The Clapp-Eliasberg Specimen



2x photo

- 2217 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10. K-12. Rarity-7-. 884 THOUS. O under I. AU-58 (NGC). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with a decided olive cast and plenty of retained lustre. A nicely struck specimen with strong central details including the eagle's feathers, arrow details, and talons. Other than a few light tics, the pleasing surfaces are essentially flawless and should bring great enjoyment and pride of ownership to the next lucky conservator of this rare link to the California Gold Rush. Regarding the rarity of the variety, the NGC *Census* lists more than 100 examples of the *type* but does not break the listing down by Kagin number—K-12, rare; K-12a, nominally less rare; K-12b, scarce—but we have reason to believe that the present piece is still one of the great rarities in the U.S.A.O.G. series. Indeed, the Dannreuther-Garrett reference identifies just *four* examples of K-12 sold at auction in the past several years, though we note some of the undesignated pieces in their listing may have been K-12. Still, we feel the rarity of the variety is not far off the rarity assigned by Don Kagin nearly 30 years ago.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Eliasberg Collection, May 1997, Lot 346; B.H. Collins to J.M. Clapp, October 1899; Clapp Estate, 1942, to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.

Choice AU 1852 U.S.A.O.G. \$10

K-12A, Rarity-5.

- 2218 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10. K-12a. Rarity-5. 884 THOUS. O under N. AU-55 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with rich lustre and delightful rose and orange iridescent highlights, and nicely struck at the centers as well. Devoid of marks of consequence, though we do note a few light marks under low magnification—the emphasis here truly is on “choice.” A grand addition to your collection.



AU 1852 U.S.A.O.G. Octagonal \$50 887 THOUS



2x photo



- 2219 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$50. K-13. Rarity-5. 887 THOUS. AU-53 (NGC). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with retained lustre and distinctive olive highlights, tiny scattered surface marks on both sides, some light scratching at the date but surprisingly free of the rim bruises that typically plague these big hefty workhorse gold issues. A famous link to the California Gold Rush with plenty of eye appeal and far finer rims than typically seen.

The present sale is a marvelous gathering of octagonal \$50

coins. One or two pieces would be unusual in a typical sale, but here we have a virtual *panorama*. Opportunity is where you find it, and if acquiring a historic fifty dollar “slug” is in the cards for you, we suggest that you study the possibilities in this offering carefully. It might be worthwhile knowing that coins like this have been an excellent store of value, completely immune to economic ups and downs, and responsive only to numismatic demand, which has been steady and growing in past generations.



Appealing 1852 U.S.A.O.G. \$50

- 2220 1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$50. K-13. Rarity-5. 887 THOUS. EF-40 (NGC). Deep yellow gold with honey highlights and some retained lustre in the protected areas. Scattered marks on both sides, though only some tiny insignificant edge bruises are noted; this design type is often a breeding place for serious rim bruising and injury. Good overall eye appeal is certain to please its next owner.

Lustrous Choice AU 1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$10

K-16, 900 THOUS.

- 2221 1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10. K-16. Rarity-6. 900 THOUS. AU-53 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with olive highlights. An intensely lustrous and modestly prooflike example of this scarce variety, a U.S. Assay Office of Gold issue at .900 fine. No serious marks jump out at the viewer, but we note a few light tics as should be expected from a Gold Rush issue that helped form the backbone of the western economy at the time of issue. Indeed, we're greatly pleased to offer *any* nice "territorial" issue at the AU level. You'll like this one so prepare your bidding strategy now.



Important 1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$20

K-17, Rarity-6

Uncirculated 1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$20



2x photo

2x photo

- 2222 1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$20. K-17. Rarity-6. 884/0 THOUS. Net EF-40 (ANACS). "AU Details, Damaged." Reeded edge. Satiny olive-gold surfaces with strong mint bloom with plenty of mint lustre in the protected areas. A few scattered marks are noted, as are some faint hairlines, probably the result of a faint, old cleaning, though the eye appeal is still substantial. We note some minor edge disturbances at 6:00 beneath the N in TWENTY, with two other edge marks at 11:00, and at the same position on the reverse of the coin as well. The Dannreuther-Garrett reference relates the appearance of 23 examples of K-17 at auctions since February 1991, a number that no doubt obtains some duplication of offerings. A worthwhile coin with plenty of eye appeal.

- 2223 1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$20. K-18. Rarity-2. 900 THOUS. MS-61 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Splendid lustre rolls across the satiny olive-gold surfaces of this popular Gold Rush era issue. The central strike is bold and a few scattered marks are noted, most serious of these a few rim bumps at 2:00 on the reverse. All told, the unaided eye appeal is superb for the grade, and we suspect bidding activity will prove the conservative nature of the PCGS grade.

Choice AU 1853 U.S.A.O.G. \$20



- 2224 1853 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$20. K-18. Rarity-2. 900 THOUS. AU-55 (NGC). Reeded edge. Heavy retained lustre supports deep crimson and fiery orange highlights on both sides. Some scattered marks are present, including a heavy scratch at the D in UNITED and the first S in STATES; a small rim bruise above the first S in STATES, is also noted, as is a reverse rim bruise at 9:00. All told, the present specimen came through the heavy circulation days of the Gold Rush in admirable condition, indeed, faring far better than many issues of that era.

**Uniface U.S.A.O.G. \$20
Reverse Struck in Silver**



- 2225 United States Assay Office of Gold. Uniface square or klippe reverse strike in silver of the rectangular \$20, type of Kagin-12. Choice Mint State. Kagin-1 (Section E). 38.0 x 35.7 mm. 281.3 grains. Previously offered by us in June 1997 where we noted: "Struck using the regular reverse die for the 1853 \$20 U.S.A.O.G. pieces, the last numeral in the date effaced in the die and replaced by a 20th-century style 2 to create an 1852 date. Y in ASSAY broken at its upper right arm. Softly stuck and slightly out of axial alignment, on a blank cut from a wider piece of silver strip. **Extremely rare**; there appear to be only two known to present day numismatists, this one and the Kagin-1 plate piece which later appeared as Clifford:49. This seems to have been made at the U.S. Mint by Stephen K. Nagy of Philadelphia. Nagy was John Haseltine's son-in-law and Haseltine was William Idler's son-in-law. All three men, first Idler, then Haseltine and Nagy, had intimate access to the Mint at Philadelphia. The U.S.A.O.G. dies had been returned to the Philadelphia Mint after the San Francisco Mint had been established after 1854. The dies remained in the Philadelphia Mint's vaults for some decades until they were rediscovered and employed to make this, and similar pieces, by Nagy ca. 1907-1912." Still enigmatic and still rare!

From our sale of June 1997, Lot 1012.

Massachusetts & California Co. 1849 \$5

Silver Die Trial, K-2a, Rarity-7



2x photo

- 2226 1849 Massachusetts & California \$5 die trial. K-2a. Rarity-7+. Silver. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Medium to deep slate gray with lighter high points. Lightly circulated or kept as a pocket piece, worn but not heavily marked; indeed, low magnification presents few marks of any significance. A pleasing example of a popular rarity, an issue that has appeared at auction just two times since November 1999. We note that PCGS has listed just five grading events for the type, a figure that includes one of lesser quality than this specimen offered here, with three others finer but none above AU-58. An exceptional opportunity for an advanced private gold specialist.

PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (AU-58 finest).

**Desirable 1849 Massachusetts & California Co.
\$5 Die Trial**

Silver, K-2a, High Rarity-7



2x photo

- 2227 1849 Massachusetts & California \$5 die trial. K-2a. Rarity-7+. Silver. EF-45 (NGC). Reeded edge. Pleasing steel gray with lighter high points and deepening slate in the recessed areas. Absolutely mark free for the grade, just worn and possibly a pocket piece. Popular Horseman or Vaquero design at center, flanking bear to left, deer to right, arm and arrow above, ALTA on ribbon below vaquero. A rare prize in the territorial coinage spectrum, one that will see a bout of alert, aggressive bidding activity before it finds a new home.

Uncirculated 1849-dated Massachusetts & California Co. Token
Silver 20th-Century Fantasy



- 2228 1849-dated Massachusetts & California \$5. K-7b. Rarity-7+. Silver. MS-62 (NGC). Reeded edge. Deep silver gray with strong lustre and traces of deep slate highlights in the protected areas. Struck from nominally different dies than those used to coin the contemporary pieces in 1849. A pleasing specimen with no marks more serious than some faint, old hairlines.

Uncirculated "1849" Massachusetts & California Co. \$5 Token
20th Century Fantasy



- 2229 1849-dated Massachusetts & California \$5. K-7b. Rarity-8. Silver. MS-62. Reeded edge. Deep golden gray with intense cartwheel lustre on both sides, and with a wealth of rich rose and crimson toning on the reverse. Nicely struck from 20th-century copy dies.

1849-Dated Massachusetts & California \$5 Token
"20th Century Fantasy (5.0 GR)"



- 2230 1849-dated Massachusetts & California \$5. K-7c. Rarity-7. Nickel. MS-61 (NGC). "20th Century Fantasy (5.0 GR)" according to the NGC holder. Deep silver gray of the tone usually associated with Feuchtwanger cents of 1837, and similar in overall appearance. Dies similar to but dramatically different in places from the dies used on earlier strikes. For instance, on the silver 1849 die trial offered above, the bear's paw and deer's knee intrude upon the fields within the outlines around the Vaquero; on the present piece neither animal intrudes into that field area, and other minor details are notably different as well. A nice adjunct to the series.

Circa 1849 Miners Bank \$10



2x photo

- 2231 (1849) Miners Bank \$10 gold. K-1. Rarity-6. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Sparkling honey gold with satiny surfaces, intense retained lustre, and mild olive and rose highlights. A popular rarity from an issuer that came and went quickly on the California private gold scene; their issues were found to be of somewhat less than \$10 metallic content, causing loss of confidence for the issue in commerce. These events created pretty much an instant rarity for a later generation of numismatists. If the company had remained in business then nice Miners Bank pieces would be much more available in today's marketplace. We note that the Dannreuther-Garrett text relates 24 appearances of this issue between September 2002 and November 2006, of which undoubtedly a few of those represent repeat offerings. An exceptional mark-free specimen with just a few tiny tics scattered here and there. Undeniably a choice for the grade.

The firm of Wright & Co., exchange brokers, was located at the corner of Washington and Kearny streets, Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, early in September 1849. On August 7 the firm requested permission from local authorities to coin \$5 and \$10 gold coins, declaring they would be worth as much as federal issues. Authorization was not granted. In November, Wright & Co. reorganized. Composing the new company were Stephen A. Wright, John Thompson, Samuel W. Haight, and J.C.L. Wadsworth. Known as the Miners' (or Miners or Miner's—punctuation varied) Bank, the outfit was housed in a wooden frame structure for which the incredible sum of \$75,000 rent per year was paid.

It is believed that the \$10 coins were produced in the autumn, apparently before the November 1849 reorganization was completed, for William P. Hoit, assayer of the New Orleans Mint, reported on December 13, 1849, that he had assayed a Miners' Bank \$10 nearly two months earlier, and that he had found it to be worth only \$9.65.

Alta California reported this on April 11, 1850: "The issue of the Miners' Bank is a drug on the market. Brokers refuse to touch it at less than 20 percent discount...." On December 14, 1850, the Miners Bank dissolved. As the Miners Bank \$10 pieces no longer circulated at par, the pieces in the hands of the public went to bullion dealers at a discount and were melted. Within a few years they were rare.

Rare 1849 Pacific Company \$5
Gilt Copper Die Trial



2x photo

- 2232 1849 Pacific Company \$5. K-4 for similar type. Rarity-7+. Gilt copper die trial. VF-30 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Medium honey gold with some olive surface highlights, and with deep orange highlights in the protected peripheral regions. Some scattered marks present, none of them visually offensive or apt to sway bidding judgment when it crosses the auction block. Some central weakness on the obverse eagle is noted, more a consequence of circulation than strike; all of the details are crisp. The classic cap and rays reverse style, used here and on certain gold dollar patterns of the 1830s, saw especially extensive use during the early days of the Mexican Republic. Yet another grand opportunity for an advanced specialist to improve the overall nature and rarity of their Territorial gold cabinet.

A curious note about the present specimen. The PCGS *Population Report*, electronic version, does not list the present specimen under its coin number for the issue, 10303. Indeed, not a single example of 10303 is noted in the PCGS electronic register, which may just be an anomaly on the day the present writer looked for the population of this piece.

Die Alignment: 220° when turned on its horizontal axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the top of cap points to 2:00 rather than 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

Choice AU 1849 Pacific Company \$2.50
Silver Pattern Strike
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 2233 1849 Pacific Company pattern \$2.50. K-2. Rarity-6+. Silver. AU-55 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Deep golden gray with some modest steel highlights. Plenty of mint lustre remains, especially in the recessed areas of this intricate, busy design type. Sharply struck with exceptional eye appeal. Low magnification reveals some faint old scratches near NIA in CALIFORNIA, otherwise the surfaces are essentially immaculate. One of just four examples of the issue certified by PCGS, the present specimen among three examples called AU-55 by that firm with no pieces higher in their estimations. An exceptional coin at many levels.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer.

1849 Pacific Company \$2.50
Silver Pattern Strike



- 2234 1849 Pacific Company pattern \$2.50. K-2. Rarity-6+. Silver. VF-30 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Medium silver gray with deeper slate highlights in the protected areas. Some wear apparent on the high points; no marks of consequence are seen, though some old hairlines can be found after a diligent once-over. One of just four examples of the issue certified thus far by PCGS. Pleasing for the grade and worthy of serious bidding competition.
PCGS Population: 1; 3 finer (all AU-55).

Rare 1849 Copper \$2.50 Dubosq & Co. Die Trial
Mint State, Finest Graded by PCGS



- 2235 1849 Dubosq & Co. "pattern" \$2.50. K-1. Rarity-7-. Copper. MS-62 (PCGS).** Plain edge. Deep olive-brown verging on steel with satiny surfaces that show soft lustre. Almost no post-striking surface marks are noted except for very minor ones and a nick above the U in DUBOSQ which identifies this as the Kagin plate coin. The upper portion of the reverse shows some planchet lamination, as struck. Of the five finest examples of this rarity seen thus far by PCGS, three are graded AU-58, and four are called MS-60, the present specimen is the finest certified of any examples seen thus far by PCGS. A worthwhile addition for any collection of territorial pieces, considering the prohibitive rarity of this issuer where gold specimens are concerned.

PCGS Population: 1 none finer.

Uniface 1850 Dubosq & Co. \$5 Die Trail
Lead Reverse "Splasher"



- 2236 Uniface 1850 Dubosq & Co. \$5 reverse die trial. K-3a. Rarity-8. White metal. MS-64 (ANACS).** A uniface lead "splasher" of the reverse die, boldly struck in white metal with intense lustre and a crisp, clear strike. The reverse is backed with paper, as typical for "splashes" of the era. A prized rarity that would be a highlight in any advanced cabinet of private gold issues.



photo reduced

- 2237 **Theodore Dubosq silver soup spoon**, ca. 1848. 180 x 37mm. Silver. Choice Extremely Fine. This solidly constructed soup spoon shows a pointed bowl, flared handle engraved with script *LIN*. The handle bears the maker's mark *THEO: DUBOSQ/ PHILADELPHIA*. A respected jeweler and silversmith of Philadelphia, the senior Dubosq left for California on the ship *Grey Eagle*, arriving in San Francisco after a 117-day voyage. His arrival was noted by the newspaper *Alta California*, which reported "... Mr. Theodore Dubosq, a jeweler from Philadelphia, also recently arrived... has brought with him the necessary machinery for striking private coin." Examination of this handsome spoon shows that the outstanding quality of Dubosq's gold coins was far from accidental. It plainly originated in the outstanding craftsmanship seen in this example of his earlier silver work. This is a rare and desirable artifact will be a valued ancillary item for a carefully built collection of private or Pioneer gold.

Popular 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$5



2x photo

- 2238 **1850 Baldwin & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. VF-30 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Strong underlying lustre on deep olive-gold surfaces. Some planchet roughness as often seen for the issue, though we note no heavy circulation marks. However, low magnification reveals numerous ticks and an old vertical scratch in the field before Liberty's portrait. All told, the unaided eye appeal is substantial and the desirability is barely diminished when magnification is applied. A variety that crossed the auction block only sparingly between January 1990 and January 2004, when 14 examples were sold, including several ex-jewelry pieces and other specimens with various problems. Against that background, the present specimen is wholly acceptable at the grade level, and a coin we are certain will be greatly appreciated by potential bidders.

Famous 1850 Baldwin & Co. "Vaquero" \$10



2x photo

- 2239 **1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10 gold. K-3. Rarity-6. Horseman or Vaquero. EF-40 sharpness, GENUINE (ANACS), "Repaired-Whizzed."** Reeded edge. The famous golden Horseman or Vaquero, Spanish for cowboy and where our anglicized "buckaroo" originates. Satiny deep lemon yellow surfaces with some seawater microgranularity present under low magnification, possibly cleaned long ago but long since retoning. Much lustre is retained in recessed areas, and we note deep crimson and violet toning spots. Nicely struck at the centers, though worn on the high points. Scattered marks present, none of them deep or heavy, though we note smoothing around the first three stars on the viewer's left of the reverse. Only eight appearances of this famous issue were listed in the Dannreuther-Garrett reference, those crossing the auction block between January 1994 and November 2002; other appearances have occurred since then. The golden Horsemen has long been a focal point of famous collections, among them the cabinets of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., John Jay Pittman, and the spectacular Harry W. Bass, Jr. specimen, that called MS-64 by PCGS and setting a world record price when it was offered in May 2000. All told, we suspect that, problems and all, the present "Vaquero" will see spirited bidding activity.

Copper Restrike 1850 Baldwin & Co. Horseman \$10



- 2240 **1850 Baldwin & Co. "pattern" \$10. K-1c. Rarity-6. Copper restrike. MS-60.** Plain edge. Bright "mint" orange with reflective fields that display warm rainbow iridescence. Cleaned long ago, faint hairlines noted on both sides. From the same copy dies as the following gilt and white metal impressions. Reverse rim file marks from 3:00 to 9:00.

Popular 1850 Baldwin & Co. Horseman \$10 Restrike

K-1e, Gilt Bronze



- 2241 1850 Baldwin & Co. "pattern" \$10. K-1e. Rarity-6. Bronze gilt restrike. MS-60. Plain edge. Lightly cleaned long ago, brush marks evident on both sides. Struck from rusted dies of a design extremely similar to that of the original but with minor differences such as placement of letters, size of letters, etc. Deep yellow gold with distinctive olive and orange highlights. A pleasing "go-with" issue that has been avidly collected over the years.

White Metal Restrike 1850 Vaquero \$10



- 2242 1850 Baldwin & Co. "pattern" \$10. K-1g. Rarity-6. White metal restrike. MS-60. Plain edge. Bright and reflective silver gray with some slate highlights. Cleaned long ago, faint hairlines the final outcome, no other serious marks noted, struck from the same dies as the previously offered gilt bronze specimen, and also avidly collected as a sideline to the "territorial" series.

Exceedingly Important 1851 Schultz & Co. \$5

The Eliasberg Specimen

Finest Graded by PCGS

Landmark Offering



- 2243 1851 Schultz \$5 gold. K-1. Rarity-6+. AU-53 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with deepening orange highlights and far finer eye appeal than even the lofty AU grade suggests. A real beauty in spite of some lightly scattered marks, and perhaps the finest example extant of the issue; it is certainly the finest 1851 Schultz & Co. \$5 seen thus far by PCGS in its 22 years of third-party grading and record-keeping. Modeled after the federal issues of the era, but here with "SHULTS & Co." on the tiara, a misspelling of SCHULTZ by the engraver Küner. Called EF-45 in the Eliasberg catalogue, a conservative "raw" grade; the AU-53 grade is right-on for today's standards. Very nice, so don't miss the opportunity to add your name

to that of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. as a steward to this rarity.

It would be difficult to envision *any* California gold coin that would be more desirable than the present example. It is the highest graded specimen of one of the famous rarities of the series. The production of Schultz & Co. was limited to just \$5 pieces, so even for a general "type" one must have an example of this, or do without. There can be no finer pedigree than that of the collection of Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., putting the icing on the numismatic cake.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

From Bowers and Merena/Stack's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 355; no other pedigree is available.

Possibly Unique 1852 Wass, Molitor \$5 Rarity Cut From \$10 Planchet Stock



2x photo

- 2244** 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5 gold. K-1a. Rarity-8, possibly unique. **Small Head. Cut from \$10 planchet stock. AU-50 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. 170 grains, struck on a planchet from a strip intended for the \$10 issue; the typical weight for a Wass, Molitor \$5 is 131.7 grains or so. Deep orange gold with violet highlights around the devices. Scattered marks present, none apt to distract a viewer's eye from the overall appearance. Styled after the federal issues of the era, as are many of the most popular Gold Rush issues, but with "W.M. & Co." on Liberty's crown. The *PCGS Population Report* lists just 10 examples of the Small Head 1852 Wass, Molitor \$5 in all grades, VG to MS-60, though the firm makes no note of any specimens listed at 170 grains. Only a half dozen examples of K-1 have crossed the auction block between January 1990 and March 2004 according to the Dannreuther-Garrett auction values reference, another indication of this variety's rarity in either weight format. Worthy of serious bidding pursuit.

PCGS Population: 2; 4 finer (MS-60 finest). No notice is made of the weight of any of the listed specimens, though the present piece is marked "170 Grains" on the PCGS label.

Among the private issuers of gold coins in San Francisco Wass, Molitor & Co. was one of the most important, although their initial production did not begin until relatively late in 1852. Count S.C. Wass and A.P. Molitor, Hungarians, earlier were engaged in refining and assaying in the same city.

The *Daily Alta California* of January 8, 1852 noted: "The day before yesterday we were shown a piece of the denomination \$5 which Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co. are preparing to issue from their assay office, Naglee's Building, in Merchant St. It has the head and stars like the American coin, with the letters WM & CO. in the place occupied by the word LIBERTY on our National currency. Below is the date, 1852. On the reverse is the eagle, with the words 'In California Gold-Five Dollars' around it. The coin has the pale yellow appearance which is peculiar to the private coinage of the State, and which is caused by the silver alloy natural to the gold, whereas the issues from the United States Mint are slightly alloyed with copper."

On the same date, the *San Francisco Herald*, commented, here quoted in part:

"The very serious inconveniences to which the people of California have been subjected through the want of a mint, and the stream of unwieldy slugs that have issued from the United States Assay Office have imperatively called for an increase of small coins. The well known and highly respectable firm of Wass, Molitor & Co. have come forward in this emergency, and are now issuing a coin of the value of \$5 to supply the necessities of trade. Their coining establishment, located in Naglee's fireproof brick building in Merchant St., is now complete, being provided with the most powerful and improved machinery for such purposes...."

"The high reputation for honor and integrity enjoyed by Count Wass and his associates in this enterprise is additional guaranty that every representation made by them will be strictly complied with. The public will be glad to have a coin in which they can feel confidence, and which can't depreciate in their hands. The leading bankers, too, sustained and encouraged this issue, and will receive it on deposit. Among others are the heavy houses of Adams & Co., Burgoyne & Co., and Page, Bacon & Co."

Elusive 1852 Wass, Molitor \$5



2x photo

- 2245** 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-6. **Large Head. VF-25 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with some retained lustre in the protected areas. Faint obverse marks noted, none worth individual mention, with an old reverse scrape beneath ORNIA and scratches at the central arrowhead. An elusive issue that appears at auction only infrequently; the Dannreuther-Garrett book lists just *five* appearances between May 1996 and January 2004. Only a dozen examples of the issue have been called VF or better by PCGS, none above AU-55. A rarity respected for both its elusive nature and its noticeable lack of high-grade specimens available to today's collectors.

PCGS Population: 8 (VF); 4 finer (AU-55 finest).

Extremely Rare 1852 Wass, Molitor \$10 Small Head Variety



- 2246** 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-3. Rarity-7. **Small Head. VF-25 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Kagin's "Long Neck, Large Close Date" variety. Medium olive gold with some retained lustre. Well-worn but not heavily marked, a blessing at the assigned grade. How rare is K-3 and does it still deserve its Rarity-7 rating? The Dannreuther-Garrett reference notes just seven auction appearances for this rarity between February 1995 and March 2003, which leads us to believe the assigned rarity is still intact, or nearly so, for the variety. Indeed, fewer than a dozen grading *events* for the variety have been lumped into the VF category by PCGS, with just seven *events* finer, none above AU-53! All that aside, the present coin is an exceptional representative example of both the variety and grade which should be considered when you plan your bidding strategy.

PCGS Population: 11 VF; 7 finer (AU-53 finest).

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Popular 1852 Wass, Molitor \$10

Large Head Style



- 2247 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. Large Head. VF-25 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Kagin's "Short Neck, Pointed Bust" variety. Medium honey gold with deepening orange highlights in the protected areas, some light marks pepper the surfaces when viewed under low magnification, a few marks seen with the unaided eye as well, otherwise evenly worn from a lengthy stay in commerce. Peripheral details on both sides connected by a series of die cracks. Nice for the grade.

Housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder.

Popular 1852 Wass, Molitor \$10

Large Head, Wide Date



2x photo

- 2248 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. Large Head, Wide Date. UNC DETAILS (NCS), "Repaired, Altered Surface." Reeded edge. Called "Short Neck, Pointed Bust" in the Kagin reference. Olive gold in appearance with good overall unaided eye appeal, but once a loupe is pressed into service the scenario changes somewhat. Pebbly mattelike surfaces show signs of metal movement and smoothing on both sides, now with the natural planchet flaws meant to be covered by the metalwork perhaps more obvious to the initiated viewer. Still, a suitable filler example of this popular Gold Rush issue.

Nice Circulated 1855 Wass, Molitor \$20

Small Head Style



2x photo

- 2249 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-7. Rarity-5+. Small Head, 900 THOUS. VF-30 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with rich orange highlights at the peripheries and warm olive toning overall. Some retained lustre is seen in the tightest design elements. A few light marks are seen, as should be expected for the grade, but the overall appearance is much finer than one can reasonably expect at the VF level. A great entry-level introduction to the exciting coinage of the great California Gold Rush, an era that both expanded and served to define our country.

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Desirable 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 Round
A Gold Rush Classic



2x photo

2250 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 gold. K-9. Rarity-5. Large Head, 900 THOUS. VF-25 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with a decided olive cast. Well-worn with a multitude of tiny ticks but devoid of deep or raw surface scars. A few tiny rim bruises are also seen—these big gold \$50s tended to bruise easily on the rims and are often seen with much deeper bruises than on the present piece. All things considered, a solid coin for the grade.

The Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 in round format is the only

widely circulating \$50 coin of that shape. Kellogg & Co. produced a \$50 piece, but only in Proof format, apparently for presentation purposes. Examples of the presently offered coin were made in quantity at one time and were widely used in California, even though the San Francisco Mint had opened the year before. The small portrait on the obverse in contrast to the large field gives the coin an especially artistic or cameo effect. The reverse is pleasingly styled as well. This lovely coin will be at home in an especially fine collection.

Lustrous AU 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20



2251 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-1b. Rarity-5. Short Arrows. AU-53 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with intense lustre and rich orange highlights in the protected areas. Lightly circulated but not heavily marked, and undeniably choice for the grade. Nicely struck with strong central details on both sides. A scarce and popular variety in an outstanding state of preservation; this one survived the rigors of Gold Rush commerce in good stead.

Die alignment: 170° when turned on its horizontal axis in relation to the side of the coin facing out of the PCGS holder; the eagle's head points to 11:00 rather than to 12:00 had the die alignment been at 180°.

The latest major entry in the field of private coinage was Kellogg & Co. of San Francisco, which produced its first coins in 1854. John Glover Kellogg, of Auburn, New York, came to San Francisco on October 12, 1849. He secured a position with Moffat & Co. and remained with them during the operations of the United States Assay Office of Gold. When the latter institution discontinued

business on December 14, 1853, and began the changeover of facilities that would lead to the opening of the San Francisco Mint, Kellogg formed a new partnership with G.F. Richter, who earlier had worked with the United States Assay Office as an assayer.

On December 19, 1853, the *San Francisco Herald* carried this advertisement: "ASSAY OFFICE. The undersigned, who have been connected with the United States Assay Office from its commencement, have opened an office for melting and assaying gold in the basement of J. P. Haven's Building, No. 106 Montgomery St., on door north of Lucas, Turner & Co.'s banking house and nearly opposite Adams & Co. Kellogg & Richter."

On January 14, 1854, a number of leading banking houses of San Francisco and Sacramento addressed a petition to Kellogg & Richter imploring them to produce coins, in the period after which the United States Assay Office of Gold had ceased operations and before the United States Mint at San Francisco had begun. The merchants indicated their willingness to receive any coins that would be produced. Kellogg & Richter jumped at the opportunity, and on February 9, 1854, the first Kellogg \$20 coin was issued.

Uncirculated 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20



Pleasing Choice AU 1855 Kellogg \$20



2x photo



2x photo

- 2252 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. Long Arrows. MS-61 (NGC). Reeded edge. Highly lustrous yellow gold with warm olive highlights and good overall eye appeal. Some scattered marks present, none of them serious or deep. Nicely struck. Modeled after the federal double eagles of the era, here with KELLOGG & CO on Liberty's tiara, and with SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA around the reverse heraldic eagle motif. A lot of coin for the assigned grade.

Following the opening of the San Francisco Mint, production at the government facility was quite limited. Kellogg & Co. therefore did a large business by continuing their private coinage. Toward the end of 1854 the firm of Kellogg & Richter was dissolved and a new firm, Kellogg & Humbert, took its place, with Augustus Humbert, formerly the United States assayer connected with Moffat, joining. This partnership continued until 1860, although the last coins were struck in 1855.

- 2253 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-3. Rarity-4. Long Arrows. AU-55 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright and lustrous olive gold with rich yellow highlights. Some scattered marks are present, including a few obvious horizontal surface anomalies near the final two obverse stars, otherwise essentially unmarked to the unaided eye. Boldly struck with strong details both centrally and peripherally. Pleasing enough to be among the 12 finest examples of the issue certified thus far by PCGS. An exceptional coin for the grade, one that should be seen to be appreciated.

PCGS Population: 8; 4 finer (MS-62 finest).

Popular 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20



2254 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-3b. Rarity-5. Short Arrows. VF-30 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Medium olive gold with strong retained

lustre in the protected areas. Scattered circulation marks are present, mostly visible under low magnification, and obviously tell-tale signs of a prolonged stay in California commerce of the era. Choice for the grade, and not as heavily marked as might be expected; we suggest in-person review to gauge the overall quality of this modestly circulated specimen.

In time we imagine that John Albanese's Collectors Acceptance Corporation will have a chance to examine territorial and privately issued gold coins. Assuming that they hold their standards of eye appeal and quality high, probably only a small fraction of currently certified coins in this category will earn one of their recommendations. However, we can envision that those that do will break out from the normal and sell for much more. In numismatics in many areas there has been all too much emphasis on basic numbers, whereas the actual desirability of a coin can have many other facets. Specialists and connoisseurs know this, but most numismatic buyers are unaware.

Gilt 1856 Blake & Co. \$20 Rarity



2x photo

2255 1856 Blake & Co. "pattern" \$20. K-4 for similar type. Rarity-7. Gilt. VF-25 (NGC). Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with some underlying lustre on faintly granular seawater surfaces. Some scattered marks are present, most egregious of these a field dent behind Miss Liberty's neck; while deep, this mark is still gilt in its depth, leading the present writer to expostulate that this copper

strike was gilt after it had served some time as a pocket piece or demonstration model. Regardless of status, the present "coin" is a prized rarity and will see the attentive bidding activity that is its due. We sold a non-gilt copper striking of this issue for nearly \$100,000 in Part XX of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection in October 2007.

1850 California Gold Mines \$20



2256 1850 California Gold Mines \$20. K-1. Rarity-6+. Gilt copper. AU-55. Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with some retained lustre. A few light marks include a test scratch above the bears, but still a wholly acceptable example of the type with a nice natural appearance. Regarding this issue, the Kagin reference notes: "Probably engraved by William Lemme of San Francisco. All known pieces are gold plated." Another exciting—and rare—"go-with" for an enthusiastic private gold specialist.

1850 California Gold Mines \$20



- 2257 1850 California Gold Mines \$20. K-1. Rarity-6+. Gilt copper. AU-50, surfaces smoothed and polished. Reeded edge. Unnaturally bright from the old polishing. Scattered marks and tiny rim bruises noted.

1850 California Gold Mines \$20



- 2258 1850 California Gold Mines \$20. K-1. Rarity-6+. Gilt copper. VF-20 (NGC). Reeded edge. 22.1 grains. Deep olive brown with the gilt surface thin in places. No serious marks and choice for the grade.

1850 California Gold Mines \$20



- 2259 1850 California Gold Mines \$20. K-1. Rarity-6+. Gilt copper. VF-20 sharpness, corroded. Reeded edge. Deep brown with some gilt clinging in the rough areas, scattered pock marks and other surface disturbances noted.

Rare Moran & Clark Copper \$10

Sole Example Graded by NGC



2x photo

- 2260 Undated (1849) Moran & Clark pattern \$10. K-1. Rarity-7+. Copper. EF-45 (NGC). Reeded edge. Deep golden brown with traces of mahogany and lustre in the protected areas. No heavy marks present though we note a toning spot at the AR in CLARK. Struck nominally off-center, a characteristic of most of the known examples of this issue. These were "struck in late 1849 or 1850" according to the Kagin reference. Curious die error with second A in CARAT over an E. The present specimen represents the *only* example of this rarity certified thus far by NGC. Neat, rare, desirable—why wait any longer? In fact, if you do wait, you might come up empty handed, even if you win the lottery after this auction is held.

NGC Census: 1; no others in any grade or color designation.

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Undated Copper Moran & Clark \$10 Pattern



2x photo

Undated Copper Moran & Clark \$10 Pattern



2x photo

2261 Undated (1849) Moran & Clark pattern \$10. K-1. Rarity-7. Copper. EF-45. Reeded edge. Medium golden brown with some olive highlights. Nicely struck and well centered; the Kagin reference notes: "Most are struck off-center" for this popular rarity. Some scattered marks present, the heaviest some old, faint scratches beneath MINT VALN. A pleasing example of an important go-with to the territorial gold series.

2262 Undated (1849) Moran & Clark pattern \$10. K-1. Rarity-7. Copper. EF-40. Reeded edge. Deep chocolate brown with chestnut highlights. Surfaces glossy and lustrous, a few faint marks present, nearly perfect centering. Choice for the grade.

Undated Brass Moran & Clark \$10 Pattern



2x photo

2263 Undated (1849) Moran & Clark pattern \$10. K-1 for similar type. Rarity-7+. Brass. VF-20. Reeded edge. Deep olive gold surfaces display a few faint marks, none of them serious though we note a modest rim bruise above CO in FRANCISCO. A rare prize that goes unlisted in brass in the Kagin reference.

**Elusive San Francisco Standard Mint
1851 Nickel Alloy \$5**



- 2264 1851 San Francisco Standard Mint "pattern" \$5. K-1. Rarity-7+. Nickel alloy. GENUINE (NCS). Plain edge. Deep silver gray with a decided olive cast and the overall appearance of German silver. Well-worn but not heavily marked, perhaps a pocket piece of sorts; it is difficult for the writer to imagine such an odd-looking coin would have stayed in circulation for all the years it would have taken to go from new, fresh off the presses quality to Fine-15 without drawing attention to itself. Another of the many intriguing "go-withs" that are usually associated with the private gold coinage of the Gold Rush era.

**Elusive Copper 1851 State of California \$2.50 Rarity
K-1a, Low Rarity-7
Sole Example Certified by PCGS**



- 2265 1851 San Francisco State of California "pattern" \$2.50. K-1a. Rarity-7-. Copper. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep chocolate brown with a mellow deep orange background glow. Deeply struck from richly engraved dies. We suspect some faint obverse hairlines may be the reason for the grade tendered by PCGS; close-up examination reveals no other disturbances of any size or depth on both sides. The sole example of K-1a certified by PCGS within any grade, and important to specialized collectors.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

**White Metal 1851 State of California \$2.50 Rarity
K-1b, Low Rarity-7**



- 2266 1851 San Francisco State of California "pattern" \$2.50. K-1b. Rarity-7-. White Metal. MS-60. Reeded edge. Bright silver gray with reflective fields and frosty motifs that display deepening silver and gray highlights in the protected areas. Heavy horizontal scratches at Liberty's chin, other lighter scratches below her truncation, rim disturbances at 3:00, reverse with faint scratches throughout much of the reverse legend. Perhaps struck at a later time than its copper counterpart; the present specimen shows innumerable tiny raised dots synonymous to die rust. Another rare prize for private gold coinage specialist.

**Rare Copper 1851 State of California \$5
K-2a, Low Rarity-7
Solitary K-2a Certified by PCGS**



2x photo

- 2267 1851 San Francisco State of California "pattern" \$5. K-2a. Rarity-7-. Copper. MS-64 RB (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep chocolate brown centers yield to fields of faded and deepened mint orange. Frosty with underlying lustre and plenty of eye appeal. The strike is deep and crisp and the surfaces are completely undisturbed by any marks of substance; this one holds up well to careful magnified scrutiny. The present specimen is the sole example of K-2a certified by PCGS. The Kagin reference notes these may have been produced in England to illustrate the minting procedures available to private American firms if coinage was their aim.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer in any category.

**Rare White Metal 1851 State of California \$20
K-4b, Low Rarity-7**



- 2268 1851 San Francisco State of California "pattern" \$20. K-4b. Rarity-7-. White Metal. UNC DETAILS (NCS). "Environmental Damage." Reeded edge. Bright silver gray with deepening slate in places, uniform microgranularity on both sides, some tin pest at 6:00 and 8:00 near the reverse rim, but no other marks worth mentioning. A neat example of a rare issue that, according to Kagin, is "usually found in sets of four (\$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20)."



- 2269 1847 California "counter." Unlisted in Kagin, reverse similar to K-4. Brass. EF-40. Reeded edge. Deep golden olive surfaces, worn but essentially mark-free. Head of Liberty to left, 13 stars around, 1847 below; similar pieces in the writer's collection are dated 1849. Rare.

Famous 1849 Oregon Exchange \$5



2x photo

- 2270 1849 Oregon \$5 gold. K-1. Rarity-5. 130 G. EF-40 (NGC).** Plain edge. Deep honey gold with warm orange and olive highlights. Some retained lustre is noted in the protected areas. No heavy marks are seen, though scattered tics become apparent under low magnification. Some lightness of strike on the viewer's left-hand side on both obverse and reverse, not unusual for the issue. Struck from NATIVE GOLD as the reverse proudly proclaims, at the same time the more famous California Gold Rush was occurring just to the south.

Citizens of Oregon returning from the California gold fields in 1849 brought with them quantities of gold dust and nuggets. The Oregon Legislature on February 15, 1849, passed an act which provided for the establishment of a territorial mint. However, the governor declared this act to be in contravention to the laws of the United States, and plans were terminated.

To remedy the situation a group of eight prominent merchants and citizens banded together to establish a private mint. The principals were W.K. Kilborne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernathy, W. H. Wilson, William H. Rector, J. G. Campbell, and Noyes Smith. The firm was designated as the Oregon Exchange Co. Hamilton Campbell, a Methodist missionary, was employed to cut dies for a \$5 coin. Victor Wallace, machinist, engraved the dies for a coin of the \$10 denomination. The coins produced were to be virgin gold without alloy.

The \$5 gold dies bore on the obverse the initials K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S., representing the names of the company members. The G was an error and should have been C for Campbell. The obverse of the \$5 piece pictured a beaver on a log, facing to the right, the same animal which, being a trademark of the Territory, was earlier used on the North West Co. tokens. Below was the designation T. O. for Territory of Oregon, and below that, the year 1849, with branches to the sides. On the reverse appeared the notation OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY, 130 G. NATIVE GOLD 5 D. The pieces contained 130 grains of gold, or nearly 5-1/2 pennyweight.

Coinage amounted to approximately 6,000 of the \$5 pieces and 2,850 \$10 coins. These were accepted as legal tender throughout the Oregon Territory, which at that time included the present states of Oregon and Washington and all land toward the east reaching to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon City had approximately 1,000 white citizens, while the entire Territory comprised about 9,000 inhabitants. Many of the Oregon issues were sent to California in payment for merchandise. Eventually nearly all were melted. By a decade after the original issue only a small number of Oregon coins existed.

Choice AU 1849 Mormon \$2.50



2x photo

- 2271 1849 Mormon \$2.50 gold. K-1. Rarity-5+. AU-55 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Satiny, mattelike olive gold surfaces with rich orange highlights and intense underlying lustre. Sharply struck and visually appealing with no serious marks immediately apparent to an inquiring eye. Somewhat wavy planchet, as struck. Fewer than 10 examples of this elusive scarcity have been called AU-55, as here, or finer by PCGS. An exceptional opportunity at many levels.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer (MS-63 finest).

In the autumn of 1848, Mormons returning from California brought large quantities of gold dust into the Great Salt Lake area. Mormon Island, located downstream from Sutter's Mill at Coloma on the American River, was one of the richer gold deposits during the early days of discovery. Mormons were among the most active miners during the early part of the era, and gold estimated to have been worth several million dollars was located by them.

In the settlement at Great Salt Lake, called the State of Deseret (deseret = honeybee, a Mormon symbol of industriousness), Dr. Willard Richards, an official of the Mormon Church, weighed the gold dust and distributed it in paper packages which contained from \$1 to \$20 in value. In November 1848 coinage designs were formulated. Each piece was to depict on one side the priesthood emblem, a tri-point Phrygian crown over the all-seeing eye of Jehovah, with the phrase "Holiness to the Lord." The reverse was to bear the inscription "Pure Gold," clasped hands, and the denomination.

On December 10, 1848, Mormons with gold dust were invited to leave it for coinage. The first deposit was made by William T. Follett, who received a credit of \$232 for 14-1/2 ounces at the rate of \$16 per ounce. Soon thereafter 46 \$10 gold pieces had been minted by John M. Kay, a Mormon who earlier had been employed with a private mint in Birmingham, England.

It is believed that the pieces struck in December 1848 were dated the following year. The \$10 coins were designed by Brigham Young, John Mobourn Kay, and John Taylor. They were dubbed "Valley Coin." Problems developed, and by December 22, 1848, the equipment was inoperable.

Additional facilities for coinage were ordered through a church agent in St. Louis. Dies were prepared for \$2.50, \$5, and \$20 pieces. Coinage at the church mint commenced on September 12, 1849. From that point through early 1851, about \$75,000 face value in gold pieces was produced. Designs followed those suggested a year earlier, but the words "Pure Gold" were represented by the initials P.G., and for Great Salt Lake City the letters G.S.L.C. were added.

Apparently there was little understanding or interest in Salt Lake City concerning the fineness or purity of gold, and only the total weight was considered when the coins were made. This caused the Mormon coinage to be condemned in many regions, particularly in California where it became the subject of many vituperative comments in the press, which noted the coins were "spurious," "vile falsehoods," and "debased." In areas other than Salt Lake City they circulated only at a discount of 10% to 25% from face value. Within Salt Lake City itself there were numerous questions raised, and in 1851 and 1852 many were reluctant to accept the pieces, but the church applied pressures which made the coins circulate. Eventually Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, closed the mint, and the pieces disappeared from circulation.

The issues dated 1849 and 1850 are all from dies in shallow relief.

Lustrous AU 1849 Mormon \$5



2x photo

- 2272 1849 Mormon \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with rich honey highlights on the high points. Strong underlying lustre supports warm orange tones. A few faint marks are noted, none of them easily detected with the unaided eye. Sharply struck at the centers, with all seeing eye details and clasped hands crisply presented. Struck from G.S.L.C.P.G. or Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold. A popular and intriguing issue struck in Utah at the height of the California Gold Rush.

Choice EF 1860 Mormon \$5 Deseret Alphabet Style



2x photo

- 2274 1860 Mormon \$5 gold. K-6. Rarity-5+. EF-45 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with a wealth of supportive underlying lustre and rich olive and orange highlights. Sharply struck and well preserved for the grade, a conservative estimate on the part of PCGS. Obverse with reposing lion and encircled by "HOLINESS TO THE LORD" in the curious Deseret alphabet. A popular rarity, especially when found so well preserved. Essentially free of marks and choice overall.

Unlike the earlier Mormon issues which were cut by Salt Lake City artisans, the dies for this were done by Albrecht Küner, by that time the past master of dies for the California Gold Rush.

Nice AU Clark, Gruber & Co. 1860 \$2.50



2x photo

- 2275 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50 gold. K-1. Rarity-4. AU-53 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Highly lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights and prooflike reflectivity on both sides. Scattered marks present, none of them deep enough to draw the viewer's immediate attention. A popular issue that proudly proclaims its PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER origin.

The firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas bankers, established a branch in Denver following discovery of gold deposits in the area, primarily in the mountains to the west. From that beginning was to grow Colorado's largest mint, an operation which subsequently laid the framework for the government mint in the same city. Partners were Austin M. Clark, Milton Edward Clark, and Emanuel Henry Gruber.

Framework for the minting business was begun in December 1859 when Milton E. Clark journeyed to New York and Philadelphia to make arrangements in person to acquire coining and metal processing machinery. It is believed that Bailey & Co., Philadelphia jewelers, made arrangements for the dies, possibly enlisting the services of Chief Engraver James B. Longacre at the Mint. The workmanship of the dies differs from one to another, and it is believed by the writer that more than one engraver was involved.

In the spring of 1860 Austin Clark and Emanuel H. Gruber arrived in Denver and purchased several lots on the northwest corner of McGaa and F streets, later to become Market and 16th streets. An imposing two-story brick structure with a stone basement was set up. In April the machinery arrived by an ox-drawn wagon. By July 16th the building was complete inside and out, and coinage operations were ready to begin. At first, \$10 coins were minted.

Famous 1850 Mormon \$5 Gold Deseret Assay Office



2x photo

- 2273 1850 Mormon \$5 gold. K-5. Rarity-5+. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with warm olive highlights. Strong lustre remains on both sides and no serious marks are noted. Low magnification, however, reveals scattered tics, as should be expected for a gold coin that spent a modest amount of time in commerce. Nicely struck central devices, with lively eye appeal.

Uncirculated 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5

- 2276 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. MS-61 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with distinctive orange highlights and heavy underlying lustre. Nicely struck for the date, with just a hint of lightness at the highest point of Liberty's curls. CLARK & CO. on Liberty's tiara. A smooth and problem-free example of the date, a coin that holds up well to careful magnified scrutiny. Much finer than the assigned grade implies, and certain to take a place of honor in an advanced private gold collection.



2x photo

Popular 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10

Pikes Peak Motif

"Poster Example" of the Coinage



2x photo

Choice AU 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50



2x photo

- 2278 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50 gold. K-5. Rarity-4. AU-58 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with intense underlying lustre, and with rich olive and orange highlights on both sides. A lovely example of this popular type with all of PIKES PEAK on Liberty's tiara. Fewer than 10 examples of the issue have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS. Undeniably choice for the grade and design type, a coin that will do justice to any Territorial gold cabinet.

PCGS Population: 8; 8 finer (MS-64 finest).

AU 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5



- 2277 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. K-3. Rarity-5. AU-53 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with intense olive highlights and much mint frost in the protected areas. Strong lustre retained in places. A few faint marks are noted, most egregious of these a diagonal mark at the right side of Pikes Peak. The popular variety that features Pikes Peak, though it is painfully obvious the artist never saw Pikes Peak before designing this triangular, volcano-like representation of the famous landmark first seen by American adventurer Zebulon Pike. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing despite a few minor blemishes.

Of all Colorado gold coins, this particular issue is the best known historically. It seems to have been the earliest production of this private mint, and as such it attracted the attention of newspaper writers when coinage commenced. The Pikes Peak motif adds another element of desirability and it is seen only on the related \$20 of this year. It is presumed that the dies were cut in Philadelphia. In actuality the mountain described is amorphous—that is, it has no particular defining shape, and when seen from different angles it has different outlines. The engraver did not know that, and instead of picking any perspective, such as from the plains (where Colorado Springs was later established), elected to create something resembling a spouting volcano from the Andes or elsewhere.

- 2279 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-6. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep orange gold with distinctive olive highlights and rich orange iridescence on both sides. Strong lustre retained in the protected areas. PIKES PEAK on Liberty's coronet, style overall very similar to the federal issues of the era. Some lightness of strike at the centers, as always seen for the variety. No serious marks present, and choice for the grade as such. A worthwhile specimen that should be considered by serious players in the Territorial gold series.

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Lustrous 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10

2x photo

- 2280 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. K-7. Rarity-4. AU-58 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Highly lustrous yellow gold with distinctive olive toning highlights. A frosty specimen with much original lustre in the recessed areas. No serious marks mar the surfaces, though we do note some striking weakness, as typically seen. All told, an exceptional example of an issue that has just one example in the PCGS *Population Report* at the Mint State level. We suggest that a splendid AU-58 PCGS-certified example such as offered here may very well be the finest example of K-7 you are apt to obtain.

PCGS Population: 15; 1 finer (MS-62).

The *Rocky Mountain News*, July 25, 1860, described the Clark, Gruber & Co. facility and the mintage of \$10 coins:

"[Upon] invitation we forthwith repaired to the elegant banking house of the firm...and were admitted to their coining room in the basement, where we found preparations almost complete for the issue of Pikes Peak coin. A hundred 'blanks' had been prepared, weight and fineness tested, and last

manipulation gone through with prior to their passage through the stamping press. The little engine that drives the machinery was fired up, belts adjusted, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the machinery was put in motion and "mint drop" of the value of \$10 each began dropping into a tin pail with the most musical 'clink.' About \$1,000 were turned out, at the rate of fifteen or twenty coins a minute, which was deemed satisfactory for the first equipment. The coins of which none but \$10 pieces are yet coined—are seventeen grains heavier than the United States coin of the same denomination.

"On the face is a representation of the Peak, its base surrounded by a forest of timber, and 'Pikes Peak Gold' encircling the summit. Immediately under its base is the word 'Denver' and beneath it 'Ten D.' On the reverse is the American eagle, encircled by the name of the firm 'Clark, Gruber & Co.,' and beneath it the date, '1860.' The coin has a little of the roughness peculiar to newness, but is upon the whole, very credible in appearance, and a vast improvement over 'dust' as a circulating medium."

Most probably the Pikes Peak motif was discontinued after 1860 in favor of a federal-copy obverse to facilitate circulation.

The *Rocky Mountain News* reported on the continuing progress of the firm in an article in the August 29, 1860 issue:

"Clark Gruber & Co. melted and coined about \$18,000 in \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 pieces. As specimens of coinage these pieces are far superior to any of the private mint drops issued in San Francisco, and are nearly as perfect as the regular United States Mint issues. The faces of the \$5s and \$2.50s are a good imitation of the government coinage—the stars, with the name of 'Clark & Co.' occupying the head tiara. The reverse is occupied, of course, with 'our noble bird' encircled by the words 'Pikes Peak Gold, Denver 21/2D.' Altogether it is a creditable piece of work, and we hope to see hosts of it in circulation before the snow flies. The fineness of this coin is 828-1/2; and the excess of weight over U.S. coin is 23 grains in a \$10 piece. The value in gold is the same as government coin of like denomination, with an additional value in silver alloy equal to near 1%. Deduct the cost of coining at the U.S. mint, about 1/2%, and the actual worth of Clark & Co.'s coin is 1 1/2% more than any other coinage."

The initial coinages were of the \$10 and \$20 denominations. Later, pieces of \$2.50 and \$5 were made, as noted in the preceding article. By October 1860 the coins were in wide circulation throughout the "Jefferson" Territory. The mint operated both day and night, and by October \$120,000 worth had been struck.

Toward the end of 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. opened a branch office in Central City, Colorado. At the time, Central City, and its neighbor, Black Hawk, were among the most active gold mining areas.

In 1861 new dies were produced. Gold content of the Clark, Gruber & Co. coins was increased to 1% more than that used by the United States government mints. The *Colorado Republican* and *Rocky Mountain Herald* wrote on August 3, 1861, of a visit to the coining establishment:

"We yesterday stepped into the fine banking house of Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co. and by invitation of the gentlemanly proprietors took a look at the machinery and fixtures for minting...The gold is first refined by chemicals, then put into a crucible, melted, and run into bars. Then it is run through a rolling machine, which reduces it to the proper thickness; it is then taken to a punching machine where it is cut in the proper size; a man then takes it and reduces it to the proper weight, when it is taken to the die and stamped, then the edges are milled, which is the finishing stroke."

Popular 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10

- 2281 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. K-7. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with strong lustre, some faint olive highlights, and some minor hairlines visible under low magnification. A few other light marks are noted, none of them serious enough to draw a viewer's attention. Some lightness of strike, typical for the date.

Desirable 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Copper \$20

- 2282 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. pattern \$20. K-4a. Rarity-5. Copper die trial. MS-62 BN (NGC).** Reeded edge. Deep golden brown with some chocolate highlights among the protected areas. Struck from heavily clashed dies. Some planchet abnormalities, as struck, noted at PIKES on the obverse. Always popular, especially when found Uncirculated.

Rare and Popular 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50
Copper Die Trial



2x photo

- 2283 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50. K-9a. Rarity-6. Copper die trial. MS-63 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Deep golden tan with some chocolate brown highlights. Prooflike reflectivity and underlying lustre on both sides. Nicely struck with exceptionally sharp design elements on both sides. The present writer recalls his first trip to the ANA *Summer Seminar* in 1985 and especially the tour of the Denver Mint, where a small fortune in copper die trials of Clark, Gruber & Co. pieces were on display, a memory that will last this writer a lifetime. Among fewer than a dozen grading *events* listed for this issue at MS-63 or finer by PCGS. Choice for the grade.
PCGS Population: 4; 7 finer (MS-65 finest).

Copper Die Trail 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20
K-12c, Rarity-6



- 2284 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20. K-12c. Rarity-6. Copper die trial. AU-50. Reeded edge. Deep chocolate brown with golden high points. Modestly worn, perhaps a pocket piece or a die trail that saw limited circulation in the Denver area before it was finally pocketed and put aside by a knowledgeable numismatist. Low magnification reveals scattered scratches, most of them relegated to the obverse and probably intentional, though they are nearly invisible to the unaided eye. We note some minor rim bruises at 9:00 on the reverse, as well as some faint detritus among the reverse details. Another popular copper "pattern" from the Colorado's own Gold Rush.

J. Parsons & Co. Brass \$2.50



2x photo

- 2285 Undated (1861) J. Parsons & Co. \$2.50. K-2. Rarity-7. Yellow Brass, Thin Planchet. Reeded edge. Bright yellow brass surfaces with distinctive olive highlights and the overall appearance of gold, though the heft of the piece belies its brass nature. Nicely struck with no serious marks present, though low magnification reveals a few faint hairlines. A prized rarity that will see spirited bidding activity.

Rare John Parsons & Co. \$5 Pattern
Yellow Bronze or Brass



2x photo

- 2286 Undated (1861) Parsons & Co. pattern \$5. K-2a. Rarity-7. Thick planchet. Yellow bronze or brass. EF-40 sharpness, seawater granularity on both sides. Reeded edge. Deep olive gold with tiny surface imperfections visible to the unaided eye, a reverse rim mark below the F in FIVE resembles an old test for gold content. Made by John Parsons & Co. in the summer of 1861 near the town of Tarryall and often referred to as Tarryall Mines issues.
Listed in Section B of the Kagin reference under "Patterns, Die Trials, & Experimental Pieces."



- 2287 Undated (1956) Conway & Co. \$2.50. Similar to K-1. Goldline restrrike. MS-63 (NGC). Plain edge. Bright olive gold with strong lustre and wisps of rich rose, violet, and electric blue iridescence on both sides. One of 200 examples struck in 1956.



- 2288 Undated (1956) Conway & Co. \$5. K-2. Goldline Restrike. Token MS-63 (NGC). Plain edge. Deep brassy gold with decided olive tones. UNION on Liberty's tiara.



- 2289 Undated (1956) Conway & Co. \$10. Similar to K-3. Goldline restrrike. MS-60. Plain edge. Bright yellow gold with heavy lustre, prooflike reflectivity, and distinctive olive highlights. An issue that is avidly collected along side the traditional "territorial" issues.

CALIFORNIA SMALL GOLD



2x photo

- 2290** 1871 Octagonal 25c. Liberty Head. BG-717. Rarity-3. UNC DE-TAILS (NCS). Somewhat heavy-featured Liberty head 1., finely frosted reliefs, reverse fraction shows no bar between 1 and 4. Careful examination reveals unobtrusive evidence of cleaning.



2x photo

- 2291** 1870 Round 25c. Liberty Head. BG-808. Rarity-3. MS-65 (PCGS). Muted olive-gold with frosty, mattelike surfaces. Strong lustre on both sides with rich olive highlights in abundance. Struck by Frontier, Deviercy & Co., prolific issuers of both P. One and P. Two issue circa 1853-1854.

Die State II: Repolished reverse, 1 and 4 free, top of O in DOLLAR open, 0 in date also open.

U.S. GOLD DOLLARS

All gold dollar photos are 2x.

U.S. TYPE I GOLD DOLLARS



- 2292** 1849 Open Wreath. With L. MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty surfaces with some toning seen. Sharply struck with attractive golden toning. A die crack is seen on the reverse and the 1 in the date is strongly doubled. An excellent coin for the grade and well worth strong consideration.



- 2296** 1849-D AU DETAILS (NCS). An exceptionally sharp strike gives this example of southern branch mint gold coinage a wealth of detail superior to that generally associated with the somewhat primitive Dahlonega issues. This green-gold example was improperly cleaned at some point in its past.



- 2293** 1849 Open Wreath. MS-62 (NGC). Softly glowing frosty lustre complements an exacting strike for outstanding beauty and appeal.

- 2294** 1849 Closed Wreath. MS-62 (NGC). Bright and lustrous yellow gold with some prooflike reflectivity in the fields.



- 2297** 1851 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty and mostly olive-gold with wisps and tinges of pink, ice-blue, and lilac. Most design features are sharp save for some tresses behind Liberty's ear and the letters LA in DOLLAR and ER in AMERICA. Scarce this nicely preserved.



- 2298** 1851 MS-62. An attractive example of this common date gold dollar, with excellent satiny lustre. A handful of small reverse rim nicks.

- 2295** 1849-D AU-55 (NGC). Deep yellow gold with warm orange and olive highlights. A popular Dahlonega Mint issue from the first year of the denomination, struck to the tune of 21,588 pieces, with the typical survivor of that mintage at VF to EF or so.



- 2299 1851-C AU-55 with respect to wear, however there are a handful of small marks, most of which are situated at inconspicuous locations on the obverse. Assertive yellow golden fields and design elements enjoy essentially full frosty mint bloom. *One of only 41,267 pieces struck* of this Charlotte Mint scarcity.

Handsome Near-Choice 1851-D Gold Dollar



- 2300 1851-D MS-62 (NGC). Substantial lustre highlights a typical Dahlonega strike on this example, one of 9,882 struck. The mintmark is sharp and clear, die clash places a remarkably vivid star before UNITED, with an advanced die crack from the lower right rim linking I' wreath and 1. NGC has certified 24 in this distinctly high grade, only 11 higher.

Superb 1852 Type I Gold Dollar MS-68 (PCGS)



- 2301 1852 MS-68 (PCGS). This tiny jewel is distinguished by incredibly rich gold lustre that saturates both sides of an exemplary strike. A wonderful soft frostiness gives Liberty's face its altogether exceptional vitality, framed in needle sharp locks and diadem that show this James Barton Longacre design at its finest. For any high quality type or date collection, this subtly gleaming ultra-superb gold piece would be hard to improve.
PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-69).

- 2302 Pair of NGC-certified gold dollars, both MS-62: ☆ 1853 ☆ 1854 Type I. Both lustrous honey gold. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2303 Pair of gold dollars: ☆ 1853 AU-55, cleaned but not harshly so ☆ 1853-O AU-58. Sharply struck and intensely lustrous; many would call this full Mint State. (Total: 2 pieces)

Near Gem 1853-O Gold Dollar



- 2304 1853-O MS-64 (NGC) (CAC). The obverse strike is wonderfully sharp, with there being full definition at the peripheral stars as well as in the central hair curls. The central right reverse does display some degree of weakness that is not uncommon to examples of this issue. Rich yellow-golden fields and design features are awash in extraordinarily dense icy-velvet mint bloom, and nicely complete the visual presentation of this handsome example. Scarce at any Mint State grade, and legitimately **rare** at the quality level offered here.

- 2305 1854 Type I. MS-63. A nice, choice example of this popular date with bright mint bloom and minimal contact marks.

U.S. TYPE II GOLD DOLLARS



- 2306 1854 Type II. AU-58. Light honey gold, with much of the original mint frost still present. The obverse details are sharp. The reverse shows characteristic weakness in the LL of DOLLAR, but none of the die clash marks and die breaks usually encountered. A bright and lovely example of this short-lived gold dollar type.



- 2307 1854 Type II. AU-58. A charming, medium honey gold example of the first year of issue for this very popular type. Some interesting clash marks on the reverse.

- 2308 1854 Type II. AU-58. Yellow-gold toning with some light reddish color seen in places. Well struck including a full LIBERTY on the headband. Good lustre further defines this popular Type II gold dollar.



- 2309 1855 AU-58. At first glance this medium honey gold beauty appears to be Uncirculated. Under magnification subtle trace of wear are detectable, and there are some light surface scratches hidden among die clashes on the reverse.

U.S. TYPE III GOLD DOLLARS



- 2313 1857 MS-63 (NGC). Frosty and mostly brilliant with some wisps of lilac. Struck from lightly clashed dies. A touch of softness can be seen on the bow of the wreath and at the tips of the first three feathers in Liberty's headdress.

Scarce AU-50 1857-C Gold \$1



- 2310 1855 AU-55. Medium lemon yellow with traces of original mint lustre and only the slightest bit of wear on the high points.



- 2314 1857-C AU-50 (PCGS). Brilliant surfaces with satiny lustre surviving in the protected areas. Close examination reveals two faint scratches on the obverse. Only 13,280 examples were minted, and survivors are scarce in AU-50 and higher grades. Judging from population statistics published by the two major grading services, we believe that a population estimate of between 100 and 200 pieces grading AU or better would be reasonable.

- 2311 1855 AU-53. A pleasing, lightly circulated example of this Type II date. Lustre surrounds the reliefs, close study reveals a couple of marks in the left obverse field.

Rare Mint State 1859-C Gold Dollar



- 2312 1855-O AU-53. Light honey gold with traces of lustre remaining on both sides. A slight pinch in the rim at 7:00 has resulted in a minor bend. This is the only Type II gold dollar issued by the New Orleans Mint.



- 2315 1859-C MS-61 (NGC). Bright, icy-golden fields and devices retain an ample degree of mint frost on either side. As is the norm for this rare Charlotte Mint issue (only a small percentage remain from an original mintage of *just 5,235 pieces*), the design features display areas of striking weakness, and the surfaces are somewhat textured in places. In fact, due to these routinely encountered planchet issues, there are *no more than a few survivors of this date that can truly be called Choice*.

Splendid Mint State 1861-D Gold Dollar

The Popular “Confederate” Issue



2316 1861-D MS-61 (PCGS). A truly exceptional specimen of southern gold, recalling the opening days of the Civil War. All surfaces boast even, bright yellow gold, the obverse showing deeply reflective fields, the reverse more satiny but also extraordinarily lustrous. The strike is as bold as ever seen on any 1861-D dollar, proven by the fully outlined U in UNITED with plainly visible cleft between the upright of this letter, nearly always mushy and indistinct on the estimated 100 known of this desirable branch mint date. Other obverse detail is similarly strong, as is nearly all of the reverse, placing this coin head and shoulders above most others known. Its undeniable visual appeal makes it a more desirable type or date specimen than many that might exceed it in terms of strict numerical grade. No significant marks are seen on this wonderfully preserved jewel, although a glass finds modest hairlines. A thin diagonal lamination can be discovered just inside the reverse rim above 9:00 that “hallmarks” this exciting piece. The Bass II specimen, an MS-62 (PCGS) coin but with a distinctly inferior strike, shows a diagonal area of weakness in this identical area, leaving us to wonder if the piece of scrap or laminated material that this piece was struck through damaged the reverse die enough that its impression was transferred to the Bass specimen and possibly others that show a weakness in the northwest reverse quadrant. At the time of the sale of that specimen, PCGS had certified only one MS-62 specimen and three MS-63 coins with none finer—a reasonable percentage of what Dave Bowers estimated to be a Mint State population of five to nine pieces. Today, the Population Report has increased to four in MS-62, five in MS-63, and a single MS-64 specimen! After 100 years of active collector interest in this rarity, it is evident that six more choice Mint State specimens did not suddenly appear in a short space of years, but that resubmissions have made such population information ambiguous. Most specimens in existence today are Extremely Fine and below.

This branch mint date could easily rest upon its laurels of rarity, especially in Mint State, but its historical significance has always been its major draw among knowledgeable collectors. Dahlonega,

nestled in the mountains of northwest Georgia is today home to a company that relies upon mail-order sales of grits. In the early 19th century its fame and transient prosperity were derived from the gold deposits in the surrounding hills—what Mint Director Franklin Peale called “auriferous quartz.” The Cherokee Indians called the place *talunanneka*, soon anglicized to Dahlonega, meaning “yellow money” in their language. The new branch mint served the area miners and also processed gold from the Carolinas and even Colorado. The district and its native wealth became of prime interest to the just-organized Confederacy when Georgia announced its secession from the Union on January 17, 1861. Gold dollar dies arrived at the mint from Philadelphia on January 7, 1861. The mint was fairly quiet in the earliest months of 1861, so the question of changing allegiance was academic until March when the provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America claimed the mint for their new Southern confederation. By the day in April 1861 when Georgia troops took possession of the mint, no dollars had been struck. All 1861-D gold dollars were struck after that date, making them issues coined under the authority of the Confederacy—the only thing federal about them was their designs.

The 1861-D gold dollar recalled a brief and fleeting moment in American history, as the Dahlonega Mint permanently ceased operation on May 14 and officially closed later that month. No other American coin has a history to compare with this remarkable 1861-D dollar, a memorial of wartime coinage whose circumstances make a well struck Mint State 1861-D dollar stand out as a coin of steadfast desirability, limited only by the number of numismatists who treasure its remarkable history. PCGS has certified only four examples in this high grade, nine finer, with MS-64 finest. As noted above, these numbers undoubtedly include multiple submissions of a distinctly smaller number of actual pieces.

PCGS Population: 4; 9 finer (MS-64 finest).

From ANR's Classic Sale, July 2003, Lot 629.



*The New Orleans Mint.
(artwork by George Osborn)*



Lovely Super Prooflike 1880 Gold Dollar



2317 **1862 MS-64 (NGC).** Sharply struck and frosty. Struck from lightly clashed dies. Mostly brilliant surfaces with blushes of lilac and splashes of peach.

2318 **Pair of PCGS-certified gold dollars, each grading MS-62:** ☆ 1873 Open 3. Mostly brilliant with hints of lilac. Prooflike in our opinion, but without a PL designation of the PCGS label ☆ 1887. Essentially brilliant with a whisper of pink and lilac iridescence. This piece is from a scant mintage of just 8,543 specimens. (Total: 2 pieces)



2319 **1874 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty medium gold with lively lustre, pale rose highlights, and a fully prooflike reverse.

2320 **1874 MS-63.** Choice honey gold surfaces with strong lustre and no serious marks.

2321 **1880 MS-68 (NGC).** A gorgeously prooflike, ultra-superb example from a minuscule mintage of only 1,600 business strikes of this late date of the gold dollar series. The overall quality of gold dollars of this date is remarkable for so small a mintage, a situation that at one time caused some confusion between prooflike and fully Proof examples for an earlier generation of numismatists. The fields on both sides of the present coin display deep mirror reflectivity and the meticulously detailed and richly frosted devices float on these liquid-glass surfaces almost as on a true Proof. NGC has certified 20 in MS-68 with none finer, and it seems certain that this population includes several resubmissions.

NGC Census: 20; none finer. No doubt some duplication is seen in the census report.



2322 **1881 MS-63 (PCGS).** Briskly lustrous orange surfaces with excellent eye appeal for the grade. Nicely struck.

Lovely Proof-64 1885 Gold \$1 "Orange Peel" Cameo



2323 **1885 Proof-64 CAM (PCGS).** Vivid orange-gold toning. A delightful specimen having sharp frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Low magnification shows that the fields have the famous "orange-peel" texture typically seen on Proofs of the era. From a mintage of 1,105 Proofs, a fairly generous production figure for gold Proofs of the era. It's said that many gold dollars during the 1870s and 1880s were acquired from the Mint for presentation as holiday gifts, and although 200 to 300 have probably survived, very few have received CAM designations from PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-67 CAM finest).

U.S. QUARTER EAGLES (\$2.50 GOLD)

U.S. CAPPED BUST QUARTER EAGLES

Superb Mint State 1796 \$2.50 Gold

Classic No Stars Rarity

Among Finest Known



2324 1796 Bass Dannreuther-2, Breen-1. Rarity-4. No Stars. MS-62 (PCGS). A coin that triumphantly combines history, date, and type rarity, quality of strike and visual appeal in a single overwhelming package. It is the first date of the gold quarter eagle and a totally desirable, short-lived subtype without obverse stars that appeared for only a part of 1796. This is the only American gold coin of any denomination of this era that does not have stars. The reason for this is not known, but perhaps designer Robert Scot felt that stars on the reverse were sufficient. Certain earlier literature suggests that the die was *unfinished*, and that later stars were added. However, careful examination shows that the 1796 variety with stars, made later in the year, is from an entirely different die, as evidenced by minute differences in the placement of the letters and date. Numerous fine die polishing striae are noted on both dies, but best seen on the reverse where the fields are well protected by the devices.

A very fine obverse die crack joins the bases of LI and BER, and no other cracks are seen on either die. The superb quality of the strike is demonstrated by the sharpness of the centers, notably the complete top border of the shield, a situation rarely seen on coins of any grade. Only the slightest peripheral softness at the wing tips and the lowest tailfeathers can be found through diligent search. The obverse is as nice as likely to be seen on any 1796 quarter eagle. The *sharpness of strike* is as important as the grade or rarity in really appreciating this date, which introduced the Heraldic Eagle in the national coinage.

Further buttressing this delightful coin's total desirability is the fact that it is one of the four finest ever certified by PCGS. The type was produced for only a short period of time during 1796

and its estimated mintage of only 963 pieces would alone assure its basic rarity. Visual appeal is assured by the quality of the light yellow-gold fields which can be described as somewhat prooflike in character, most notably on the reverse, with the obverse showing this tendency to a slightly lesser degree. Devices are finely granular and satiny with fine die finishing lines clearly visible on the obverse. This example is notably free of adjustment marks, a mint-made phenomenon that is otherwise nearly universal on this first quarter eagle issue.

The piece most widely hailed as finest known was the Brock-Ward-Numisma '95 specimen which shows no dentil detail on most of the right side of the obverse and above most of AMERICA on the reverse thanks to such adjustment marks, while the borders on the present specimen are sharply defined. In the past there was some debate over the actual rarity of this No Stars type, but some of America's most determined and demanding collectors, including Harold Bareford and Michael Keston, did not think its rarity was overrated when they could not locate an acceptable specimen for their superb cabinets of early U.S. gold coins. Harry Bass had a very nice piece, now impounded in the Bass Collection currently on display at the ANA Museum; the finest in the three sales of his gold collection was an AU-58 with a large natural planchet flaw on the obverse. All of these considerations combine to assure that the next owner of this extraordinary coin will have a rare prize, an undoubted American numismatic treasure.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (MS-65).

From ANR's sale of the Oliver Jung Collection, July 2004, Lot 82; James Swan U.S. Type Collection, earlier pedigree unrecorded.

Rare 1798 Quarter Eagle
Just 1,094 Minted



2x photo

- 2325 1798 BD-2, B-2. Wide Date, 5 Berries. Rarity-5. AU-50 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold with orange highlights and a decided olive cast. Low magnification reveals a heavy patch of marks in the fields on both sides, mainly around Liberty and especially in front of her face. A rare issue that saw a production run of just 1,094 pieces, that mintage pretty evenly split between the present variety and the other variety of the year, BD-1, with Close Date and 4 Berries features. The Bass-Dannreuther reference notes as few as 45 to 55 examples of the present variety may be known in *all* grades—a rarity by any standards. A nice opportunity to place a 1798 quarter eagle in your gold set or advanced type set.

Scarce 1802/1 "Overdate" Quarter Eagle



2x photo

- 2326 1802"/1" BD-1, B-1 and 3. Rarity-4. Spiked Shield. GENUINE (PCGS), EF-40 details.** Unnaturally bright and with heavily scattered tics on both sides that offer the unmistakable appearance of a jewelry piece. A popular issue, long called an overdate though its status as such has lately been in question; today's collectors lean more toward a closed or defective 2 in the date rather than an underlying 1. As noted in the Bass-Dannreuther reference: "Some have suggested the calling of this quarter eagle an overdate is due to the obvious 1802/1 *half eagle*—an analogy easily seen. A defective 2 punch or break is now considered the likely culprit for the 1 below the 2 in the date." A perfectly suitable filler for a collector desiring to own the type but not break the bank.

Mint State 1804 BD-2 Quarter Eagle



2x photo

- 2327 1804 BD-2, B-1. Rarity-4+. 14 Star Reverse. MS-61 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold with faint dusky orange on the high points. Some prooflike reflectivity and olive toning highlights noted on both sides. Faint marks, as should be expected at the grade, and a few light central planchet adjustment marks, as struck, can be seen on the reverse under low magnification. Fewer than 10 examples of the variety have been certified finer than the present piece by PCGS. Only 150 to 200 or so pieces are known. A worthwhile addition to any quarter eagle or advanced U.S. gold type set.

PCGS Population: 9; 8 finer within the 14 Star designation (MS-63 finest).

Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks; Reverse with State a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. The present specimen should be of great interest to variety collectors as it has the vestigial appearance of a *vertical* die crack behind Liberty's head from her curl arcing upward toward the back of her cap. That crack is described at the Bass-Dannreuther Obverse State c description as: "Additional crack is noted, this one vertically in the left field from the curl to near Seven;" the important thing to note here is that the Bass-Dannreuther reference has that crack appearing as a third die state with the same obverse die. Perhaps that vertical crack was always in the die and later manifested itself in a more visible state after 4 in date formed.

Prooflike AU 1804 Quarter Eagle

14 Star Reverse

Advanced Obverse Die State



2x photo

2328 1804 BD-2, B-1. Rarity-4. 14 Star Reverse. AU-58 (NGC). Deep yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights on frosty motifs and mirrored fields. Highly lustrous with a generous quotient of eye appeal for a lightly circulated coin, with no serious marks picked up in pocket change, though we do note some diagonal planchet adjustment marks on the reverse, especially in the vertical shield lines. The strike is bold and crisp for the date, and the present specimen represents a later die state than any state noted in the Bass-Dannreuther reference on early gold. Not only is this an aesthetically appealing coin both physically and visually, it also represents what may be a discovery specimen of the latest die state of the variety.

The obverse die state on the present specimen is somewhat later than anything in the Bass-Dannreuther reference, as mentioned above. Under the BD-2 variety, the reference notes the following about the die state: "Obverse State c, an additional crack is noted, this one vertically in the left field from the curl to near Seven; Reverse State a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks (the only example seen is the ANAS coin, likely ex-Brock, from the J.P. Morgan donation, museum #1908.93.414)." Not only does the present specimen have the first die crack from the dentils just passed the 4 in the date to Liberty's bust, it also has the second vertical crack mentioned by Bass-Dannreuther. In addition to those cracks, a horizontal crack juts to the left from the vertical crack behind Liberty's portrait touching the leftmost two points of star 7 before terminating in the dentils at 10:00 or there about. An intriguing die state that the present writer invites any and all interested numismatists to examine at lot viewing.

Desirable EF-40 1804 \$2.50

14-Star Reverse



2x photo

2329 1804 BD-2, B-1. Rarity-4. 14 Star Reverse. EF-40 (PCGS). Essentially brilliant surfaces with just a whisper of olive iridescence. Much satiny lustre survives in the protected areas of the designs. Striking softness is noted on the obverse from star positions two through seven and on the corresponding section of the reverse, most notably from ED in UNITED to the eagle's right wing tip (viewer's left.) Faint mint-caused adjustment marks can be seen by the third obverse star and in Liberty's hair. Close examination reveals some pin scratches in the obverse field behind Liberty's head. A scarce variety with an estimated population of only 150 to 200 examples in all grades per the research of John Dannreuther and Harry W. Bass, Jr.

Choice AU 1827 Quarter Eagle



2x photo

2330 1827 BD-1, B-1. Rarity-5. AU-58 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with rich mint frost and some olive highlights on both sides. Slight prooflike reflectivity noted in the reverse field. Lightly circulated but not heavily marked, a coin that holds up well to magnified scrutiny. Nicely struck for the date and issue, with virtually complete design elements hindered only by modest wear. The only variety of the date. From an estimated mintage for the date of 1,750 to 2,800 pieces with perhaps 45 to 55 examples currently known in all grades according to the Bass-Dannreuther reference. From the final year of the small dentils design type, about which Bass-Dannreuther had the following to say: "This type is one of the rarest of all U.S. coinage, for despite having slightly more than 7,000 coins struck, the survivors number in the hundreds, not the thousands." An excellent opportunity to obtain a frosty golden example of the date, an opportunity that is not presented often in today's numismatic climate.

Gem 1829 Capped Head Quarter Eagle Among the Finest Known



2x photo

2331 1829 BD-1, B-1. Rarity-4+. MS-65 (PCGS). Another "first" in American gold coinage, the coin that introduced the six-date series of reduced size, closed-collar quarter eagles of a new and sophisticated type that replaced the slightly larger-diameter open collar issue of 1821-1827. This initial date had a reported mintage of only 3,403. These were produced at a time in which U.S. gold coins did not actively circulate since they were struck to the older standard of weight and fineness. This example exhibits rich, pale green-gold lustre that enhances the beauty of the razor-sharp devices and legends that give the coin its breathtaking visual impact. As

noted, gold coins were not in daily use in 1829, but this certainly did not mean that thousands were put aside to make them common for coming generations of collectors. On the contrary, tens of thousands of newly struck pieces of all gold denominations left the Mint directly into the hands of bullion dealers and were promptly exported and melted at a profit, as their weight and gold value exceeded their face value. Thus the 1829 quarter eagle began as a low-mintage issue and was then immediately rendered even scarcer by wholesale melting.

PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer (MS-67 finest).

CLASSIC HEAD QUARTER EAGLES

Prooflike 1835 Classic Head Quarter Eagle



2x photo

2332 1835 B-6141. MS-62 PL. Deep yellow gold, with frosty central design elements and highly reflective, mirrorlike fields. Struck from the same reverse die that was used to produce all of the known Proofs of this year, but the high points on the obverse are not as sharp as they should be on a true Proof.

2333 1835 B-6141. EF DETAILS (NCS). This generally appealing example of a short-lived type shows wear appropriate to the grade with surfaces unusually bright from cleaning long ago.



2334 1836 B-6143. Script 8. AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant surfaces with much satiny mint lustre surviving. Traces of prooflike brilliance can be seen around some of the stars on the obverse. Most design features are sharp save for a touch of striking softness at the tresses above Liberty's ear and on the reverse shield. The B-6143 variety is immediately recognizable because a die crack passes from the rim, through the sixth star to the front of Liberty's hair band; a feature present on virtually all examples seen over the years.

B-6143. "Head of 1835."



2335 1836 B-6143. Script 8. AU DETAILS. (NCS). Cleaned at one time, this boldly struck specimen will make a satisfying type coin for any basic collection of American gold.



2336 1839-C B-6149. EF DETAILS (NCS). A deep impression of the dies yields bold detail on this example, one of 18,140 pieces struck at Charlotte. A glass discovers some old scratches and marks.

Choice AU 1839-C Classic Head \$2.50



- 2337 **1839-C B-6150. AU-58 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with strong luster and pale olive highlights on satiny surfaces. Boldly repunched 39 in date, sometimes referred to as 1839/8. Low magnification reveals some scattered surface marks, none of them immediately visible to the unaided eye. Struck in the final year of the Classic Head design type, as well as the final year of obverse mintmarks in the series; in 1840 through to the end of the denomination in 1929 the mintmark was located on the reverse. One of only 18,140 quarter eagles of the date struck in Charlotte. A nice coin for the assigned grade.

Distinctive 1893-C Quarter Eagle



- 2338 **1839-C B-6150. AU-53.** Particularly bold detail both in the obverse hair curls and reverse feathers. The 39 of the date exhibits distinct recutting that is detectable with a strong glass. A thin lamination is also present in the upper left obverse field, and gives the appearance of a light die crack at first glance. There is a tiny obverse rim mark below the date, furthermore, that only is mentioned for the sake of complete accuracy. Yellow golden surfaces are delicately accented by wispy traces of coppery orange peripheral toning. The rarity and importance of any obverse mintmark quarter eagle goes without saying. An example of this **rare** Charlotte Mint issue at the grade level offered here certainly is worthy of considerable recognition, as most survivors are a grade or two lower in quality.

U.S. LIBERTY HEAD QUARTER EAGLES



- 2339 **1841-C AU DETAILS (NCS).** Careful study reveals some rim dings and evidence of cleaning. Nonetheless, this is a bold example, one of 10,281 pieces struck by the Charlotte Mint.
- 2340 **1842-O Details of AU-50,** lightly burnished in the past. Boldly struck for this date, which usually is weak in the central portions. From a mintage of only 19,800 struck, these are quite elusive in higher grades. Scratches are seen between stars 3 and 4, and 11 and 12.

From our sale of January 1996, Lot 1233.

- 2341 **1842-O VF-30.** Light honey gold. Very pleasing appearance for this grade.

From Coin Galleries Mail Bid sale of September 1981, Lot 1694.



- 2342 **1843-C Small Date. AU DETAILS (NCS).** Boldly struck, this specimen of a rare variety exhibits old scratches on the upper right obverse field and evidence of cleaning.



- 2343 **1843-C Large Date, Plain 4. EF-45** or better from the standpoint of wear. There are, however, signs of light cleaning on both sides. Close examination of the edge at 12:00, furthermore, reveals evidence of a very skillfully executed repair. Quite scarce and worthy of consideration, as the overall appearance remains quite pleasing to the naked eye. One of a reported mintage of *just* 23,706 pieces.



- 2344 **1843-C Large Date. EF DETAILS (NCS).** Pale yellow gold surfaces show hairlining from harsh cleaning.



- 2345 **1847-C EF DETAILS (NCS).** Deep toning surrounds reverse legend and eagle, improperly cleaned at one time and now largely bright.

Desirable High-Grade 1847-D Quarter Eagle



- 2346 **1847-D AU-58 (NGC).** Pleasing light yellow-gold surfaces show little visible wear, a few hairlines and remarkable overall detail. D mintmark is high and shows the tip of the arrow feather in its inner loop. *One of 15,784 struck and only 133 in any grade certified by NGC.*

Rare Near Mint State 1847-D Quarter Eagle



- 2347 **1847-D AU-58 (NGC).** Frosty mint lustre accompanies bold definition on both sides of this yellow-golden specimen. Close scrutiny indicates the presence of some minor rims marks, however these marks are largely unobtrusive and do not materially impede the presentation of this **rare** Dahlonega Mint specimen. With the survival rate of this issue being less than 2%, it should be no surprise that locating a specimen at the quality level offered here is not at all an easy task.



- 2348 **1847-D EF-45 (NGC).** Medium honey gold with retained lustre and rich orange iridescence in the protected areas. Variety with 4 7 in date repunched.

Very Scarce High Circulated Grade 1847-O \$2.50



- 2349 **1847-O AU-58 (NGC).** A yellow-golden example that enjoys its fair share of icy mint frost on both sides. The surfaces are free of any imperfections that require special mention, and the strike is well balanced on both sides. Survivors of this date are uncommon in any grade, and are quite scarce indeed at the quality level offered here.



- 2350 **1848-C VF-35 (PCGS).** Coppery orange toning is a bit deeper at the peripheries and in the more protected areas of the devices. The surfaces, furthermore, enjoy a pleasing, entirely honest appearance on both the obverse and reverse. This very scarce Charlotte Mint gold coin is worthy of a premium, as it is rather conservatively graded and in an earlier PCGS holder bearing a green insert.

Mint State 1849-D Quarter Eagle Finest Certified by PCGS



- 2351 **1849-D MS-62 (PCGS).** Intensely lustrous with a fiery orange glow on both sides. The strike is bold and complete in all areas, and marks are at an absolute minimum, even under low magnification. One of 10,945 quarter eagles of the date produced. Of the surviving examples of the date that have been submitted to PCGS the present specimen is the *finest example of the date* graded. A lustrous, conservatively graded Dahlonega quarter eagle that will see active bidding when it enters the auction arena.
PCGS Population: 1; none finer.



- 2352 **1850-C AU-55,** or better with respect to technical grade. Close scrutiny of the obverse yields the presence of some very subtle hairlines in the field. Additionally, there is a rim mark at 12:00 on the reverse at which some very delicate smoothing has been executed. There is an abundance of frosty lustre that still adheres to evenly balanced surfaces. The reverse, in fact, appears to be fully Mint State. Quite scarce as only a tiny percentage of the 9,148 *piece total mintage* remains extant.



- 2353 **1851 MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny olive-gold with frosty mint lustre. Nicely struck. An attractive early Liberty quarter eagle for your bidding consideration.



- 2354 **1852-O AU-58 (NGC).** Lustre is strong around the reliefs, fields exhibit small marks consistent with bag storage and shipment. The New Orleans mintmark is high and pierced by the arrow feather.

- 2355 **Pair of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1853 AU-53 ☆ 1908 AU-50. A lustrous pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

Mint State 1853-D Quarter Eagle
Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



2x photo

- 2356 1853-D MS-62 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with distinctive sky blue, rose, and fiery orange highlights on lustrous surfaces. Nicely struck for the date though we note some typical weakness at the eagle's dexter leg feathers and at the sinister talons to a lesser extent. One of just 3,178 examples of the date struck, and nice enough to be tied with two other pieces for the finest example of the date seen thus far by NGC. Ideally suited for the collection of a Southern gold aficionado.

NGC Census: 3; none finer.



- 2357 1854-C AU DETAILS (NCS).** Strong detail recalls a forceful strike, surfaces show results of careless cleaning.



- 2358 1854-O AU-58 (NGC).** An impressive example characterized by satiny lustre and exceptional eye appeal for the grade. Mostly brilliant surfaces with blushes of pink on the high points.



- 2359 1856-C EF-40 DETAILS (ANACS), "Cleaned."** Warm olive-gold surfaces lightly cleaned long though not to any great visual detriment. Indeed, the coin holds up well to arm's-length viewing. Careful magnified scrutiny shows no marks other than some that were in the planchet when struck. One of just 7,913 quarter eagles struck at Charlotte in 1856.



- 2360 1861-S VF-30 (PCGS).** Mounted in a first generation, old style PCGS holder. An underrated date, and conservatively graded by today's standards.

Spectacular Proof-66 1869 \$2.50
Ultra Cameo



2x photo

- 2361 1869 Proof-66 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC).** A spectacular Gem example. Fully brilliant, without any flaws worthy of mention. The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields are glittering mirrors with the famous "orange-peel" texture that is regarded with high esteem by the tiny coterie of numismatists that can afford the exotic specialty of collecting 19th-century gold Proofs. Only 25 Proof quarter eagles were minted during the year, and of these, only three have been graded as Proof-66 (with none finer) by the two major grading services combined, a figure which may include duplication. Unfortunately, the virtual perfection of this piece and the complete lack of toning, precludes us from determining any pedigree.

NGC Census: 1; none finer within the designation.



- 2362 1877 AU-53 or finer,** and retaining an abundance of frosty mint lustre. Evenly struck yellow golden surfaces are accented by traces of delicate orange toning in the obverse devices. Careful scrutiny just below the eagle's left wing on the reverse reveals the presence of two or three inconsequential hairline scratches. This very elusive Philadelphia Mint issue enjoys the third lowest mintage of any quarter eagle (*a mere 1,632 pieces were coined*) dated after 1875.

- 2363 Pair of Uncirculated quarter eagles:** ☆ **1879 MS-62.** On the cusp of choice. Satiny mint bloom over smooth surfaces ☆ **1907 MS-61.** Bright honey gold, showing only bagmarks. Small patch of scuffs in the left obverse field. (Total: 2 pieces)

**Rare 1881 Quarter Eagle
Proof-66 Ultra Cameo (NGC)**



2x photo

- 2364 1881 Proof-66 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC).** A splendid Gem having sharp frosty devices, glittering mirror “orange peel” fields, and splendid eye appeal. A tiny lint mark by U in UNITED may be a useful diagnostic to identify this piece in the future. The 1881 quarter eagle is a very rare issue with a total mintage of fewer than 700 pieces—a figure that included business strikes as well as Proofs. A mere 51 Proof quarter eagles were minted during the year, and only a tiny handful could match the quality offered here, as is attested by the *NGC Census* data. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Records 2000-2006* enumerate a tiny handful of appearances of 1881 Proof quarter eagles, but none with grades higher than Proof-65.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 ULTRA CAMEO).

Dazzling Superb Ultra-Cameo 1898 Quarter Eagle



2x photo

- 2366 1898 Proof-68 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC).** Diamond-sharp devices, stars, and legends float on deep mirror fields to give this glittering example a Proof mintage of 165 its overwhelming beauty. During the sometimes prosperous “Gay Nineties” few collectors could afford to order gold Proofs unless they owned the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad like John Work Garrett. A few denomination sets might be sold, but not all Proofs of any given denomination were sold during the year of striking, leaving the remainder for melting. The late Walter Breen noted that 1898 quarter eagles are notably rarer than even the low-mintage would suggest, and that among survivors, “quite a few are damaged.” This is emphatically not the case for this magnificent example, which is as perfect as the moment it dropped from the dies.

NGC Census: 8; 2 finer (PR-69 finest).

Splendid Proof-66 1894 \$2.50



2x photo

- 2365 1894 Proof-66 (PCGS).** Vivid orange-gold toning with delicate pink and lilac on the high points. The devices are sharp and frosty, and the fields are glittering mirrors with “orange peel” texture characteristic of virtually all gold Proofs of the era. A highly desirable low-mintage issue; only 122 Proofs were coined during the year together with a scant 4,000 business strikes. Examples grading Proof-66 are among the “rarest of the rare,” as indicated by the PCGS Population statistics.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within the designation.

**Flawless 1901 Proof-69 Cameo Quarter Eagle
The Finest Certified by NGC**



2x photo

- 2367 1901 Proof-69 CAM (NGC).** Satin-frosted honey gold reliefs are suspended above near-black liquid mirrors to create a contrast extraordinary even for this amazing grade. One of 223 Proofs produced, far and away the largest Proof production run of the design type. Despite this seemingly large issuance, today’s collecting community would be hard pressed to account for more than 100 surviving examples. Of the known specimens, none come close to the present piece for sheer inarguable quality. Confirming this, NGC has certified just six Liberty quarter eagles of any date as Proof-69 CAM, only one of these dated 1898 (PFUC), three dated 1900 (both PFUC), one 1901 (PFUC), and the present coin. Simply stated, this may be the finest Proof 1901 quarter eagle present-day numismatists are ever likely to encounter, and is certain to provide the pride of ownership that is associated with world-class numismatic items.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From ANR’s *Classics Sale*, July 2003, Lot 665.



- 2368 **1905 MS-64 (PCGS)**. Pleasing golden surfaces. A few deeper orange toning spots attest to the originality of this near Gem quarter eagle.



- 2369 **1906 MS-63 (NGC)**. Impressive cartwheel lustre spins broadly across rich yellow gold surfaces. Warm olive highlights embrace the recessed design areas.



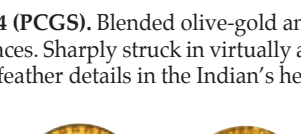
- 2370 **1907 MS-66 (PCGS)**. A splendid Gem with exquisite eye appeal and superb underlying lustre that supports a wealth of rich sunset orange tones. Simply gorgeous.



- 2371 **1907 MS-64**. Broad sweeping bands of original mint lustre glitter and dance across the pristine surfaces of this fresh, bright, deep golden yellow beauty.



- 2374 **1908 MS-62 (PCGS)**. Pretty honey gold surfaces that are free of any serious marks or distractions. Quite a pleasing appearance.



- 2375 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS)**. Blended olive-gold and pink iridescence on frosty surfaces. Sharply struck in virtually all areas save for a few of the fine feather details in the Indian's headdress.



- 2376 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS)**. Frosty honey gold with distinctive olive highlights that play across satiny, lustrous surfaces. Rich, fiery sunset orange graces the deeply recessed areas of Bela Lyon Pratt's unique incused design. An exceptional coin for the grade.



- 2377 **1909 MS-64 (PCGS)**. Vibrant cartwheel lustre ignites intense peach, rose, and carmine highlights deep within the recesses of Pratt's incuse design details. Pretty as the proverbial picture.

- 2378 **1909 MS-62 (NGC)**. Satiny honey gold with effusive cartwheel lustre, especially in the recessed design motifs.

- 2379 **1909 MS-62 (NGC)**. Bright gold surfaces with very light hairlines visible under magnification and careful scrutiny. There are a few tiny spots of green, more so on the reverse.

U.S. INDIAN HEAD QUARTER EAGLES

Gem Mint State 1908 Quarter Eagle



2x photo

- 2372 **1908 MS-66 (NGC)**. A lovely specimen with satiny surfaces, about as nice as one could possibly hope to find, although we note a few have been graded higher. Superb eye appeal. A simply outstanding coin for an advanced buyer.



- 2373 **1908 MS-64 (PCGS)**. Deep honey gold with exceptional lustre and rich rose highlights.

Exceptional Gem Uncirculated 1910 Quarter Eagle None Graded Finer by NGC



2x photo

- 2380 **1910 MS-66 (NGC)**. A frosty, satiny Gem with expansive cartwheel lustre and eye appeal that easily meets the assigned grade. The mattelike surfaces display complete design details as intended by Bela Lyon Pratt; we dare to suggest that this particular specimen would have delighted Pratt. No example of the date has been certified finer than the present beauty by NGC.
NGC Census: 8; none finer.



2381 **1910 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty surfaces. Mostly olive-gold iridescence with hints of pink and lilac. A scarce issue that has surged in price in recent years due to demand generated by a burgeoning number of specialists.

2382 **1910 MS-62 (NGC).** Lively mint frost on this attractive quarter eagle. Very light hairlines visible with the aid of a glass.



2383 **1911 MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with sparkling, active cartwheel lustre. Pale olive on both sides.



2384 **1911 MS-64.** Fully lustrous and brilliant surfaces combine with a sharp strike to make this fresh honey gold beauty very choice in every way.



2385 **1911 MS-62.** Medium honey gold, with very few contact marks of any significance. Close to choice.

2386 **1911 MS-62 (NGC).** Even mint frost on this appealing quarter eagle. No distractions or marks of note.

Brilliant, Satiny 1911-D \$2.50 Sharp MS-64 Example



2x photo

2387 **1911-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Brilliant and satiny. Almost all design features are sharp, including the mintmark which stands out boldly. A thoroughly handsome and desirable example of a variety which ranks as the undisputed key issue in the Indian quarter eagle series. Only a tiny proportion of collectors could ever hope to own an example of such outstanding quality as featured here.

Choice Uncirculated 1911-D Quarter Eagle Rarity



2x photo

2388 **1911-D MS-64 (NGC).** Bright and active cartwheel lustre on rich honey gold surface. Faint olive and rose highlights appear in the recessed areas. The strike is sharp and the mintmark is bold; this rarity often comes with a weak, mushy mintmark, but not here. From a modest mintage for the date of just 55,680 pieces, far and away the lowest production run in the entire Indian quarter eagle series. The date with the next lowest mintage, 1914, has a mintage figure *more than four times greater* than the 1911-D. The present specimen would certainly add an air of credibility and respectability to any Indian quarter eagle collection.

Choice Uncirculated 1911-D Indian \$2.50 "King" of the Series



2x photo

2389 **1911-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty honey gold with a satiny display of lustrous rose and pale orange on both sides. No heavy marks mar the surfaces and the high points are adorned with unbroken lustre. The absolute key date, the "king" if you will, of the series; far and away the lowest mintage figure of *any* quarter eagle of the 20th century. Always desirable especially with the strong, bold mintmark offered here.

Choice Uncirculated 1912 Quarter Eagle



2390 **1912 MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with smoky orange and olive highlights. A pretty coin with unbroken lustre and virtually undisturbed surfaces; no marks are present to the unaided eye.



2391 **1912 MS-64.** Saturated in beautiful satiny mint lustre lightly shaded with light russet toning. Contact marks of any consequence are nowhere to be seen. Very choice, perhaps better.

2392 **1912 MS-62 (NGC).** Deep rosy gold with satiny surfaces. Trivial spotting in the most protected areas visible under magnification.



2393 **1912 MS-62.** Pleasing light golden surfaces. A faint surface streak at the base of the headband is mentioned for the sake of accuracy. The strike on the reverse is razor sharp, and obverse is well above average. Nearly choice.

2394 **Pair of Indian Head quarter eagles:** ☆ **1912 MS-62.** Well struck and quite lustrous with attractive deep gold toning. A few light hairlines are seen, but none so dramatic as to ruin this coin's appeal ☆ **1925-D AU-58.** A fully lustrous example that has a good strike and nice surface quality. (Total: 2 pieces)



2395 **1913 MS-63.** Pale honey gold. Lustrous and lovely with very few contact marks of any nature.

2396 **1913 MS-62 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and displaying trivial hairlines. Two tiny scratches in front of the Indian's nose.

2397 **1913 MS-62.** Well struck including a partial wire rim on the obverse. Rich mint lustre further defines this attractive coin. Well worth a closer inspection as it is very close to choice.

2398 **Pair of NGC-certified quarter eagles:** ☆ **1913 MS-61** ☆ **1928 AU-58.** Both frosty and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

Frosty Choice Uncirculated 1914 Quarter Eagle



2x photo

2399 **1914 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty honey gold with distinctive olive highlights and a deep caress of satiny mint lustre. A key date to the Indian quarter eagle series at MS-64 or finer; its mintage of just 240,000 circulation strikes is the second lowest in the design type. A frosty beauty that holds up well to careful scrutiny.

Lustrous 1914 Quarter Eagle MS-64 NGC



2x photo

2400 **1914 MS-64 (NGC).** Bright, fiery sunset orange iridescence mingles with splashes of rose on the highly lustrous, satiny surfaces of this beautiful Indian quarter eagle. Nicely struck and altogether pleasing.



2401 **1914 MS-62.** Light honey gold and very pleasing. Close to choice.



2402 **1914 MS-60.** Softly lustrous, medium honey gold. The obverse strike is just average, but still quite decent.

2403 **1914 AU-53.** Good lustre over surfaces that have rub only on the highest areas. The strike is decent adding further to this coin's appealing qualities.

Frosty 1914-D Quarter Eagle MS-64 NGC



2404 **1914-D MS-64 (NGC).** Sparkling honey gold with rich lustre in the recessed areas. Pale olive highlights add to the charm. Nicely struck with splendid eye appeal for the assigned grade.

Choice Uncirculated 1914-D \$2.50



2405 **1914-D MS-64.** Highly lustrous honey gold with intense mint brilliance in the protected areas. Pale olive highlights adorn both sides. A scarce semi-key date at MS-64, this despite a mintage for the date of 448,000 pieces.



- 2406 **1914-D MS-64.** Bright golden yellow, fresh and lustrous. Very choice, but the obverse strike is a shade too soft to call this a full Gem.



- 2407 **1914-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Intermingled olive and pink toning on lustrous surfaces. Notable as one of just three quarter eagle issues struck at the Denver Mint during the 20th century. It's likely that no more than 1% of the original mintage still survives in MS-63 or better condition.



- 2408 **1914-D MS-63.** Deep honey gold with generous amounts of frosty mint lustre and minimal contact marks.

- 2409 **1914-D MS-62 (PCGS).** Rich golden lustre. A few light marks or scuffs on the reverse.



- 2410 **1914-D MS-62.** Medium honey gold. A great deal of softly gleaming mint lustre is present, and there are attractive hints of golden orange toning. Nearly choice.



- 2411 **1914-D MS-62.** Frosty medium gold with a fairly sharp strike. Nearly choice, and quite pleasing to the eye.



- 2412 **1915 MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with distinctive rose and fiery orange highlights among the highly lustrous recessed design elements.



- 2413 **1915 MS-64.** Deep and frosty honey gold with unbroken, broadly sweeping lustre evenly distributed over the entire surface area. Boldly struck on both sides. A coin that many would be tempted to declare an unqualified Gem.



- 2414 **1915 MS-64.** Medium honey gold with copious amounts of frosty mint lustre softly shimmering. Very close to Gem.



- 2415 **1915 MS-63.** Very lustrous medium gold surfaces with just a trace of pale rose toning. The strike is sharp on both sides. Choice in every way, and perhaps worthy of a higher grade. A tiny rim tic near the top is mentioned merely for the sake of accuracy.

- 2416 **1915 MS-62 (NGC).** Sparkling honey gold with strong cartwheel lustre and the overall eye appeal of a much finer grade.

- 2417 **Pair of MS-62 (NGC) quarter eagles:** ☆ 1915. Sparkling orange gold lustre. A couple of very small scratches are noted ☆ 1925-D. With very light hairlines, this coin maintains a great deal of eye appeal. A nice pairing. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2418 **1925-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Olive-gold toning on frosty surfaces with pink and ice-blue iridescent highlights. Notable as the final Indian Head quarter eagle issue struck at the Denver Mint.



- 2419 **1925-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous deep honey gold with strong rose highlights on both sides. The final branch mint issue in the quarter eagle denomination.



- 2420 **1925-D MS-64 (NGC).** Exceptional mint lustre spills broadly across the bright honey gold surfaces of this bright and appealing Indian quarter eagle.



- 2421 **1925-D MS-63.** Bright and softly lustrous honey gold.



- 2422 **1925-D MS-63.** Pleasing light gold, softly lustrous surfaces.



- 2423 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty lustre. Olive-gold toning overall with pink and lilac iridescent highlights.



- 2424 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny lustre. Mostly brilliant with blushes of peach. A couple of hairline marks are noted under magnification.



- 2425 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with warm olive highlights and strong lustre on satiny, mattelike surfaces.



- 2426 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Attractive honey gold over smooth surfaces. Only the most minute marks are seen under a glass.



- 2427 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). Rich natural gold and ample lustre are seen on both the obverse and reverse. A few abrasions and marks are noted in the fields, and are mentioned for the sake of accuracy.



- 2428 1926 MS-64. The strike is razor sharp on this near Gem. Generous amounts of frosty lustre are everywhere. A minuscule touch of golden orange toning is well hidden near the ends of one of the feathers in the bonnet.

- 2429 1926 MS-63 (PCGS). Copious lustre beneath an attractive veil of light red toning on both sides.

- 2430 1926 MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with some deeper highlights on the high points.

- 2431 Pair of MS-62 (NGC) quarter eagles: ☆ 1926. Splendid orange gold toning gives this coin a great look ☆ 1927. Sparkling surfaces with no distracting marks. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2432 1926 MS-62. Softly lustrous medium honey gold surfaces.



- 2433 1927 MS-64 (PCGS). Bright honey gold with strong lustre and excellent eye appeal for the grade.



- 2434 1927 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty and attractively toned in intermingled lilac and pink.



- 2435 1927 MS-63 (NGC). Intensely lustrous yellow gold with excellent eye appeal.

- 2436 1927 MS-63. A lovely coin with great lustre for the grade. A few tiny marks but none too serious. Well struck and quite a prize.



- 2437 1928 MS-64 (NGC). Highly lustrous with yellow gold surfaces adorned with pale rose highlights.



- 2438 1928 MS-64. Light honey gold, bright, frosty, and remarkably free from any significant contact marks. This example has the overall look of a Gem, but the strike could be just a little bit bolder.

- 2439 Pair of MS-62 (NGC) quarter eagles: ☆ 1928. A few tiny scuffs on the Indian's cheek ☆ 1929. Minor contact marks. A well-matched pair, with both displaying orange-gold lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2440 1929 MS-64 (PCGS). A near Gem example of this final year of quarter eagle coinage that has a pleasing appearance.



- 2441 1929 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with heavy rose highlights on both sides. A lustrous example.

- 2442 1929 MS-63 (PCGS). Eye appealing orange gold on both sides. A small mark on the reverse is the only detraction.

- 2443 1929 MS-63. Deep honey gold with exciting lustre and impressive eye appeal.

U.S. THREE DOLLAR GOLD



- 2444** 1854 MS-63, but for a few light, barely distinguishable lines at the central reverse. Entirely vibrant fields and design features are otherwise rippling with full satin-frost on both sides. There is a small "as struck" planchet depression in the lower right obverse field, however the overall presentation remains quite appealing. One-year-only type, DOLLARS in small letters in 1854 only; from 1855 until the demise of the series in 1889 the denomination was in large letters.



- 2445** 1854 MS-60 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with intense mint lustre and grand eye appeal for the assigned grade. Full mint frost engages the protected areas. Essentially mark free and undeniably choice for the assigned grade.



- 2446** 1854 AU-55. A pale gold flashy example with light honey toning over the lustrous surfaces. Lightly hairlined on both sides.



- 2447** 1854 AU-50. Deep golden toning over smooth unmarred surfaces. The strike is a bit weak for this first year of issue of a popular denomination.



- 2448** 1854 EF-40. A fair amount of protected mint lustre on this first year issue. Scattered looping obverse scratches. A decent pale gold example.



- 2449** 1854-O EF-40 (ANACS). This example of the only New Orleans date of this curious denomination shows uniform wear free of special problems. The obverse legend shows OF somewhat weakly impressed, while the reverse displays bold DOLLARS and date, O mintmark below the wreath tie is also sharp.



- 2450** 1854-O VF-30. A couple of minor surface marks on both sides. Lightly hairlined, pale gold example with a few tiny toning spots.

Choice Mint State 1855 Gold \$3



2x photo

- 2451** 1855 MS-64 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with satiny motifs and somewhat reflective fields. Rich blonde lustre ignites the protected areas. Low magnification reveals some scattered hairlines but no serious marks. Just two examples of the date have been certified finer than the present piece by NGC.



- 2452** 1855 AU-58 (NGC). Mostly brilliant surfaces with some wisps of pink and gray on the reverse. Much frosty lustre can be seen in the fields, especially in the protected areas. Although 50,555 examples were originally minted—a generous production figure for a \$3 issue—it seems unlikely that more than 1,000 pieces grading AU-58 or better could be accounted for today.



- 2453 1855. AU-55. Medium honey gold. A small dig in the field just in front of the Indian's mouth, and two others near STATES, but none of these detract.



- 2454 1856 AU-58 (NGC). A high degree of lustre graces the frosty olive-gold surfaces. Some rich rose iridescence resides in the protected areas. Pleasing to the unaided eye though low magnification reveals a few scattered marks.



- 2455 1856 AU-55 (ANACS). Deep yellow golden fields and design features still retain essentially complete mint frost. Only the slightest trace of trivial friction is evident at the most vulnerable locations. Survivors of this date are significantly scarcer than the oft-seen issues of 1854, 1855, 1874, and 1878.

Fascinating High-Grade 1860-S Three Dollars



2x photo

- 2456 1860-S AU-55 (NGC). This interesting San Francisco strike is enriched by substantial lustre intensifying around the strong reliefs. Wear is moderate and largely confined to the highest points. The scarcity of this date begins with a mintage of only 7,000 pieces, 2,592 of which were promptly melted unreleased.

Desirable 1865 \$3



- 2457 1865 AU-50. With a mintage of only 1,140 pieces, this is one of the rarest dates in the entire series. Almost all of the detail is present, but a small portion of the rim has been lightly smoothed at the top of the coin on the obverse and in the corresponding position on the reverse. Mint State examples are rarely encountered, and this coin is surely an excellent alternative.

Exciting Near-Gem Prooflike 1870 \$3 Tied with One Other for Finest Seen at PCGS



2x photo

- 2458 1870 MS-64 (PCGS). Magnificent tawny red-orange gold highlights the deeply mirrored fields of this splendid strike. The reliefs and devices are superbly impressed, with each letter and number crisp and full, the gentle frosting accentuating the lovely contrast of field and relief to make this virtual Gem a thing of exceptional beauty. Reinforcing understanding of this date's rarity in this outstanding grade is the PCGS Population Report that shows exactly two certified in MS-64, none higher. This extraordinary gold coin's appearance is an important opportunity for the quality-seeking collector!

**Frosty Uncirculated 1878 \$3
MS-64 PCGS**



2x photo

- 2459 1878 MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty deep honey gold with fiery orange and rich peach highlights supported by impressive cartwheel lustre. A pleasing specimen that comes close to a finer grade in our opinion. A popular date in the series, one that is often selected by collectors who enjoy great quality while juggling a modest numismatic budget.



- 2460 1878 MS-63** or better with respect to the smoothness of the surfaces on both sides. The obverse lustre, however, is a bit overly bright and is indicative of a coin that has been lightly cleaned at some point in the past. The reverse offers a more natural satiny appearance.



- 2461 1878 MS-60.** Deep golden yellow. Relatively free of contact marks, but the lustre is a bit subdued from a light wiping.

Magnificent Prooflike Near-Gem 1880 Three Dollars



2x photo

- 2462 1880 MS-64 PL (NGC) (CAC).** A simply gorgeous virtual Gem boasting the boldest prooflike fields and meticulous devices that the most fastidious collector might demand. With only 1,000 business strikes to start with, 1880 was a scarce date from birth. Its scarcity today is even more dramatic, as NGC has graded only 10 in all prooflike grades, four prooflike MS-64 and none in any higher grade! This coin's appearance offers a significant opportunity for seekers of the highest quality.

**Elusive 1883 \$3
900 Struck
AU-58 PCGS**



- 2463 1883 AU-58 (PCGS).** Deep honey gold with rich retained lustre, prooflike reflectivity in the fields, and peripheral rose iridescence in the protected regions. A few light hairlines are present but no serious marks or surface disturbances can be found. A date that saw a circulation strike mintage of only 900 pieces, a rarity by any standards, even within a series such as this that is well-known for low-mintage rarities. A nice coin in all respects.

U.S. HALF EAGLES (\$5 GOLD)

U.S. CAPPED BUST HALF EAGLES

Magnificent Mint State 1795 Half Eagle

Choice MS-64 (NGC)

Perhaps the First \$5 Variety Struck



2464 1795 Bass Dannreuther-1, Breen-2C. Rarity-5. Small Eagle. MS-64 (NGC). This amazing full Gem displays rich and remarkably even deep yellow gold. Its smooth surfaces are profoundly reflective on both sides and feature boldly frosted design elements. There is a tantalizing hint of the most delicate toning on the truncation of Liberty's bust. Beautifully centered and boldly struck, the carefully precise delineation of fine details reflects the determination of Mint Director Henry William de Saussure and his successor Elias Boudinot to make the earliest date of American gold coinage as near to perfect as the materials and machinery on hand would permit. The smallest details of Liberty's hair, drapery and mob cap are sharply defined, including a raised mark like a tear below her eye. The eagle's feathers are crisply outlined on breast, wings and tail and the leaves in the wreath are of jewel-fine sharpness.

A perfectly semicircular lint mark against the front of Liberty's cap below B of LIBERTY hallmarks this specimen, as does a minute speck under the eagle's left wing. Careful examination under a glass reveals scattered hairlines, none of which offer serious distractions to the coin's overall beauty. The eye appeal is superb and the outstanding technical quality easily merits the assigned grade. It is at least as fine (and maybe finer) than the toned specimen in the Harry Bass Collection displayed in the American Numismatic Association museum, and is of equivalent quality to the Bass II coin that was a highlight of the 1974 Herstal sale that was graded PCGS MS-63 when sold in 1999.

Based on the Bass emission sequence, which was based on careful study and sound logic, this variety of half eagles is very possibly

the very first struck. It is easily identified by the vertical crack left of the 9 in the date which appears on all known specimens, along with a faint crack connecting the first three stars, a fainter crack along the tops of TY, and another connecting stars 11 and 12 to the rim. Plentiful raised die "rust" (or spalling, a flaking away from the surface of steel) is also visible, notably on Liberty's shoulder but also along her drapery and above the right top serif of F in OF on the reverse. This "rust" advances as the die state advances. This specific obverse was used only in this die marriage, while this reverse was later muled to Breen's obverse 1, which was married to two other reverses later on. Harry Bass was deeply fascinated by the die states and die varieties of 1795 half eagles, and he believed that this variety, or the more common Breen 3-D with the S over D reverse, was the first struck.

A number of Mint State examples of this first half eagle issue survive, but most are among the lower Mint State grades. Neither of the leading grading services has ever graded one finer than MS-65, and professional numismatists doubt that any "wonder coins" remain uncertified in private hands. Considering the importance of the issue as the very first gold coins struck at the U.S. Mint, with the first delivery of struck pieces taking place at the end of July, 1795, it is possible to view this as an underrated coin. This amazing near-Gem is certain to find its new home in the cabinet of some prescient and appreciative connoisseur.

NGC Census: 4; 7 finer (MS-65★ finest). For some inexplicable reason, NGC has certified one MS-60 piece as PL—which makes one wonder why all the rest of the prooflike Uncs missed the cut!

Compelling 1800 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2465 **1800 BD-2, B-1B. Rarity-3+. AU-53 (PCGS).** Quite attractive for a specimen at this numerical grade level. Rich yellow golden fields and devices are boldly struck on both sides. A single reverse hairline connects the last S in STATES with the O in OF and hardly is deserving of mention. In fact, the balance and presentation of this frosty, "collector quality" example is significantly finer than the norm.

AU 1800 Half Eagle



- 2466 **1800 BD-5, B-1D. Rarity-3+. AU-55.** Bright yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights. Faint obverse hairlines suggest an old brushing, though the reverse seems pristine. Highly lustrous on both sides with no serious marks present and with a bold strike for the design type. Visually finer than our description implies and worthy of in-person examination before bidding judgment is passed.

Finest NGC-Graded 1806 Knob 6 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2467 **1806 BD-6, B-5E. Rarity-2. Knob 6. MS-65 (NGC).** This obverse shows the stars arranged 7 and 6, the date shows its knob-top 6 firmly touching the truncation of the bust. The obverse field is hallmarked by a short abrasion before Liberty's face, while the reverse shows short adjustment marks at the lower left rim and on the left margin of the otherwise delightful sharply detailed U.S. shield. Diligent search reveals a very few light hairlines that offer no significant distraction to the eye. The principal devices on both sides are marvelously sharp and fully detailed, all complemented by rich and deeply glowing lustre. Conventional wisdom has it that the Knob 6 variety is somewhat more accessible than the Pointed 6 but catalogue values are interestingly close for the two major varieties. Finding a comparable Knob 6 Gem, on the other hand, would be a seriously greater challenge than popular catalogues might suggest. This reality is made plain by the NGC Census that shows precisely one Knob 6 coin graded MS-65 and none in any higher grade, with one other 1806 graded MS-65 but without differentiation as to the date variety.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Mint State 1808 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2468 **1808 BD-3, B-3/4A. Rarity-4. MS-62 (PCGS).** Rich yellow gold with expansive lustre that supports pale olive highlights on the obverse and warm though faint sunset orange reverse highlights. Nicely struck from clashed dies. A pleasing coin for the grade, one that holds up well to careful examination. One of perhaps 100 to 125 examples of BD-3 currently known. Not a prized rarity, but certainly scarce enough to warrant strong bidding activity, especially in Uncirculated.

Mint State 1809/8 Half Eagle

Solitary Variety of the Date

2469 1809/8 BD-1, B-1A. Rarity 3+. MS-62 (NGC). Satiny olive-gold with richly imbued cartwheel lustre. Much frosty mint bloom ignites the recessed areas. A pleasing coin for the grade, one that holds up well to magnified examination. The only variety of the date, though its overdate status has always been questionable; to the present writer, the many, many examples examined over the decades have appeared to be nothing but a repunched 9. Still, you *must* own this variety if you are working on a date set of early half eagles.



2x photo

Glorious 1810 Large Date and Large 5 Half Eagle



2x photo

2470 1810 BD-4, B-1A. Rarity-2. Large Date, Large 5. MS-65 (NGC). The deepest and most satisfying red-gold lustre drenches both sides of this magnificent strike, intensifying around the sharply defined borders with subtle hints of fine orange-peel surrounding the denticles. This glowing gold coin is an unimpeachable Gem of a unimaginable quality. It is one of only four certified in this MS-65 grade by NGC, and only two coins have been graded higher. This important and sought-after variety is shown here at its finest.

Choice AU 1818 Half Eagle

Normal Dies Variety



2x photo

2471 1818 BD-1, B-1A. Rarity-5. AU-58 (NGC). Sparkling yellow gold with intense underlying lustre on both sides. Warm olive highlights and frosty mint bloom cover the obverse, while the reverse periphery is afire with varied sunset orange. From the "normal" dies for the date; the other two varieties of the date, BD-2 and BD-3, are the STATESOF and 5D/50 varieties respectfully. Nicely in tune with the grade parameters, with just a touch of rub on the high points and a few faint marks. The Bass-Dannreuther reference suggests just 50 to 65 or so examples of the date are known in all grades, and we feel the present coin certainly must be among the choicest for its assigned grade. Don't miss this opportunity.

U.S. CLASSIC HEAD HALF EAGLES

Glowing Nearly Choice 1834 Half Eagle

Plain 4, Classic Head



- 2472 **1834 B-6501. Classic Head, Plain 4. MS-62 (PCGS).** The first head style with the truncation of Liberty's bust noticeably curved. A warm, satiny glow radiates from both the obverse and reverse of this deep yellow golden example. The strike is significantly stronger than typically encountered, as nearly all of Liberty's hair curls on the obverse exhibit full detail. The reverse feather definition, likewise, is quite bold. Premium quality Mint State examples of this short-lived Classic Head type coin are always in short supply, and consistently garner strong results.



- 2473 **1834 B-6501. Classic Head, Plain 4. AU-53.** Medium golden yellow, with original mint lustre highlighting the date and mottos. A light pin scratch in front of the chin is barely visible, and a minor pit is well hidden in the hair behind the eye, but the overall look of this Capped Bust half eagle is very appealing.
Breen-6501. "First head; large plain 4."



- 2474 **1835 B-6504. AU-50.** Bright yellow gold and pleasing for the grade, with a solid strike, average surfaces and ample eye appeal. The obverse die shows bold evidence of clashing with the reverse shield with vertical lines crossing through ERTY, and horizontal lines present below Liberty's ear. A desirable collector coin.
McCloskey-1A.



- 2475 **1836 B-6509. MS-60.** Golden yellow surfaces with original mint frost, deeper near the edges on the obverse. The strike is sharp on the stars and curls of the obverse, and bold on all reverse devices as well. Diagnostics include a tall 1 in the date, with the 6 leaning left at the top. The reverse shows an extended first stripe in the fourth vertical shield pair which extends into the horizontal lines and below the shield point to the branch.
McCloskey 4-C.



- 2476 **1836 B-6509. AU-55 (NGC).** Lustrous and mostly brilliant with blushes and wisps of peach. The majority of design features are sharp save for striking softness at some of the obverse stars. Close examination reveals a tiny nick behind Liberty's eye and a fine line by the first star. A handsome representative of a popular and eagerly sought five-year design type.

B-6509, McCloskey-4D: Second Head, tall 1, tall broad 6; Double forehead curl, Small bud, no tongue.

- 2477 **1836 B-6509. EF-40.** Pale wheat gold with light olive hints. A nice example with only the usual light contact marks.
McCloskey-4C.



- 2478 **1836 B-6511. EF-40.** Pale yellow-gold patina with some reddish gold in the hidden areas. Signs of a past cleaning show on the surfaces which are somewhat detracting. A good strike gives this coin its character. A decent example of this Classic Head design.

Frosty Uncirculated 1837 Half Eagle

From the Bass Collection



2x photo

- 2479 **1837 B-6512. MS-62 (NGC).** Frosty olive-gold with strong lustre and mint bloom and with some prooflike reflectivity on both sides. A few faint marks are present, none serious enough to warrant individual mention. Nicely struck and definitely finer than typically seen at the MS-62 grade level. Perhaps the scarcest of the Philadelphia Classic Head half eagles, 1834-1838, at least to our experience and especially in Mint State. A nice opportunity.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Bass Collection, May 2000, Lot 337; Lester Merkin's sale of April 1970, Lot 727.



- 2480 **1837 B-6512. Large Date, Large 5. AU-55**, with respect to wear. Well struck and retaining plenty of mint frost and a touch of coppery gold toning. There is evidence of some very subtle past cleaning. Examination will find a minor series of nicks which extend from close to Liberty's mouth to the rim between the second pair of stars. Well balanced and still attractive.

McCloskey-2B.

- 2481 **1838 B-6514. EF-40**. Some degree of retained lustre on this appealing last year of issue Classic Head half eagles. Shows the typical minor contact marks, but none are serious or distracting. Medium yellow gold.

McCloskey-1A.

- 2482 **1838 B-6515. VF DETAILS (NCS)**. Wear visible on both sides is appropriate to this circulated grade, fields show scattered tiny tics and traces of past cleaning.



- 2486 **1843-C EF DETAILS (NCS)**. Actual wear is relatively moderate but surfaces show some old abrasions and scratches defined by NCS as "damage."



- 2487 **1843-O Large Letters. AU-53**. Much of the original detail still present, and there are traces of lustre around the stars and in the recesses of the eagle's feathers. A fine scratch extends across Liberty's jaw, but it is not very distracting.

U.S. LIBERTY HEAD HALF EAGLES



- 2483 **1840-D EF DETAILS (NCS)**. This coin is close to the average grade researched for this elusive Dahlonega date by David Akers. Generally even circulation is accompanied by cleaning at some time.



- 2488 **1843-O Large Letters. EF-40 (NGC)**. Bright yellow gold with some modest prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Scattered light tics noted on both sides.

Scarce EF-45 1841-C \$5



- 2484 **1841-C EF-45 (PCGS)**. Brilliant surfaces. A tiny gouge by the eighth star is noted and mentioned for accuracy's sake. This piece was evidently prooflike at the time of issue, and wisps of mirror brilliance can be seen in the protected areas. Only 21,467 examples were struck, and judging from population report statistics, survivors would appear to number in the 200-300 piece range, but due to multiple re-submissions of many pieces over the years, the actual population may be far smaller.



- 2489 **1844-D AU-58 (NGC)**. This lustrous coin is very precisely struck, displaying crisply defined reliefs with little actual circulation, mostly light bagmarks and faint hairlines. Reverse legend and Dahlonega mintmark are especially noteworthy in assessing this coin's visual attraction.



- 2485 **1842-D Small Date. VF DETAILS (NCS)**. This Dahlonega coin's circulation places it in Akers' average range, a past cleaning created some surface brightness.



- 2490 **1844-O AU-58 (NGC)**. Liberty's bust and the eagle both stand boldly forth, free of distracting tics and visible results of circulation. The largely lustrous fields show some hairlines and typical reminders of bag storage, but the coin's overall appeal is impressive.

Very Rare Near Gem 1845 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2491 **1845 MS-64 (PCGS)**. There are some interesting raised die lines at a number of obverse locations including Liberty's eye, nose, mouth, and throat. Shimmering, unbroken icy-velvet mint bloom complements a chisel-sharp strike. The surface quality, likewise, is highly satisfying in every respect. With full Gems of this date being **entirely unknown**, the outstanding example offered here is *as nice as anyone could legitimately hope to ever acquire*.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer.



- 2492 **1846-D/D B-6565. EF-40 (PCGS)**. Warm honey gold with pale rose and bright yellow highlights bolstered by retained lustre in the protected areas. While a few scattered marks are present, none draw the viewer's immediate attention. The popular variety with a broadly repunched D; the mintmark was first punched high in the die, into the branch and arrows above, then repunched in a lower position without effacing the first D, making for a spectacular blunder.

Breen-6565. "1846-D large date, blundered reverse, double D. Mintmark first punched far too high, buried in device, then corrected. Date low or centered."

Fascinating D over D Half Eagle



- 2493 **1846-D/D EF DETAILS (NCS)**. A delightfully bold and clear example of this famous branch mint double-punched mintmark. Strongly detailed with signs of a past cleaning.

AU 1848-C \$5



- 2494 **1848-C AU-50 (PCGS)**. Highly lustrous with prooflike fields and frosty devices. Pale champagne hues gather on both sides. Light marks present, none overly deep or distracting.



- 2495 **1848-C EF DETAILS (NCS)**. Although possessing a reasonably high grade, this cleaned half eagle displays a typically weak mintmark that requires magnification to see clearly.



- 2496 **1849-D EF-45 (NGC)**. Deep yellow gold with orange highlights and some pale olive iridescence. A few light marks are present, the most noticeable a horizontal contact mark on Liberty's chin line. From a modest mintage for the date of 39,036 pieces.



- 2497 **1851-C EF DETAILS (NCS)**. This later-date Dahlonega coin exhibits an average grade, but examination reveals past cleaning.



- 2498 **1852-C VF DETAILS (NCS)**. This coin saw circulation resulting in fairly uniform, weak, bright surfaces. Cleaned at some time.

- 2499 **Pair of Liberty half eagles: ☆ 1853 AU-55, lightly cleaned ☆ 1908 Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-64, cleaned. (Total: 2 pieces)**



- 2500 **1856-C EF DETAILS (NCS)**. Akers called this the highest grade likely to be found of this Charlotte date. The less forcefully struck reverse shows old scratches under magnification.



- 2501 **1858-C AU-53** in terms of wear. The definition of both the legends and devices is quite bold, however the lustre is a bit muted from a past gentle cleaning. A trivial obverse rim bump at 11:00 is mentioned for the sake of accuracy. This coin is quite worthy of consideration, as the typical survivor of this date does not offer anywhere near this degree of definition. One of *only 38,856 such pieces minted*.



- 2502 1861 MS-60. Softly lustrous. Popular first year of the Civil War date.



- 2503 1880 MS-63 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with expansive lustre and a bold strike.

- 2504 1880 MS-62. Medium honey golden color, softly lustrous on both sides.

Gem Cameo Proof 1881 Half Eagle
Tied for Finest Certified by NGC
Mintage: 42 Pieces



2x photo

- 2505 1881 Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC). Richly varied deep orange sunset hues grace both sides of this impressive cameo Proof. Frosted motifs and mirror fields contrast deeply, especially on the reverse. Aesthetically appealing and physically sound. One of just 42 Proofs of the date struck, with considerably fewer than that amount currently known to today's collecting community. Easily among the finest Proofs of the date extant, and tied in the eyes of NGC with another specimen of equal quality. An outstanding opportunity to obtain an equally outstanding rarity.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

- 2506 Pair of NGC-certified half eagles: ☆ 1881 MS-62 ☆ 1882 MS-61. A lustrous duo. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2507 1882 MS-63. Warm honey gold with pleasing velvety soft mint bloom, and insignificant contact marks.

- 2508 1882-CC AU-55. Sharply struck with almost all of the original mint lustre still surviving. This lovely golden yellow Carson City half eagle retains most of the original mint lustre.

- 2509 1882-CC AU-53. Most of the original mint bloom is still fresh on this medium gold Carson City half eagle. A light pin scratch extends from near star 1 to below Liberty's jaw, and there are some light contact marks in the field in front of Liberty's nose. The reverse is quite choice for the grade.



- 2510 1884-CC AU-53 (SEGS). Frosty honey gold with rose iridescence and much retained lustre, especially in the protected areas. Nicely struck. A few scattered marks define the grade, though the overall appeal is substantial. Low magnification reveals a patch of detritus at the eagle's dexter shoulder. One of just 16,402 examples of the date struck with many survivors of that mintage at VF or so.



- 2511 1885-S MS-64 (NGC). Brisk cartwheel lustre on rich honey gold surfaces.

- 2512 1885-S MS-63 (PCGS). A pleasing choice Uncirculated example of the date with cartwheel lustre swirling on the obverse and reverse. Marks and abrasions are noted and commensurate with the grade.



- 2513 1891-CC MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty orange gold with warm olive highlights. Intense cartwheel lustre and an absolute minimal of marks affords the overall appearance of a much finer grade.



- 2514 1891-CC AU-58 (NGC). Mostly brilliant surfaces with wisps of olive iridescence noted at the borders and around the design elements. The desirability of the issue is enhanced by the cachet conveyed by the celebrated "CC" mintmark.



- 2515 1892-CC MS-61. This medium golden yellow beauty exhibits satiny soft lustre on both boldly struck sides.



- 2520 1897 MS-63 (NGC). Highly lustrous with pale rose iridescence on frosty golden surfaces.



- 2516 1892-CC AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant and lustrous with most design features showing bold definition. Produced during the penultimate year of coinage operations at the famous Carson City facility.

- 2517 1893-O AU-58 (NGC) (CAC). Lustre and a scattering of minute bagmarks join to give this late-date New Orleans coin an unusually frosty obverse. The reverse boasts deeper overall lustre.

Superb Gem Proof 1895 Half Eagle

NGC Proof-67 Ultra Cameo

Tied for Finest Graded



- 2518 1895 Proof-67 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC). An exemplar of the grade and production process. Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form an outstanding cameo contrast, the devices seemingly carved from living gold and floating in a sea of molten liquid gold. An essentially flawless survivor from a Proof mintage for the date of 81 pieces, though somewhat fewer than that number can be accounted for today. Of those, the present specimen is tied for finest seen by NGC, and must easily rank high in the condition census for *all known examples* of the issue.
NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Glorious 1898 Ultra Cameo Proof-67 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2521 1898 Proof-67 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC). Immaculately detailed inscriptions, stars and devices display wholly satisfying beauty with intriguing frosty semi-brilliance. The flawless fields on both sides are distinguished by deep mirror brilliance combined with fascinating orange-peel texture for almost startling visual appeal. The remarkable rarity of this half eagle date begins with its Proof mintage of only 75 pieces. A few coins were included in the gold Proof sets of this date, and the number of surviving Proof singles cannot be great, especially coins free of careless handling, cleaning, or other impairments that blight so many surviving Proofs of all metals from this era. The Dannreuther-Garrett *Official Red Book of Auction Records* for 2000-2005 lists only 12 appearances of this date in all Proof grades, none in this precise Ultra Cameo perfection. The NGC Census offers additional evidence of undeniable rarity with its record of only two in this exact grade, four finer with Proof-68 the highest grade assigned. For sheer beauty and elusiveness, this glittering example can have virtually no equal.
NGC Census: 2; 4 finer within the designation (PR-68 finest).



- 2522 1899 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with lustrous rich orange iridescence in full bloom at the rims.



- 2519 1893 MS-62. Satiny soft honey gold with just a hint of olive green. Clean, clear pleasing surfaces.

- 2523 1899 MS-64 (NGC). Highly lustrous and visually impressive. Bright honey gold surfaces display boldly rendered design motifs and no serious marks.

Gorgeous Proof 1900 Half Eagle
A Deep Orange Cameo
None Graded Finer by PCGS



2x photo

- 2524 1900 Proof-66 (PCGS).** An incredibly lovely deep cameo contrast is present, though the old green label PCGS holder makes no notification of the effect. Deep, fiery orange gold with heavily frosted motifs and deep and nearly bottomless. The strike is superb, and low magnification reveals a coin that truly deserves the grade. From a Proof mintage for the date of 230 pieces, though not quite that many still exist today. Thankfully, dates like the 1900 half eagle are more often available in the marketplace than some of the dates with far lower mintages, thus affording today's collectors an opportunity to obtain a gorgeous Liberty half eagle in Proof grade if and when the bug bites. Tied for finest graded by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 3; none finer within the designation.



- 2525 1902 MS-63 (NGC).** Lustrous honey gold with some deeper golden highlights.



- 2526 1903-S MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with warm orange iridescence and excellent eye appeal.



- 2527 1903-S MS-63 (NGC).** Frosty medium gold with pleasing cartwheel lustre.

U.S. INDIAN HEAD HALF EAGLES

Splendid Gem Proof 1908 Indian \$5
Among Dozen Finest Certified by NGC



2x photo

- 2528 1908 Proof-67 (NGC).** Sparkling olive-gold surfaces with richly imbued cartwheel lustre that scintillates across the satiny Sandblast Proof surfaces. A lovely Gem from the first year of the design type, one of 167 Proofs of the date produced in the new Sandblast format. Collectors later rejected this Proof finish, and various other formats were tried in the early years of the series, until the discontinuation

of Proofs in 1915. Close-in examination under low magnification reveals a faintly grainy, multi-faceted surface, created by the Sandblast Proof manufacturing process, with countless tiny scintillating pinpoints of light visible when the coin is slowly rotated in a brilliant light source. Exceptional quality.

NGC Census: 11; 1 finer (Proof-68).



- 2529 1908 Indian. MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous honey gold with rose highlights.



- 2534 1909 MS-63. Frosty medium gold with unbroken lustre on the high points.

Choice Mint State 1908-D Indian



2x photo

- 2530 1908-D Indian. MS-64 (PCGS). Deep honey gold with fiery orange and varied golden hues on both sides. Rich unbroken lustre cascades across the surfaces, adding greatly to the overall appeal. No serious marks present. Fewer than a dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the presently offered specimen by PCGS, none of those above MS-65



- 2531 1908-D Indian. MS-63 (PCGS). Deep honey gold with rich lustre deposits in the recessed area of Pratt's incuse design. Pale olive and rose iridescence graces both sides.



- 2532 1909 MS-64. Light honey frosty gold surfaces with pale rose highlights grace this lovely Indian half eagle. Sharply struck and very close to Gem.



- 2533 1909 MS-64. Faint hairlines on both sides. Deep orange gold surfaces with rich electric blue and rose iridescent highlights. Nicely struck with unbroken lustre on the high points.

Choice Uncirculated 1909-D Indian \$5



- 2535 1909-D MS-64 (PCGS). Bright honey gold with intense orange highlights in the recessed design motifs. Intense cartwheel lustre spins broadly across both sides of this attractive Denver Mint Indian half eagle.

Choice Mint State 1909-D Indian \$5



2x photo

- 2536 1909-D MS-64 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with intense, fiery orange iridescence that fairly leaps from the satiny smooth surfaces. A common issue in an uncommon state of preservation.



- 2537 1909-D MS-63 (PCGS). The sharpness of this Denver coin's strike is especially notable in the designer's initials "BLP" above the "0" in the date. A few bagmarks are noted for accuracy



- 2538 1909-D MS-63 (NGC). A frosty honey gold specimen with rich rose toning and olive highlights. Perhaps the most popular of all branch mint Indian half eagle issues.



- 2539 **1909-D MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny bright honey gold fields, and lightly frosted central devices. The strike is quite bold, with full definition in virtually all areas including the Indian's war bonnet and the eagle's plumage. A wonderful coin for a type set.



- 2540 **1909-D MS-63.** Lightly frosted surfaces and very few contact marks. The strike is above average.



- 2541 **1909-D MS-63.** Deep orange-gold toning over well preserved surfaces. The lustre is first-rate and the strike is strong on this common coin that is quite suitable for a middle to high-grade type set.



- 2542 **1909-D MS-63.** A strong strike with decent mint lustre. A few obverse marks but none serious enough as to take this coin out of the choice category.



- 2543 **1909-D MS-63.** Bright mint bloom over surfaces that were nicely preserved. A strong strike adds further to the coin's eye appeal. Well worth closer inspection.



- 2544 **1909-D MS-62.** A partial wire edge is seen on both sides attesting to this coin's strong strike. Frosty surfaces are seen which have some minor tics scattered on both sides.



- 2545 **1909-D MS-62.** Bright yellow gold with warm honey highlights and plenty of lustre.

- 2546 **1909-D MS-62.** Glossy field surfaces with lightly frosted incused design elements. There is a rim tic near star 12, but it hardly detracts.

- 2547 **1909-D MS-61.** Glossy surfaces with very few contact marks. The strike is excellent.

- 2548 **1909-D MS-61.** Clean and clear surfaces, but not quite enough lustre to merit a higher grade designation.

- 2549 **1909-D MS-61.** The lustre is a bit subdued, but there are very few contact marks.

Gem Sandblast Proof 1911 Half Eagle



2x photo

- 2550 **1911 Proof-67 (NGC).** Gorgeous deep honey gold with a faint olive cast. Intense mint lustre flashes from the faintly grainy, multi-faceted textured surface of this later Sandblast Proof production. The graininess of this issue is perhaps slightly more textured than that of the 1908 Sandblast Proof issues, though not any less

spectacular in appearance. The only mark that appears under low magnification is a tiny lint mark, horizontally in the field to the viewer's left of E in E PLURIBUS UNUM on reverse. To see this beautiful coin is to love it.

NGC Census: 10; 4 finer (all Proof-68).

2551 1911 MS-62. Deep yellow-gold toning over decent surfaces. A few light marks but none that will dissuade the bidder.

2552 1911-D AU-50. Pleasing light golden surfaces with just a hint of pink. The Denver mintmark is characteristically weak, but clear. One of the two key dates in this series, this with a mintage of only 72,500.



2553 1912 MS-64. Magnificent reddish gold toning over lustrous surfaces. The strike is excellent as are the fields and devices. A single tic on the cheek keeps this great looking coin from the Gem category.



2554 1912 MS-63 (PCGS). Expansive lustre and rich mint bloom ignite in the recessed design areas of this pretty Indian half eagle.

2555 1912 MS-62 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with rich lustre and good eye appeal for the grade.

Choice Mint State 1913 Half Eagle



2x photo

2556 1913 MS-64 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with intense cartwheel lustre that spirals intensely across the satiny, essentially mark-free surfaces. Scarce at MS-64 as are virtually all dates in the design type.



2557 1913 MS-64. Bright yellow-gold toning over decently struck surfaces. No major detractors to speak of in addition to good lustre gives this coin excellent eye appeal. A premium quality coin.



2558 1913 MS-63 (NGC). Deep yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights and heavily frosted surfaces. Rich cartwheel lustre enlivens the recessed areas.

2559 1913 MS-62 (NGC). Bright honey gold with strong lustre and a decided olive sheen.

Satiny Choice Uncirculated 1914-D \$5



2x photo

2560 1914-D MS-64 (NGC). Satiny honey gold with warm olive, peach, and fiery rose iridescence, especially in the recessed areas of Pratt's unique incuse design. A lovely coin for the assigned grade.

Frosty Uncirculated 1914-D \$5



2x photo

2561 1914-D MS-64 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with intense unbroken cartwheel lustre on both sides. Warm rose and olive highlights increase the dramatic eye appeal. Choice for the grade.



2562 1914-D MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny honey gold with warm olive toning and richly imbued lustre.



2563 1916-S MS-63 (PCGS). Highly lustrous deep honey gold with exciting orange and rose iridescence, especially in the protected areas. An altogether pleasing specimen, both physically and aesthetically, of the final half eagle until 1929 when the final Indian half eagles rolled off the presses and ended the circulating life of the denomination.

U.S. EAGLES (\$10 GOLD)

U.S. CAPPED BUST EAGLES

Virtual Gem 1795 Eagle

The First American \$10 Issue



2564 1795 Bass Dannreuther-1, Taraszka-1, Breen-1A. Rarity-3+. 13 Leaves. MS-64 (PCGS). Over the decades Stack's has seen its share (perhaps a greater share than most numismatic auction firms) of high quality early United States gold coins. It is truly a rare occasion to encounter a piece of the outstanding originality, significant eye appeal, abundant and natural attraction as offered by this breathtaking virtual Gem. Quality alone would center intense collector interest on this exceptional coin, but as the historic first issue of a gold denomination that lasted longer than any other in the gold series, this 1795 Eagle must be identified as an undoubted landmark. Its surfaces are clothed in the rich orange-yellow gold toning. The reverse is a trifle brighter, but splendid satiny lustre is abundant on both sides. The obverse is especially frosty on the bust, (the central design element) while the reverse is wholly reflective and especially assertive in its wealth of lustre. The strike and detail are magnificent throughout, sharp from center to rim, with only the tiniest area of flatness in a portion of the eagle's chest that bears a single short diagonal vestige of an adjustment mark. All feathers are round and outlined, and the leaves in the circle-wreath are especially crisp. Careful examination reveals a few flat dentils above E of LIBERTY. This fantastic near-Gem shows no significant marks or major hairlines, just some widely scattered traces of handling, and its overall quality and appeal closely approach Gem. This piece is struck from a measurably late die state, with all of the cracks

mentioned by Taraszka and a straight line slants through the centers of 95 to the base of Liberty's lowest curl. Thin cracks link the bases of the date, stars 1-9, and 13-15 to the bust. A few very faint cracks can be located on the reverse. This variety was the very first struck of the eagle denomination, beginning in September 1795.

No gold denomination was coined longer than the \$10, the key large denomination in Thomas Jefferson's decimal coinage scheme. Proposals for the eagle began in 1784 and were codified into law in 1786. The issuance of this denomination was one of the few things Jefferson and Hamilton ever agreed upon. It can be recalled that Jefferson famously put a bust of Hamilton in his home at Monticello across the room from a bust of himself so the two men could be "opposed in death as they were in life." The longest gap in its production was that between 1804 and 1834; the issuance of the denomination recommenced for circulation in 1838. Like the Gem quality 1796 No Stars quarter eagle once part of the same collection, this eagle stands as a landmark and one of the very finest survivors of the very first issue of an avidly collected denomination, and its acquisition will delight any collector fortunate enough to include it in his or her collection.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-66 finest). This piece is housed in a green label PCGS holder, the same one that housed it in 1999.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of August 1999, Lot 415.

Rare 1799 \$10 Gold Piece



2x photo

- 2565 1799 BD-7, T-19, B-4E/B. Rarity-3. Small Obverse Stars. AU-53, with respect to wear. The fields and design elements on both sides, however, exhibit more than the usual degree of surface roughness. There is a very subtle edge bump at 11:00 on the obverse. Pale yellow-golden coloration accompanies an ample measure of retained mint frost. The strike is quite bold, with there being plenty of definition remaining in the hair curls, shield, feathers, and scroll. Despite its shortcomings, this *rare* and highly prized early gold type coin is worthy of considerable bidder interest.

Beautiful Mint State 1804 Crosslet 4 Eagle



2x photo

- 2566 1804 BD-1, T-31, B-1A. Rarity-4+. Crosslet 4. MS-61 (NGC). A dazzling specimen with swirls of rich golden frost over surfaces that are semi-reflective and largely unblemished, with only minor pinscratches and no deep marks. There are a few tiny areas that exhibit pretty pink and copper toning, though these are generally limited to the rims. This is a well struck coin. Only under magnification can one detect extremely faint adjustment marks near the ED of UNITED and MERICA. The cascading lustre is largely unbroken, with a small rough patch in between the eagle's shield and the olive branch.

Struck from later states of both the obverse and reverse dies, and displaying the diagnostic die cracks from star 1 to the 18 of the date on the obverse, and through the tops of NITED on the reverse. Die wear is evident at the lower obverse on either side of the date, where there are minuscule parallel die lines, and at the upper obverse near ER, where a couple of tiny die lumps are found.

Although there were reportedly 3,757 minted for this year, Bass-Dannreuther indicates that this figure is not entirely accurate. The reverse die used for this coin (1803E) was used *after* this issue to strike the 1803 BD-6, 1-E variety, meaning that the mintage for 1804 could be as low as 2,500 pieces. A very scarce issue, there are most likely between 80 and 100 surviving examples that escaped the melting pot. While technically not the last issue for the type (the 1804 Plain 4 Proof issue was actually struck somewhere between 1834 and 1835), it is the *only* 1804-dated eagle that is more generally available to collectors.

This example is much finer than typically encountered, as a large portion of the surviving population surfaces as damaged, cleaned, or otherwise impaired specimens. NGC has certified only 10 examples finer than this piece. The present example represents a great opportunity to acquire a very scarce coin in a condition that is far better than most of its counterparts. Certain to be a worthy addition to any collection.

NGC Census: 12; 10 finer (MS-64 finest).

U.S. LIBERTY HEAD EAGLES

- 2567 **1850 Large Date. AU-53 (NGC).** Modest circulation and scattered surface marks define this bold example of gold coinage struck just after the Gold Rush yet prior to the greater mintages of the Civil War era.
- 2568 **Pair of Liberty eagles: I 1853 AU-50, lightly cleaned I 1893 AU-58, lightly cleaned.** (Total: 2 pieces)
- 2569 **1856-S EF-45 (PCGS).** Original coppery golden toning with remnants of mint lustre clinging to the protected areas of the design. Akers states the "1856-S is rare in any condition and is particularly rare in high grade." In over 20 years of operation, PCGS has only graded 153 example in all grades, with the majority in EF-AU. A lovely early San Francisco eagle that belongs in an advanced collection of \$10 gold pieces.

Important 1864 Proof Eagle Rarity Just 50 Struck / PCGS Proof-64 DCAM



2x photo

- 2570 **1864 Proof-64 DCAM (PCGS).** Heavily frosted motifs and richly mirrored fields display deepening hues of fiery sunset orange on the devices, with some distinctive olive highlights in the reflective fields. A few light marks are noted to the unaided eye, these no doubt accounting for the assigned grade; magnified scrutiny reveals no hidden marks. One of just 50 Proofs of the date struck, all delivered on February 11, 1864 though it is thought that no serious rush of buyers appeared at the Mint to relieve them of this year's Proof eagles, with perhaps only 20 or so out of the 50 pieces struck ever having ever left the Mint. Today it is thought that just a dozen or so exist; Breen and Akers both suggested 12 to 15 pieces. Among the known examples are pieces relegated permanently to museum collections and more than one piece with some impairment. One of the great rarities among the Proof Liberty eagle series is about to cross the auction block and we expect it will be met by a hearty round of serious bidding activity.
PCGS Population: 2; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-65 DCAM).

Lovely and High-Grade 1871-CC Eagle



2x photo

- 2571 **1871-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Splendidly struck principal devices dominate this higher-grade example of a rare Carson City date which combines initial rarity with modern numismatic rarity ratings. Only 8,085 were struck, and only a fraction of this number survives in any grade. NGC has certified only 62 in all grades, precisely eight in AU-58 and more startlingly, only two in higher grades: MS-60 and MS-62. The present example is therefore among the finest certified and will reward the most careful consideration.



- 2572 **1871-S EF-45.** Narrow bands of lustre outline the reliefs. Moderate circulation and a few widely scattered marks may be found on this generally pleasing example from a San Francisco mintage of 16,000, of which a considerably smaller number survive.



- 2573 **1873-S VF-30.** A strong initial strike assured the retention of much bold detail through this coin's untroubled circulating life. All surfaces are a satisfying medium gold with an absolute minimum of faint marks.



- 2574 **1880-CC AU-55 (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces. This piece was prooflike at the time of issue and traces of mirror brilliance can still be seen in the protected areas of the designs. A scant 11,190 examples were minted, and survivors are scarce in AU-55 and higher grades. David Akers in his monograph on U.S. eagles noted: "the predominant grades for this rare date are VF and EF and there are comparatively few that grade as high as AU."



- 2575 **1889 Proof-61,** were it not for a staple scratch crossing the lower obverse from rim to rim through the first and 12th stars. Rich Cameo frost is noted on the devices and lettering, and the fields retain most of the desirable orange-peel texture imparted to these rare Proofs. There are also minor hairlines in the fields from a past wiping. Examination will note a long curling lintmark below star 8. As a date, the 1889 boasts a tiny mintage of *just 45 pieces* in Proof, making this one of the rarest Proofs issued since 1884. Perhaps 20 survive and certainly a number of those are impaired or circulated. For the collector who can look past the minor faults, this coin retains most of the original surface quality and abundant eye appeal imparted by the Philadelphia Mint.



- 2576 **1890-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces with much prooflike character surviving in the protected areas. Only 17,500 examples were minted, a comparatively low figure for the era. The current availability of the issue in AU-58 and higher grades suggests the possibility that a small hoard may have entered numismatic channels decades ago.



- 2577 **1891-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Brilliant surfaces with most design features showing bold definition. Traces of mirror brilliance can be seen in the fields.

- 2578 **1891-CC AU-50 (PCGS).** A few marks are noted on both sides of this originally toned and lustrous Carson City \$10 gold piece; all are the result of a short period spent in circulation.

- 2579 **1891-CC VF-35.** A pale wheat gold example with violet and coppery toning in the protected areas. There is a small dig in front of Liberty's face and on the eagle's shield.



- 2580 **1892-CC AU-58 (NGC).** Bright honey gold with warm olive highlights and strong lustre. An attractive coin with pleasing surfaces that many may call Mint State.

- 2581 **1892-CC AU-50 (PCGS).** Greenish gold with some coppery highlighted lustre is seen on this lightly circulated eagle. A popular Carson City issue.

- 2582 **Pair of NGC-certified Liberty eagles, both MS-62: | 1894 | 1899.** Both frosty and lustrous with attractive rose toning. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2583 **1895-O MS-62.** Warm and lustrous medium gold with rich olive toning highlights.



- 2584 **1896-S MS-62.** Deeply glowing golden lustre complements a vividly detailed strike. Although the San Francisco mintage of 123,750 is greater than that reported for Philadelphia, Mint State examples of this branch mint date have always attracted vastly higher prices on the numismatic marketplace than coins of the Mother Mint.

Superb Ultra Cameo 1898 Proof-67 Eagle



2x photo

- 2585 **1898 Proof-67 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC).** A powerful glow emanates from this coin's frosted yet semi-brilliant reliefs, heightening the bold contrast with the gloriously flawless glass mirror fields. The reverse shield shows the partly frosty rightmost "white" stripe as noted by Breen in his description of this Proof date and denomination. With only 67 Proofs struck, eagles of this late 19th century date were notably scarce at the time of their actual release. The number of survivors today is even smaller, and the number of virtually pristine specimens comparable to the present coin is microscopic, given that the larger size gold coins are more prone to mishandling. A few survived in the small number

of gold denomination sets sold at the time of issue. Some Proof singles have been mishandled, including such well remembered examples as the Wolfson and Delp examples; even the Garrett specimen performed below expectations for its time. Consulting the Dannreuther-Garrett *Official Red Book of Auction Records* for 2003-2007 shows only four listings for all Proof grades combined. The present Ultra Cameo certainly ranks high among all surviving Proofs of its date. The NGC Census shows five in the grade, only one finer, a single Proof-68 ULTRA CAMEO.

NGC Census: 5; 1 finer (Proof-68 ULTRA CAMEO finest).



- 2586 **1899 MS-63.** Bright yellow gold with warm honey highlights and extremely active cartwheel lustre. A lot of coin for the assigned grade.
- 2587 **1899 MS-63.** Luxuriant red-gold lustre saturates both sides of this sharply struck specimen of turn-of-the-century U.S. gold, making it an ideal addition to any high quality type or date collection.
- 2588 **1900 MS-62.** Satiny medium gold with strong lustre and excellent eye appeal for the grade.



- 2589 **1901 MS-63 (NGC).** Deep rose gold satisfying lustre and a bold strike.



- 2590 **1901-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A splendid representative of the date and grade combination. Rich deep gold surfaces are satiny in appearance and highly lustrous across the board. The strike is sharp and crisp, and conspicuous marks are at an absolute minimum. Choice for the grade.



- 2591 **1901-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold with a decided olive cast and broad swaths of cartwheel lustre boldly struck and aesthetically appealing, especially within the parameters of the assigned grade. Choice!

Lightly Circulated Proof 1904 \$10



- 2592 **1904 Proof-58 (PCGS).** Light yellow gold over surfaces that exhibit some hairlines due to improper handling. Conservatively graded since normally you see some pretty bad looking Proofs for this assigned grade. The present example has decent eye appeal and would not look out of place in middle grade Proof holding. One of 108 Proofs struck with most of the brilliant finish. Well worth a very close look because of the grade assigned.



- 2593 **1905 MS-64 (NGC).** A gorgeous coin for the assigned grade. Bright yellow gold surfaces with distinctive olive highlights and broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is excellent for the assigned grade.

- 2594 **Pair of MS-62 (PCGS) \$10 gold: 1 1905.** A lovely coin with good lustre and color, although there are a few copper spots on the obverse. Well struck with just some light marks seen 1 1906. Golden toning over boldly struck surfaces. A few reverse copper spots. A somewhat scarcer date in this condition or better. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2595 **Pair of PCGS-certified eagles, both are graded MS-62: 1 1905.** A conservatively graded coin that has nice surfaces and a good strike 1 1906. Good lustre but a few too many marks to warrant a higher designation. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 2596 **Pair of MS-62 (PCGS) \$10 gold: 1 1905.** Well struck with great mint lustre. Premium quality for the grade with smooth surfaces and virtually no major marks 1 1907 **Liberty.** Lovely mint lustre with a great strike. A few moderate tics are seen. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 2597 **1907 Liberty. MS-63 (PCGS).** A strong strike over surfaces that have good mint lustre. Lovely yellow-gold toning. An excellent example of the last year of issue of this design, suitable for the type collector.



- 2598 **1907 Liberty. MS-62 (PCGS).** Frosty honey gold with decided olive highlights. From the final year of Liberty eagle coinage; later in 1907 the design type changes and the Saint-Gaudens Indian eagle—in all its variations—takes center stage for the denomination.

U.S. INDIAN HEAD EAGLES

Gem Uncirculated 1907 Indian Eagle Rarity With Periods, Wire Rim 500 Struck



2x photo

- 2599 **1907 Indian. Periods, Wire Rim. MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny, matte-like surfaces with rich, robust cartwheel lustre igniting the deep yellow gold surfaces. The unaided eye appeal is splendid and the few marks located under low magnification are just that, marks that need a glass to be seen. PCGS holder erroneously marked "Wire Edge" even though the edge has stars on it. One of 500 examples struck, though two were officially melted for assay reasons according to Breen. Additionally, some 50 or so Proofs were also produced, though the great majority of survivors seen today tend to be Uncirculated as these were "distributed to officials and cabinet VIPs" according to Breen. A rare prize, the present coin represents a grand opportunity for collectors on the verge of completing their Indian eagle collection.

Elusive 1907 Indian Eagle Rarity With Periods, Wire Rim



2x photo

- 2600 **1907 Indian. Periods, Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS).** An ever-popular rarity that is high on the want lists of many experienced Indian eagle specialists. Frosty honey gold with strong olive and rich orange highlights. The surfaces are mattelike in appearance and even under magnification bespeak a finer quality. A rare prize from the early days of the 1907 issues, a design type that was produced in the amount of just 500 pieces less of those officially melted for assay purposes. An issue that is much more elusive than its Rarity-3 rating indicates, probably because once obtained for a collection, serious hobbyists are prone to hold on to any pleasing example. Do you have an example of this rarity in your Indian eagle collection? If not, we suggest you bid strongly on the present lot, for the quality and eye appeal go far above the assigned grade in our opinion.

Breen-7094. "1907 'Type I,' Starred edge. Judd-1774. Triangular dots, knife-rim. Mintage originally 500, including the Proofs, less two officially melted. One Proof was in the Captain North cased set.... Not intended for circulation. Almost all survivors are uncirculated, distributed to officials and VIPs."

Gem Uncirculated 1907 No Periods \$10



2x photo

- 2601 **1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny yellow gold with warm honey and olive highlights. Swiftly rolling unbroken cartwheel lustre adds immeasurably to the overall eye appeal. A more-than-pleasing example of the only truly collectable 1907 Indian eagle type.

Delightful Gem No Periods 1907 Eagle



- 2602 **1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-65.** Essentially flawless strike and fascinating golden lustre combine to make this example of the first Indian date a coin of altogether breathtaking beauty and irresistible appeal. This reverse omits the motto IN GOD WE TRUST in deference to President Theodore Roosevelt's belief that invoking the deity on coins was at best tasteless.

Choice Uncirculated 1907 Indian \$10

No Periods



- 2603 **1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-64 (PCGS).** PCGS label erroneously marked "No Motto"—all 1907 Indian eagles have no motto. Frosty honey gold with rich unbroken lustre and some faint olive highlights. A lot of coin for the grade.



- 2604 **1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous olive-gold with rich yellow highlights and full mint bloom. A nicely struck example of the only readily available design type among the several 1907 Indian eagle issues.

Lovely MS-64 1907 Indian \$10



- 2605 **1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-64.** Delightful yellow-gold lustre laves both sides of this pleasingly bold strike.



- 2606 **1907 Indian, No Periods. MS-62 (PCGS).** A frosty honey gold eagle with exceptional unbroken lustre and grand eye appeal for the date.

Choice Mint State 1908 Eagle

No Motto



- 2607 **1908 No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold with intense underlying lustre and frosty, essentially mark-free surfaces; no marks are visible to the unaided eye. An impressive example of the date with excellent eye appeal. Struck early in the year before the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the reverse design.



- 2608 **1908-D No Motto. MS-62 (PCGS).** Brilliant and lustrous. An attractive example of this popular two-year design type. Despite a generous mintage of 210,000 pieces, probably no more than just a few hundred specimens survive at MS-62 or finer. Notable as the only No Motto Indian \$10 issue struck at the Denver Mint.



- 2609 **1908 Motto. MS-64.** Very Choice, or nearly so. While the obverse is choice or better, the reverse is truly Gem Uncirculated.



- 2610 **1908 Motto. MS-63 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold with hints of pale orange. The intense, broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre gives this coin a great deal of eye appeal. Premium quality for the grade assigned.



- 2611 **1908 Motto. MS-62 (PCGS).** Satiny honey gold with warm olive highlights and strong lustre. Some prooflike reflectivity in the reverse field.



- 2612 **1908 Motto. MS-62 (PCGS).** Satiny olive gold with decent lustre and a matte-like appearance.



- 2613 **1910 MS-62 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with rich lustre and pale rose highlights.

Gem Mint State 1910-D Eagle



2x photo

- 2614 **1910-D MS-65 (NGC) (CAC).** A lovely gem specimen with bold and radiant cartwheel lustre immediately standing out upon first inspection. The obverse is toned in a light bull's-eye pattern, with loosely defined rings of light yellow gold and deeper rosy orange gold. A couple of tiny marks are just visible with the unaided eye, and magnification reveals little else in terms of surface imperfections. Beautifully struck and a simply outstanding example of the issue, in fact, with only three examples graded finer by NGC, this is among the few finest of the date.

NGC Census: 1; 3 finer (MS-67 finest).



- 2615 1910-D MS-64 (NGC). Satiny, mattlike medium gold with warm orange iridescence and glowing cartwheel lustre on both sides.



- 2616 1910-D MS-64 (NGC). Highly lustrous with sweeping cartwheel and pale rose iridescence on both sides.



- 2617 1910-D MS-63 (PCGS). Frosty lustre. Mostly brilliant surfaces with a whisper of blue-green and pink. A prize suitable for inclusion in either a 20th-century type set or specialized Denver Mint collection.



- 2618 1910-D MS-63 (NGC). Satiny rose gold with mattlike surfaces and rich cartwheel lustre.



- 2619 1910-D MS-63 (NGC). Warm honey gold with satiny yellow lustre.



- 2620 1910-S MS-61. Abundant red-gold mint bloom adds mightily to a meticulous strike on this attractive San Francisco eagle. The lower serif of this Closed S mintmark is linked to the rim by a bold die line.



- 2621 1911 MS-63. A cameo-crisp strike makes Liberty's vivid features and smooth cheek unimprovable. Light yellow-gold lustre adds to this delightful coin's overall appeal.



- 2622 1911 MS-63. An exacting strike of medalllic precision joins a wealth of finely frosted yellow-gold mint lustre to make this an exciting visual stand-out of near cameo perfection.



- 2623 1911 MS-62 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with lively lustre and pale olive highlights.



- 2624 1911 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous yellow gold with olive highlights.



- 2625 1911 MS-62. Delightfully rich red-gold lustre communicates a splendid glow to the virtually fully choice specimen, highlighting the outstanding quality of the impressive strike.



- 2626 1911 MS-62. A very respectable coin that borders on choice. Well struck with good lustre.

Lustrous Mint State 1912 Eagle



- 2627 **1912 MS-64 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre on satiny medium gold surfaces with rich olive highlights. Sharp and appealing with no marks visible to the unaided eye.



- 2628 **1912 MS-62 (PCGS).** Mattelike honey gold with pale olive highlights and richly imbued lustre.



- 2629 **1912-S MS-62 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre spins broadly across pale rose-gold surfaces. Attractive for the grade.



- 2630 **1913 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lovely satiny surfaces that have rich, creamy lustre. The strike is excellent and adds a great deal to the wonderful eye appeal. A slightly scarcer date in this condition with this example being a top flight example for the grade.



- 2631 **1913 MS-63 (NGC).** Highly lustrous yellow gold with exceptional eye appeal for the assigned grade. Warm olive highlights complete the enchanting picture.

- 2632 **1913 MS-62 (PCGS).** Gleaming mint lustre over well struck surfaces. A few facial tics keep this coin out of the choice category.

Elusive 1913-S Indian Eagle AU-58 PCGS



- 2633 **1913-S AU-58 (PCGS) (CAC).** Bright and frosty honey gold with exceptional cartwheel lustre and pale olive highlights. Its brief stay in circulation produced a few light contact marks but the overall integrity of the surfaces was not visually compromised. One of only 66,000 examples of the date produced, one of the lowest regular-issue mintage figures of the design type.



- 2634 **1914 MS-63 (NGC).** Bright honey gold with rich cartwheels and excellent eye appeal.

Sparkling 1914-S Indian Eagle MS-64 PCGS



2x photo

- 2635 **1914-S MS-64 (PCGS).** An impressively lustrous blend of frosty honey gold, vibrant peach, and rich sunset orange. Typical strike for the date with some central reverse weakness, though we note the lustre on the high points is rich and unbroken. Considerably scarcer in high Uncirculated grades than its mintage of 208,000 pieces suggests. Fewer than a dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the present beauty by PCGS. An eye-catching San Francisco Mint eagle of the finest imaginable quality within the assigned grade.



- 2636 1915 MS-62 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre fairly leaps from the pale olive-gold surfaces of this satiny coin. Undeniably nice for the assigned grade.



- 2637 1915 MS-62 (PCGS). Broadly sweeping cartwheels on attractive olive surfaces.



- 2638 1915-S GENUINE (PCGS), MS-60 details. Medium honey gold surfaces lightly cleaned or "thumbed" some time ago. Scattered marks present under low magnification. Another popular scarcity within the design type, this date with a mintage of only 59,000 pieces.

Gem Uncirculated 1926 Eagle



- 2639 1926 MS-65 (NGC). A frosty, highly lustrous beauty with eye appeal that falls nothing shy of spectacular. The intense cartwheel lustre supports a wealth of pale olive and rich pale violet iridescence. The strike is bold and the surfaces are mark free to the unaided eye. If you mean to own at least one Gem Indian eagle, this could be the very one.



- 2640 1926 MS-64 (PCGS). A sparkling Indian eagle with intense honey gold surfaces that display warm olive highlights and flashy, highly active cartwheel lustre. Choice for the grade.



- 2641 1926 MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous olive-gold with strong cartwheels present on both sides.



- 2642 1926 MS-63. Well struck with great mint lustre. The surfaces are of premium quality and show very little in the way of marks. Well worth closer inspection.

Splendid Gem Uncirculated 1932 Indian \$10



2x photo

- 2643 1932 MS-66 (PCGS). An exceptional example of the date both physically and aesthetically. Rich cartwheel lustre and splashes of vivid rose and olive iridescence grace both sides of this near-flawless Gem. Low magnification reveals a few well-hidden ticks well within the parameters of the assigned grade. We note that PCGS has certified just one example of the date finer than that presently offered, a high testimonial to the quality presented here.

PCGS Population: 84; 1 finer (MS-67).

Gem Uncirculated Gem 1932 Indian \$10



- 2644 **1932 MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty, highly lustrous honey gold with warm olive and sunset orange. A few faint marks present, well-hidden as is required by the grade. A lovely example of the final collectable Indian eagles issue; the 1933 Indian eagle was released in tiny quantities by the Mint before their recall, and today, specimens of that date are considered great rarities.



- 2645 **1932 MS-64 (PCGS) (CAC).** A frosty, highly lustrous Indian eagle from the final collectable year of the series. Warm honey gold with distinctive rose highlights and excellent eye appeal.



- 2646 **1932 MS-64.** Medium yellow gold with lovely satin surfaces. Hints of orange-red toning, heavier in spots. Well struck, and well worth a closer look by any serious buyer of choice or better \$10 Indians.



- 2647 **1932 MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with warm olive iridescence and broadly sweeping lustre. Choice for the grade.

- 2648 **1932 MS-62,** in terms of surface quality. There are, however, signs of past light cleaning most evident at the high points.

- 2649 **1932 MS-61.** Deep honey gold with dazzling mint lustre.

U.S. DOUBLE EAGLES (\$20 GOLD)

U.S. LIBERTY HEAD DOUBLE EAGLES



- 2650 **1852 AU-53.** Nice golden toning that has some obverse hairlines on the obverse and a few reverse rim bruises. The strike is typical of the type with some weakness in the hair above the ear. Decent lustre further enhances this coin's appeal.



- 2651 **1853 AU-50.** Lustrous honey gold with strong mint bloom in the protected areas. A few faint marks noted, none of them overly serious.



- 2652 **1863-S AU-50 (NGC).** Deep honey gold with olive highlights on the high points. Retained lustre noted in the protected areas.

Choice AU 1866 Double Eagle



- 2653 **1866 AU-58 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with frosty mint bloom in the protected areas and pale rose iridescence on both sides. A nicely struck specimen from the first year of the Type II double eagle issues, struck later in the year after IN GOD WE TRUST was added to the reverse design. Decent eye appeal and no serious marks.



- 2654 **1866-S Motto. AU-55 (NGC).** Brilliantly frosty and highly lustrous. With fewer bagmarks than the grade might suggest, this example is quite pleasing.



- 2658 **1870-S AU-55 (NGC).** Abundant lustre remains on this lightly circulated double eagle, more so on the reverse. Light hairlines and contact marks.

Scarce AU-58 1867-S \$20



- 2655 **1867-S AU-58 (NGC),** with the look of a Mint State coin. Ample cartwheeling frost and with fewer handling marks than seen on most AU specimens. A few tiny obverse rim nicks are noted. Scarce at this grade level.



- 2659 **1871-S AU-55 (NGC).** A deep gold example that retains a fair amount of original lustre in the most protected areas. The fields are flashy and semi-reflective, with moderate contact marks.



- 2656 **1868-S AU-55 (NGC).** Much of the original mint lustre still remains. A brilliant example, the plentiful frost does an excellent job concealing the bagmarks that are so typical of coins at this grade level. At first glance, this piece has the look of an Uncirculated coin.



- 2660 **1872-S AU-58 (NGC).** A goodly amount of mint frost dances across the surfaces of this popular branch mint double eagle. Minor field abrasions from very light circulation.



- 2657 **1869 AU-53 (PCGS),** with the look of a higher grade. Muted frosty lustre over semi-reflective fields, which are more notable on the reverse. Certainly there are contact marks and very light hairlines, but the surfaces are much cleaner than expected for the grade.



- 2661 **1873 Close 3. AU-58 (NGC).** This nearly Mint State coin displays full obverse and reverse cartwheels. Plentiful lustre and just a touch of wear on this attractive, wheat gold example.

Appealing High-Grade 1873 Open 3 Double Eagle



- 2662 **1873 Open 3. MS-63.** An impeccable strike is enriched by luxurious frosty lustre, which should be observed at first hand to be fully appreciated. A type or date collector's dream in terms of quality and visual appeal.



- 2663 **1873 Open 3. AU-53 (NGC).** Yellow gold with a good deal of original lustre, predominantly on the reverse. Relatively free of the bagmarks that are often found on Uncirculated specimens of this date.



- 2664 **1873-S Open 3. AU-58 (NGC).** Subdued frosty lustre radiates from this double eagle, which is scarcer than its counterpart with the Close 3. Minor contact marks and hairlines blend nicely into the surfaces. Excellent visual appeal.

Satisfying Near-Choice 1874-S Double Eagle



- 2665 **1874-S MS-62.** Pleasing light yellow mint frost shows scattered bagmarks upon close study, a characteristic of this San Francisco date. While never circulated, these heavy gold pieces inevitably display some faint reminders of bag shipment, though in this instance such marks are decidedly trivial.



- 2666 **1874-S MS-61.** Diffused light yellow mint frost covers this fascinating specimen. Close examination reveals a scattering of minute ticks traceable to bag storage during this glowing coin's brief career after leaving the San Francisco Mint.

- 2667 **1874-S AU-58 (PCGS).** On the cusp of full Mint State. Bathed in rich gold lustre, the typical marks blend nicely into the surfaces. Very attractive for the grade. For identification, there is a heavy reverse die crack beginning at the rim at 5:00, extending through the bottom of D, and across the tops of the letters in AMERICA.

- 2668 **1875-S AU-55 (NGC).** This coin shows light wear but still a good deal of lustre and nice surfaces for the grade.



- 2669 **1876-CC EF-40.** Flashy light gold with areas of yellow-copper toning, more evident at the upper reverse. A series of scratches at the top part of the shield is well hidden by the design.



- 2670 **1876-S MS-61 (PCGS).** Satiny mint bloom with delicate hints of orange-gold toning. Nicer than average surfaces show only minor contact marks, with no serious distractions.



- 2671 **1878-S MS-61 (PCGS).** Honey gold surfaces with strong lustre and an excellent strike. Quite nice.



- 2672 1880-S MS-60 (PCGS). Minor field abrasion on this well struck Uncirculated double eagle. Pale gold and well struck.

Mint State 1881-S Double Eagle



- 2673 1881-S MS-62 (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre on medium gold surfaces. Somewhat prooflike, especially on the reverse. Rich rose iridescence gathers on both sides. An attractive example of a date that becomes quite scarce in Uncirculated, this despite its sizable mintage of 727,000 pieces. Just a few tiny marks keep this from a much finer grade.



- 2674 1881-S MS-60 (NGC). Well struck with shimmery gold lustre. Above average surfaces for the grade.

Choice AU 1882-CC Double Eagle Prooflike Fields



- 2675 1882-CC AU-58 (NGC). A frosty beauty, definitely choice for the grade. The devices are textured, the fields are reflective, and the lustre is unyielding. Warm olive highlights mingles with deep fiery orange iridescence on both sides. Scattered marks are present, though not many are visible to the unaided eye. A choice example from a mintage of just 39,140 pieces; indeed, a coin that many may call Mint State upon careful examination.

Scarce AU-58 1882-CC \$20



- 2676 1882-CC AU-58 (NGC). Brilliant surfaces. The strike is sharp and much prooflike character can be seen in the fields. Only a few hundred survivors grading AU-58 or finer are thought to exist.

Serene High-Grade 1882-CC Double Eagle



- 2677 1882-CC AU-58 (ANACS). Remarkably free of distracting marks, this sharply struck coin boasts splendidly glowing yellow-gold lustre of the most satisfying intensity. Indeed, study of this handsome Carson City coin suggests that it is very conservatively graded.



- 2678 1882-S MS-61 (NGC). Permeated with medium gold lustre, this example boasts better than average surfaces. A couple of patches of toning on the reverse do not detract from the overall beauty of this coin.



- 2679 1883-CC AU-55 (NGC). Olive-gold surfaces with much original mint lustre surviving, especially on the reverse. Most design features show bold definition. A nick in the field by Liberty's chin is mentioned more for purposes of identification than for any other reason.



2680 1883-CC AU DETAILS (NCS). A very satisfying and vivid strike, red-gold surfaces show brighter lustre outlining the reliefs. Overall there is evenly distributed evidence of a cleaning.



2683 1884-CC AU-53 (NGC). Olive-gold surfaces with wisps of lilac on the high points and at the borders. Much frosty lustre survives in the protected areas.



2681 1883-S MS-63. Wonderful light red-gold lustre sheds its cartwheel glow over a meticulous impression of the dies for maximum eye appeal. The most casual inspection will convince the viewer that this handsome gold coin is the very definition of choice.



2684 1884-CC EF-40. A pale wheat gold example with touches of toning hugging the most protected areas of the design. There is a slight planchet wave, a few very small rim nicks and a bump at 5:00. Hints of rose complete the appealing look.



2682 1883-S MS-62 (NGC). A nicely struck example of this date with some of the typical handling marks. Light patches of dark toning, particularly on the reverse. Overall a pleasing example.



2685 1884-S MS-63. Full cartwheel lustre amplifies the beauty of a very precise strike; fields are wonderfully free of distracting marks, creating a combination that provides inarguable visual attraction.



2686 1884-S MS-62 (PCGS). Blazing mint lustre with beautiful copper highlights. Clean for the grade, lacking a lot of the chatter so often seen on these issues.

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Stately 1885 Double Eagle



2x photo

- 2687 1885 AU-58. This brilliantly reflective coin represents a startlingly small mintage of 751 business strikes, long sought after by generations of collectors of rare United States gold. The obverse shows scattered hairlines and a single carbon spot above Liberty's head, the reverse boasts powerful prooflike glitter that highlights the needle-sharp reliefs. This Philadelphia date has the lowest regular mintage of any year other than 1882, and as far back as David Akers' study of this denomination in 1982 was assigned an average grade of AU-50. The present coin is well above this level and will repay the most careful study and consideration.



- 2688 1885-S MS-62 (NGC). Vibrant cartwheeling lustre. Minor contact marks and abrasions.



- 2689 1885-S MS-62. Glowing cartwheel lustre laves both sides of this satisfying example, perhaps no more than a tiny tic or two from the choice category.

- 2690 1885-S EF-45. An attractive medium gold example, with a few tiny rim marks and no serious distractions. A pleasing circulated example of this date.

Uncirculated 1887-S \$20



- 2691 1887-S MS-62 (PCGS). Warm honey gold with intense sunset orange and pale rose iridescence on both sides. Strong cartwheel lustre adds greatly to the overall appeal. Choice for the grade.



- 2692 1888 MS-62 (PCGS). Soft honey gold with olive highlights and rich lustre.

- 2693 1888 MS-62. Pretty pale golden frost on this well struck coin, with only minor contact marks. Wisps of delicate natural pink toning add to its overall appeal.

Gorgeous Gem Uncirculated 1888-S \$20
Finest Graded by NGC



2x photo

- 2694 1888-S MS-65 (NGC). Gem quality personified! The surfaces are frosty and essentially mark free to the unaided eye, with glistening, rapidly swelling cartwheel lustre and faint olive on both sides. Further, the strike is superb and the eye appeal goes far beyond the requirements of the assigned grade. Indeed, the present coin may just as well have a higher grading number for it is that fine in appearance. Small wonder NGC has not designated an equal or finer example than the present beauty.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.



- 2696 1888-S MS-62 (PCGS). Bright and lustrous, with shimmering orange highlights. A few tiny toned patches. Nice eye appeal.



- 2697 1889-S MS-63. Complete, deeply glittering lustre shows an absolute minimum of insignificant marks. The San Francisco mintmark is partly filled, giving its upper loop a fascinating doubled appearance.



- 2698 1889-S MS-62 (PCGS). A well struck coin suffused with brilliant lustre. There is a scuff under Liberty's chin but otherwise there are minimal contact marks, with the reverse being cleaner.



- 2699 1890-S MS-61 (NGC). Minor handling marks on this pale, glittering specimen. Tiny obverse rim nick at 10:00.



- 2695 1888-S MS-63. Full unblushing deep yellow-gold lustre drenches this beautifully struck example, especially deep on the flawless obverse. The closed S mintmark is placed high, close to the eagle's tail.



- 2700 1891-S MS-63. Beautiful mint bloom over marvelously preserved surfaces gives this coin great appeal. A somewhat harder date to acquire in this lofty choice condition.



- 2701 **1891-S MS-63.** Deepest yellow-gold lustre highlights a splendid strike of considerable beauty. Close examination reveals a scattering of small bag tics as so often seen on gold coins of this busy era.



- 2705 **1892-S MS-63 (PCGS).** A frosty honey gold specimen with active cartwheel lustre and rich olive highlights. Some faint tics present, none of them apt to immediately draw a viewer's attention. Nice for the grade.



- 2702 **1891-S MS-62 (NGC).** Silky lustre beams off the well struck surfaces of this popular double eagle. The typical contact marks blend nicely into the coin's attractive frost.



- 2706 **1892-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Warm honey gold with olive and rose iridescence supported by sweeping cartwheel lustre.



- 2703 **1892-CC MS-60 (PCGS).** Deep gold lustre with semi-reflective fields and frosty reliefs. Well struck, and showing a moderate amount of bagmarks that are so typical of these coins. Light orange-copper toning, mainly confined to the rims. With a mintage of just 27,265, this coin is an excellent opportunity to acquire a somewhat scarce issue. Housed in an old green label holder.



- 2707 **1892-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny olive-gold with intense underlying lustre and rose iridescence in the protected areas.

Choice Uncirculated 1892-S Double Eagle



- 2704 **1892-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty olive-gold with superb cartwheel lustre and excellent eye appeal. The strike is sharp and crisp, and the surfaces are devoid of all but a few trivial marks. We do note, however, two shallow planchet depressions near the reverse rim at 4:00, as struck and entirely undamaging to the aesthetic appeal. Just one example of this date has been certified finer than the present beauty by PCGS and what a coin that must be.
PCGS Population: 69; 1 finer (MS-65).



- 2708 **1892-S MS-63 (PCGS).** Medium honey gold with strong olive contrast and richly sweeping cartwheel lustre.



- 2709 **1892-S MS-62 (NGC).** Nicely struck with excellent lustre. What appears to be a soft mintmark, upon closer inspection, turns out to be slightly doubled.



- 2710 1893-S MS-63. Full gleaming mint lustre accentuates the near-perfection of the devices including Liberty's wonderfully smooth cheek. This San Francisco date is scarcer than even its mintage of less than one million might suggest.

- 2711 1893-S MS-62 (NGC). Nicely struck with excellent surfaces. Another brilliant cartwheel.



- 2712 1894-S MS-64 (PCGS) (CAC). A radiant example of this San Francisco double eagle that is more commonly found in grades below MS-64. This is a very choice example with wonderfully smooth fields and a strong strike.

Choice Mint State 1894-S \$20



- 2713 1894-S MS-64 (PCGS). Intensely lustrous surfaces with rich and varied olive and rose toning highlights. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing, undeniably choice for the grade. Among the finest examples of the date certified thus far by PCGS. A real "looker."
PCGS Population: 118; 1 finer (MS-65).



- 2714 1894-S MS-64. The depth of this coin's red-gold lustre must be seen to be fully appreciated. Only a very insignificant mark or two keep this wholly appealing and conservatively graded example from the Gem category.



- 2715 1894-S MS-63. Flashing lustrous surfaces reveal some scattered bagmarks under a glass, but this boldly struck coin's visual appeal is nonetheless significant.

- 2716 1894-S MS-62 (NGC). Both sides exhibit semi-reflective fields and relatively few of the contact marks that are usually so prevalent on these issues. Bright lustre with a flashy look.

- 2717 1895-S MS-62 (NGC). Lovely cartwheel toning pervades both sides of this well struck double eagle. Small dark spot in between the B and E of LIBERTY.

Exceptional Virtual Gem 1896 Double Eagle



- 2718 1896 MS-64. Sharply struck and richly detailed, this near-Gem is characterized by luxuriant and complete deep yellow-gold lustre of extraordinary beauty and undeniable charm.

- 2719 1896-S MS-62 (NGC). Gorgeous frosty surfaces exude lovely pale gold lustre. A few heavier bagmarks, including one curved line in Liberty's hair over her ear and one in the right obverse field.



- 2720 1897 MS-64 (NGC). Frosty honey gold with rich splashes of sunset orange and pale rose. A satisfactory coin for the grade with good overall eye appeal and no marks worthy of mention.



- 2721 1897 MS-64. Immaculate fields complement the sharp reliefs, highlighted by a smooth cheek on Liberty.



2722 1897-S MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny honey gold with lively olive and rose iridescence supported by intense cartwheel lustre.



2726 1897-S MS-64. Frosty and partially brilliant with blushes of olive gold. Most design features are sharp, save for some of the obverse stars.



2723 1897-S MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty deep honey gold with rich rose highlights and active cartwheel lustre.



2727 1897-S MS-64. Chrome-intense, hard and smooth deep gold creates beauty that should prove irresistible to the quality-seeking collector of U.S. gold.



2724 1897-S MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with distinctive olive highlights and broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre.



2728 1897-S MS-63. This coin displays the bold gleam typical of this San Francisco date, and only a few light surface marks keep it from a higher grade.



2725 1897-S MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty honey gold with definite olive highlights and aesthetically appealing cartwheel lustre. The strike is bold and the surfaces are devoid of all but some tiny tics. Only half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer than the present specimen by PCGS.



2729 1897-S MS-62 (NGC). A well struck beauty with soft cartwheeling lustre. Surfaces are lightly bagmarked, which is typical for this issue.

Majestic 1898 Proof-67 Ultra Cameo Double Eagle



2730 1898 Proof-67 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC). The subtle orange-peel texture of this magnificent coin's deep liquid-glass fields complements the stunning beauty of the semi-brilliant frosty reliefs. Walter Breen, in his research into U.S. Proof coinage, estimated that perhaps 30-odd examples survived out of a total Proof mintage of only 75 pieces of this date. Since this coin's face value represented a couple of weeks' wages for many Americans interested in coins, their interests were confined to lower denominations, and comparatively few affluent numismatists paid much attention to later-date gold

business strikes or Proofs. Today the appeal of gold Proofs is far more widely felt but the supply of high quality collectible specimens has dwindled with the years. Only 14 Proofs appear in the Danneuth-Garrett *Official Red Book of Auction Records* for 2003-2007, precisely one in the present coin's breathtaking grade and quality. Reinforcing the perception of rarity is the NGC Census, showing four certifications in the grade (not necessarily four separate examples) but none in any higher grade classification.

NGC Census: 4; none finer.

- 2731 1898-S MS-62 (NGC). Satiny medium gold with a good strike and excellent lustre. Minor bagmarking, but no serious marks.



- 2732 1898-S MS-61 (NGC). Medium olive-gold with excellent eye appeal and surfaces that bespeak a much finer grade. Undeniably choice.



- 2733 1899 MS-64. Heavy cartwheel brilliance and nearly flawless yellow-gold surfaces.



- 2734 1899 MS-64. This obverse offers exceptionally deep and rich yellow-gold lustre; the reverse lustre is as bold but is "hallmarked" by copper spots amid the rim denticles at 3:00.



- 2735 1899 MS-63 (NGC) (CAC). Both Liberty head and eagle are surprisingly free of bothersome ticks and like the smooth fields are drenched in rich deep yellow-gold lustre.



- 2736 1899-S MS-64. Virtually flawless, deeply reflective cartwheel lustre glorifies a meticulous strike. The mintmark is bold and clear in testimony to the quality of strike.



- 2737 1899-S MS-63 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre sweeps over the honey gold surfaces. For identification, there is a small copper toning patch on the lower left reverse. Well struck with great eye appeal.



- 2738 1900 MS-63 (PCGS). Absolutely delightful for the grade with intense lustre and satiny surfaces with no distracting marks.



- 2739 1900 MS-63 (NGC). Very light contact marks, though a handful of them are on Liberty's cheek and neck. Velvety gold frost bathes the nicely struck surfaces.



- 2740 1900-S MS-62 (NGC). Richly lustrous honey gold with somewhat prooflike fields, especially on the reverse.



2741 1901-S MS-63. Marvelous mint lustre provides great eye appeal. The strike is bold and the fields are fresh and wholesome, with very little in the way of marks to deter prospective buyers.

2742 1901-S MS-62 (NGC). A bright coin with cartwheeling lustre and light marks from bag handling. Light copper toning spots over the surface of the reverse, with only a couple of patches on the obverse rim. The spots are unobtrusive and do not detract from the overall appeal.

2743 1902-S MS-62 (NGC). A frosty wheat gold example. Typical scuffs and bagmarks, though none are serious or distracting.

2744 1903 MS-62 (PCGS). Lovely orange-gold toning on this well struck example. A few inconspicuous small copper toning spots on the reverse. Good eye appeal.



2745 1904 MS-65 (NGC) (CAC). A visually stunning example of this common date double eagle. Wonderfully smooth surfaces are bathed in swaths of boldly cartwheeling lustre. Traces of orange peel color on the reverse.



2746 1904 MS-64 (NGC). Highly lustrous deep yellow gold with warm olive highlights and splendid eye appeal for the assigned grade.



2747 1904 MS-64. Deep golden toning over lustrous fields and devices. This near gem is quite wholesome and carries very little in the way of marks that would hurt the overall eye appeal. Well worth closer inspection which will reward the prospective buyer.



2748 1904 MS-63 (NGC). Bright honey gold with exceptional cartwheel lustre and the initial eye appeal of a finer grade.



2749 1904 MS-63. Frosty rose gold with active lustre.



2750 1904 MS-63. Fabulous mint lustre careens off the well preserved surfaces. The strike is excellent and the marks are minor and greatly scattered, giving this coin wonderful eye appeal.

2751 1904 MS-63. Creamy mint lustre and a strong strike give this coin marvelous eye appeal.

2752 1904 MS-63. A premium coin with golden lustre and a very good strike. Some very light marks are present, none of which will dissuade the prospective bidder from choosing this coin.



2753 1904 MS-62 (PCGS). Warm honey gold with rich olive highlights on both sides. Choice at the assigned grade; we have seen MS-63 examples of the design type with lesser eye appeal than the present specimen.

Housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder.



- 2754 1904-S MS-63 (PCGS). Blazing lustre over surfaces that show only very minor scuffs. Very attractive.



- 2760 1907 Liberty. MS-63 (NGC). Creamy rich lustre with a honey gold color. An excellent example of this final date in the Liberty Head double eagle series.



- 2755 1904-S MS-63. A pleasing coin with bright mint bloom. Premium quality, bordering on a higher numerical grade. Well struck with very little in the way of marks to mar this coin's exquisite eye appeal.



- 2761 1907 Liberty. MS-62 (NGC). Satiny surfaces display strong lustre and pale rose highlights. A nice example of the final Liberty double eagle issue from Philadelphia.

Gem Uncirculated 1907-D Liberty \$20



- 2756 1904-S MS-63. Attractive yellow-gold toning over well struck and nicely preserved surfaces. Good mint lustre.

- 2757 1905-S MS-62 (NGC). The typical light bagmarks blend nicely into the satiny lustrous surfaces. Above average strike.



- 2762 1907-D. MS-65 (PCGS). A high degree of lustre cuts a bold swath across rich honey gold surfaces. Blazing orange and rose iridescence graces both sides of this sharply struck beauty. Gem quality from the final year of the Liberty or Coronet design type.

Housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder.

Lovely Uncirculated 1907-S Liberty \$20



- 2758 1906-D MS-63. Lovely surfaces that show wonderful lustre and a strong strike. Some very minor scattered chatter with no major marks to speak of. A premium example of this first year of issue from this mint.

- 2759 1906-S MS-62 (NGC). Some reeding nicks over the obverse, but with pleasing soft cartwheel lustre.



- 2763 1907-S. MS-64 (NGC). Lively medium gold surfaces exhibit intense cartwheel lustre and faint rose iridescence. Sharply struck and nearly mark-free; a few tiny tics on Liberty's cheek, barely visible to the unaided eye, probably account for the grade. Choice in all regards.



- 2764 1907-S. MS-63 (NGC). Intensely active cartwheel lustre ignites the rich rose-gold surfaces. From the final year of the Liberty double eagle series.

U.S. SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

Choice Proof MCMVII High Relief \$20 Wire Rim Details



- 2765 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. Proof-64 (NGC). A satiny medium yellow specimen with pale olive highlights and rich, fulfilling cartwheel lustre. A pretty and popular design type; the present writer can not help but get lost in the intricacies and depths of the Saint-Gaudens design every time he examines a pretty specimen. Regarding nice specimens, the present coin holds up well to careful scrutiny and would be an enjoyable addition to any U.S. coin collections.

Classic Superb MCMVII Double Eagle



2766 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Flat Rim. MS-67 (NGC). A century after its issue, the Roman Numeral, High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle continues to fascinate collectors and call forth the best in cataloguers striving to adequately describe the real beauty of the design and the sometimes overwhelming richness of appeal of examples such as the present superb coin. This exceptional Flat Rim example personifies the medallion-relief splendor of the High Relief type. Liberty's face and knee and the stately flying eagle's upper wing are flawless and unmarked. The deep basin of the fields on either side boasts the deep and satisfying tawny

gold lustre to round out the total beauty of a coin that is, perhaps, the ultimate collectible tribute to the artistic genius of America's greatest sculptor of the Gilded Age, Augustus Saint-Gaudens. High Relief coins are always in demand, but the desirability of those above Gem can scarcely be overstated. The NGC Census reveals that 13 have been certified MS-67, with only three attaining a higher grade, with MS-68 registering as the highest. The present frosty gold example is realistically as glorious as this classic type is likely to come.

NGC Census: 13; 3 finer (MS-68 finest).

**Celebrated MCMVII (1907) \$20
High Relief, MS-64**



2x photo

- 2767 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS).** Blazing yellow gold with sparkling lustre. Nicely struck, several times under high pressure, and with no breaks in the lustre at the design high points. The brain-child of Teddy Roosevelt, brought to fruition by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his able assistant, Henry Hering, this design type is nearly legendary in numismatic circles. The acquisition of a specimen as fine as offered here is a mark of distinction among U.S. gold specialists.

**Compelling Choice Mint State MCMVII High Relief
Double Eagle**



2x photo

- 2768 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. MS-64 (PCGS).** A highly compelling, premium quality jewel. A strike of medallic precision results in nearly three-dimensional appeal for both the striding Liberty and the majestic eagle on this breath-taking virtual Gem. The fragile "fin" of extruded metal that forms the Wire Rim is here wholly intact, without the bumps and nicks that happen so easily with this soft metal. Magnificently mark-free, richly lustrous surfaces also attest to the distinctive condition of this textbook example of the first, regrettably short-lived Saint-Gaudens type.

Finding a finer specimen at this numerical grade level would be a major challenge. The widely published mintage for the High Relief type is 11,250, but the vast majority of survivors are clearly inferior to the specimen offered here. Close examination of this coin may well prove as remunerative as it is pleasurable.

Magnificent Near-Gem MCMVII High Relief Double Eagle



2x photo

2769 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Partial Wire Rim MS-64. A high wire rim circles nearly the whole circumference, testifying to the perfection of its splendidly full and precise strike. Assertive green-gold lustre drenches both sides of this marvelous example of a totally desirable classic of United States coinage history. The high wire edge was created when striking forced a fin of gold between the dies and the restraining collar that imparted the stars and Latin motto *E PLURIBUS UNUM* onto the edge. This fin is exceedingly thin and delicate, and generally shows near-microscopic contact marks visible under a glass.

The High Relief double eagle was the result of the collaboration of America's greatest sculptor and the youthful, dynamic President Theodore Roosevelt and was carried through in the teeth of the hostile and defiant Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber. The original Ultra High Relief and later High Relief coins were completed only after Saint-Gaudens' death. They proved difficult to strike with sufficient speed and in sufficient quantities even with the most powerful coining presses then available. Soon after this forced a change to the less exciting but more practical low relief with regular number date 1907 substituted for MCMVII. The High Relief \$20 has long been one of the most cherished and eagerly sought of all U.S. gold coinage and coins of this quality will never lack for spirited bidder interest.



2770 MCMVII (1907) High Relief, Wire Rim. UNC DETAILS (NCS). Satiny honey gold surfaces with sweeping broad bands of cartwheel lustre lend great eye appeal. Combined with the razor sharp details and relatively clean, clear surfaces, prospective buyers are left to wonder why any fault at all was found with this coin by the grading service. Perhaps the highly exposed wire rim on the right side of the coin was accidentally bumped and then restored to its original shape. This coin compares favorably with most of the near choice examples seen in holders. Arguably one of the most beautiful designs ever issued by the U.S. Mint, and always in demand.

The "wire rim" detail, called a "fin" in Mint parlance, is a matter of chance and not of intentional design. Each individual specimen of the MCMVII High Relief double eagle was struck multiple times under high tonnage pressure, and as a result some of the strikes show a fin or wire rim, as the excess gold would squeeze out of the dies and form the wire-like detail; conversely, on some planchets there was no excess metal to be squeezed into a fin, hence the "flat rim" style.

Frosty Gem 1907 Saint-Gaudens \$20 "Arabic" Numerals



2771 1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-66 (PCGS). A satiny honey gold beauty with eye appeal. Richly imbued cartwheel lustre seemingly glows from within the pale olive gold mattelike surfaces of this gorgeous double eagle. PCGS has certified just 10 examples of this popular issue at a finer grade, and a casual (or prolonged) glance at this specimen will tell you why. Absolutely beautiful and difficult to improve upon.



2772 1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-66 (PCGS). Warm honey gold frost on this well struck double eagle. PCGS has graded only 10 specimens finer than MS-66. A lovely example of Barber's modified, lower relief design.



- 2773 **1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-65.** An unblushing golden shimmer distinguishes this wholly satisfying example of the low relief coinage of this historic first Saint-Gaudens date. A meticulously struck, glowing example that shows the modified design as it was supposed to look.



- 2777 **1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-63 (PCGS).** Brilliant golden yellow with a great deal of original mint lustre. An very attractive example of this popular two-year Arabic Numerals, No Motto design type.



- 2774 **1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-65.** Lightest canary yellow gold lustre saturates this immaculate Gem example of the first lower-relief date, creating a coin of exceptional beauty and visual impact.



- 2778 **1908 No Motto, Short Rays. MS-66 (NGC).** Strong satiny lustre on this well struck beauty. A splendid example of this popular date.



- 2775 **1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-64.** Typically light lemon-yellow lustre joins an exacting strike, close study reveals a few trivial tics that suggest the present conservative grade.



- 2779 **1908 No Motto, Short Rays. MS-62 (PCGS).** Frosty and lustrous with the immediate eye appeal of a finer grade.



- 2776 **1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic numerals. MS-64.** Velvety lustre over well preserved surfaces. The strike is better than average for this date although it is not quite full. Greenish gold toning accents the beauty of this first year of issue.



- 2780 **1908 No Motto, Long Rays. MS-65 (NGC).** Flashy olive-gold surfaces with intense cartwheel lustre and a generous quotient of eye appeal. Choice for the grade.



- 2781 **1908 No Motto, Long Rays. MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny, mattelike olive-gold surfaces with expansive cartwheel lustre and a bold strike. No shortage of eye appeal here!



- 2782 **1908 Motto. MS-64 (PCGS).** This near Gem example has lovely deep golden toning over well struck surfaces. The fields are satiny smooth with very little chatter to mar the eye appeal. A lower mintage date and much scarcer than the commonly seen No Motto type of this year.

**Choice Mint State 1908 Double Eagle
With Motto**



- 2783 **1908 Motto. MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with broadly ranging cartwheel lustre and rich varied rose hues. An eye-appealing beauty, as nice as the NGC label proclaims.

Gem Uncirculated 1908-D With Motto \$20



- 2784 **1908-D Motto. MS-65 (PCGS).** A completely satisfactory example of the date and grade combination, a bright honey gold specimen with deeply embedded cartwheel lustre and strong eye appeal.

Lustrous MS-64 1908-S \$20



2x photo

- 2785 **1908-S Motto. MS-64.** A coin which is a strong MS-64 and has claims to the Gem category. In fact, the reverse is a full Gem with great mint lustre, while the obverse lustre is a tiny bit subdued. Nevertheless this coin has outstanding eye appeal due to having a strong strike and very few marks. A very rare date with only 22,000 pieces struck, very few could match the overall quality of this phenomenal coin.



- 2786 **1908-S Motto. AU-55.** Lightly dipped. Just the slightest trace of wear. This medium yellow gold beauty retains a good deal of original mint lustre.



- 2787 **1909 MS-64 (NGC).** Bold swirling honey gold lustre over well struck surfaces that show minimal marks. A condition rarity of the series, this date is tough to find at this grade level. This coin offers the opportunity to combine scarcity, high quality, and excellent eye appeal.

Choice Mint State 1909-D Double Eagle



2x photo

- 2788 **1909-D MS-64 (NGC).** An attractive specimen with glorious cartwheel lustre that fairly leaps from the frosty, virtually mark-free surfaces. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. The quality offered here is such that only a half dozen examples of the date have been certified finer than the exceptional piece offered here. We note that only 52,500 double eagles were struck in Denver in 1909, one of the lowest mintages in the entire design type. A great opportunity for a double eagle specialist.



- 2789 **1909-S MS-64 (NGC).** Bright honey gold with intense cartwheel lustre that fairly leaps from the surfaces.

Choice Proof 1910 Double Eagle

Roman Finish



2x photo

- 2790 **1910 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold with distinctive olive highlights and a hint of prooflike reflectivity in the fields. One of the Roman Finish issues, struck by the Mint in an effort to recapture some of the collecting public who were dissatisfied with the Sand Blast or Matte finish coins of earlier dates. A few faint marks come to light under low magnification, but the unaided eye is completely satisfied. One of 167 Proofs of the date struck, though somewhat fewer than that number can be accounted for by today's collecting community. A nice opportunity awaits the strongest bidder.

Gem Mint State 1910-S Double Eagle



- 2791 **1910-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre is the order of the day on this satiny, aesthetically pleasing double eagle. Elusive in high Uncirculated grades despite its lofty mintage of more than 2.1 million pieces; evidently much of that mintage was either sent to Europe or melted in huge quantities sometime between the date of issue and Roosevelt's Bank Holiday in 1934. Regardless of its provenance, we can only state that the present coin easily lives up to the assigned grade.



- 2792 **1910-S MS-62 (NGC).** Warm rose gold surfaces with plenty of active lustre. A few scattered marks noted.



- 2793 **1911 MS-64 (PCGS).** This virtual Gem boasts rich yellow lustre enhanced by subtle orange peel texture for outstanding visual appeal. An ideal example of a scarcer date in high grade for a quality-centered type or date collection.



- 2794 **1911 MS-64.** Squared rims and needle-sharp facial details on Liberty testify to the precision with which this coin was struck. Glowing orange-peel surfaces add significantly to the beauty of this near-Gem example.



- 2795 **1911-D MS-65.** This handsome full Gem boasts gleaming red-gold cartwheel lustre over orange-peel fields and delightfully precise devices.



- 2796 **1911-D MS-63.** Medium gold with a hint of light orange toning. There is a contact mark on the rim at 9:00, and a light scrape in the obverse field nearby, but the rest of the coin has minimal marks of any kind.

- 2797 **1911-D MS-62.** A few very light scrapes in the obverse fields to the left and right of Liberty are all that keep this beautiful example from a fully choice designation.

Delightful Gleaming Near-Gem 1913 Double Eagle



- 2798 **1913 MS-64.** A totally appealing near-Gem specimen of one of the earlier low-mintage dates of this series, displaying light yellow lustre over fascinating orange-peel fields and enclosed by sharply squared outer rims for splendid eye appeal.



- 2799 **1914-D MS-64 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre supports a rich blend of orange and rose iridescence.

- 2800 **1914-D MS-64.** A very attractive coin with great lustre and a respectable strike. This pretty coin has definite claims to a higher grade and should be closely viewed.



- 2801 **1914-S MS-65 (NGC).** An intensely lustrous example of the date. Satiny deep yellow gold surfaces display a broad array of rose and honey highlights. Visually choice for the assigned grade.



- 2802 **1914-S MS-64.** Smooth and vividly reflective surfaces and a fully detailed strike give this San Francisco double eagle beauty not far from coins in the Gem category.



- 2803 **1915 MS-64 (PCGS).** A frosty honey gold specimen with deep rose and wispy olive highlights. Nicely struck and devoid of marks that greet the unaided eye. From a mintage for the date of just 152,000 pieces, a modest mintage within the series and a figure that accounts for the scarcity for the date at MS-64 or finer.



- 2804 **1915 MS-64.** Deeply glowing red-gold lustre dominates the smooth surfaces and boldly impressed reliefs on this high quality specimen. Perhaps only a minute tic or two keep this coin from decidedly higher grade classification.



- 2805 **1915 MS-64.** A boldly lustrous red-gold example displaying orange-peel beauty in the smooth fields, complementing a particularly vivid impression of the dies verified by Liberty's crisp facial features.



- 2806 **1915-S MS-64.** Very light yellow lustre covers both sides; a faint field dot can be searched out below Liberty's branch in right obverse field. High magnification finds a few minute marks.

- 2807 **1916-S MS-64.** This coin has creamy mint lustre with light golden toning. The strike is strong and gives excellent eye appeal.

- 2808 **1916-S AU-55.** Medium honey gold. Most of the satiny soft original mint lustre is still present.



- 2809 **1920 MS-64.** Glossy reflective red-gold surfaces highlight the bold quality of the reliefs and faintly beveled rims that are typical of many post-World War I Saint-Gaudens dates.



- 2810 **1922 MS-64 (NGC).** Warm honey gold with strong cartwheel lustre.

Gem Uncirculated 1922-S Double Eagle



2x photo

- 2811 1922-S MS-65 (NGC).** Frosty honey gold with distinctive rose highlights and bold underlying lustre. At one time considered one of the great rarities in the series, the 1922-S has now settled into its roll as a former rarity but still a formidable scarcity; indeed, in MS-65 as here its rarity is assured. While nearly 2.7 million examples were struck, it is thought that the majority of the issue was never released and later melted during Roosevelt's Bank Holiday era in the 1930s. Other nice examples have been repatriated from Europe in banks over the years, making for a steady if modest supply of the date. Just three examples of this great scarcity have been certified finer than the present beauty by NGC.

NGC Census: 11; 3 finer (all MS-66).

Intriguing Virtual Gem 1922-S Double Eagle



- 2812 1922-S MS-64.** A magnificent, totally lustrous specimen of a San Francisco date that is far harder to locate in the highest Mint State grades than its seemingly large mintage would lead a collector to believe. Chrome-bright lustre adds powerfully to this near-Gem's appeal.



- 2813 1922-S MS-63.** Satiny smooth surfaces that exude plentiful mint lustre. A copper spot on the upper obverse is this coin's main detraction. A scarcer date, especially in this lovely condition.

Gem Uncirculated 1923 Double Eagle



- 2814 1923 MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty rose gold with intense underlying cartwheel lustre and delightful eye appeal for the grade. The strike is crisp and no heavy marks are immediately picked up by the unaided eye. Only three examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, all at the MS-66 level.



- 2815 1923-D MS-66 (PCGS) (CAC).** Highly lustrous with brilliant orange-toning over lovely, nearly unmarked surfaces. This radiant beauty is housed in a green label PCGS holder.



- 2816 1923-D MS-64. Wonderfully smooth frosty lustre laves both sides of this beautifully detailed strike.



- 2817 1924 MS-66 (PCGS). Deep iridescent rose on lustrous deep orange-gold surfaces.



- 2818 1924 MS-65. Shimmering, totally smooth red-gold overlies a minutely accurate strike to create exceptional visual appeal.



- 2819 1924 MS-64 (NGC). An impressive example of the date and grade combination, a lustrous double eagle with excellent eye appeal and pale olive highlights.

- 2820 1924 MS-60. A partial wire rim surrounds red-gold fields that show evidence of dipping at one time.

Choice Uncirculated 1924-D \$20



2x photo

- 2821 1924-D MS-64 (PCGS). Heavy cartwheel lustre supports intense rose, peach, and sunset gold on both sides. The strike is crisp and well presented and just a few faint, scattered marks keep this from a finer grade. A scarce date despite its mintage of slightly more than three million; as is usual with many dates of era, quantities were either unreleased and later melted or shipped overseas to Europe. Certainly the European hoards have been responsible for the repatriation of several nice examples of the date such as that offered here. A golden opportunity for an alert double eagle specialist.

Lustrous Choice Uncirculated 1924-D \$20



2822 1924-D MS-63 (PCGS). An intensely lustrous specimen with the initial appearance of a much finer grade. Broadly sweeping cartwheels support wisps of rich sunset orange on pale olive. A few faint marks, though the present coin is still far above average visual quality for the assigned grade.



2824 1925 MS-66 (NGC). Frosty medium gold with strong lustre and prooflike reflectivity. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been graded finer by NGC, all MS-67.

Elusive 1924-S Double Eagle MS-64 PCGS



2x photo

2823 1924-S MS-64 (PCGS). Frosty, mattelike surfaces with deeply embedded cartwheel lustre supporting frosty sunset orange highlights. A scarce date in MS-64 or finer; we note that PCGS has certified just three examples of the date finer than that presently offered. While more than 2.9 million examples of the date were struck, the usual scenario applies here—many were unreleased and later melted or sent to Europe. Another attractive and scarce double eagle.

Near Gem 1925-D Double Eagle



2x photo

2825 1925-D MS-64 (PCGS). Were it not for a thin obverse contact mark at Liberty's breast, this shimmering, delicate rose-golden specimen would certainly warrant a full Gem distinction. The strike is wonderfully sharp on both sides, with there being outstanding obverse definition in the folds of Liberty's robe, as well as throughout the eagle's feather detail on the reverse. Although a limited number of other minor contact marks are noted, all are inconspicuously positioned and do not impede the presentation of this **rare** double eagle issue. With full Gems bringing in the \$100,000 range, the specimen offered here is certainly a viable alternative.

Very Scarce Virtually Choice 1925-S Double Eagle



2x photo

- 2826 **1925-S MS-62 (PCGS).** The overall balance and smoothness of the fields on either side is far finer than that of most specimens at this numerical grade level. There is a rich shade of orange gold that accents underlying satin frost. Scarce in all grades, and exceedingly so at the quality level offered here.



- 2827 **1926 MS-65 (NGC).** A frosty beauty with exceptional eye appeal. The heavily sweeping cartwheels ignite pale olive and rich orange highlights on both sides. A common date in a fairly common state of preservation, but blessed with uncommon eye appeal.



- 2828 **1926 MS-65.** A superb example that has honey-gold toning over creamy surfaces. The lustre is first rate and the strike is bold, which further enlivens the appeal of this lovely coin.



- 2829 **1926 MS-64 (NGC).** Exceptional lustre and eye appeal, undeniably choice for the grade.

- 2830 **1926 MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous, mattelike golden surfaces with pale olive highlights.

Scarce Key Date 1926-D Double Eagle



2x photo

- 2831 **1926-D AU-58.** Medium honey gold, lightly cleaned, but retaining a good deal of softly subdued original mint lustre. Perhaps 300 to 400 of the 481,000 pieces struck at Denver in 1926 are thought to have survived, and they are rarely seen. We have sold only five others since October of 2004.

Very Choice Mint State 1926-S Double Eagle



- 2832 **1926-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Luxuriant deep velvet mint lustre bathes both sides. The obverse surfaces are particularly smooth, and are augmented by a shade of delicate orange-golden toning. The reverse offers identical coloration over assertive legends and design elements. Housed in an earlier PCGS encapsulation bearing a green insert.



- 2833 **1927 MS-66.** This superb Gem has deep yellow-gold toning which accentuates the beautiful lustre that this coin possesses. The strike is medallion in strength and gives outstanding eye appeal. A coin for the double eagle connoisseur.



- 2834 **1927 MS-64 (NGC).** Incredibly lustrous with rich olive highlights and a bold strike.
- 2835 **1927 MS-64.** Light frosty yellow lustre covers this shimmering example, with typically rounded rims and vivid overall detail.
- 2836 **1927 MS-64.** High end for the grade with a good strike and excellent lustre. A few light obverse marks, otherwise this coin would be a blazing Gem.

Satiny Gem 1928 Double Eagle



- 2837 **1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** An intensely beautiful coin with rich cartwheel lustre and satiny smooth honey gold surfaces. Indeed, certain areas of lustre on the obverse seemingly glow like a halo around Liberty's portrait.



- 2838 **1928 MS-66 (PCGS).** Glistening honey gold with satiny, mattelike appearance, rich rose iridescence highlights, and strong cartwheel lustre.



- 2839 **1928 MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with extraordinary lustre and splendid eye appeal.



- 2840 **1928 MS-64.** Subtly flashing yellow lustre gives this near-Gem much of its undeniable visual impact and resultant appeal.



- 2841 **1928 MS-64.** Deep honey gold with decided olive highlights and splendid cartwheel lustre.

END OF SESSION TWO

SESSION THREE

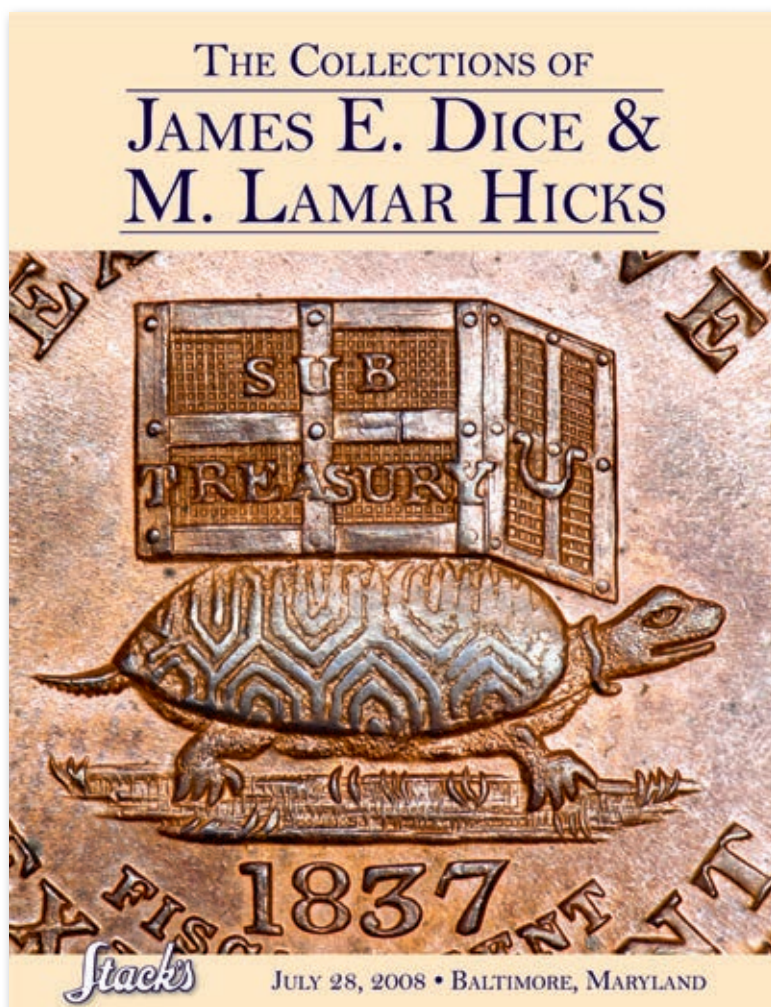
Sunday, July 27, 2008 • 1:00 pm

Lots 3001-3829

*Session Three will commence with our offering of
The Collections James E. Dice and M. Lamar Hicks,
Hard Times and Merchants' Tokens*

Lots - 3001-3509

(Featured in a separate catalogue)



HARD TIMES TOKENS

Nice Low-1 Small Head The Rulau Plate Coin



2x photo

- 3510 Low-1, Hard Times (Rulau) 1, DeWitt AJACK 1832-1. Andrew Jackson. The Bank Must Perish. Type 1. Small Head. Rarity-6. Choice Very Fine. Copper. Reeded edge. Struck medal turn. 26.8 mm. 80.3 gns. President Jackson's bust right/ wreath, inscriptions around and within. Nice, pale to medium golden brown. Surfaces appear somewhat glossy to the naked eye, a trifle rough under magnification. Planchet cracked from rim at about 7:00 (seen from the obverse) extending into Jackson's truncation. Reverse slightly off-center as on the John Ford specimen of the Small Head Low-1. There are three "types" of Low-1 but only this one is at all collectable.



- 3511 L-5, HT-7, DeW. AJACK 1831-3. Andrew Jackson. The Hero of New Orleans. 1833. Large shield. Rarity-5. Extremely Fine. Brass. Crudely reeded edge. Struck medal turn. 26.4 mm. 76.5 gns. Andrew Jackson's facing military bust/small, military style displayed eagle with large shield. Medium to pale gold. Surfaces appear fairly smooth and hard. Struck from axially misaligned dies, top of obverse misstruck and bottom of reverse somewhat off flan.

Nice 1834 Whigs of New York



- 3512 L-6, HT-14, DeW. CE 1834-1. The Whigs of New York. 1834. Rarity-5. About Uncirculated. Brass. Diagonally reeded edge. Struck medal turn. 25.5 mm. 74.9 gns. The good ship *Constitution* sailing left/ victory inscription and date. Nice, rich medium golden brown. Surfaces appear smooth and hard. Sharply struck with acceptable detail nearly everywhere. Obverse ever so slightly off-center to the upper right, reverse to the lower left with a somewhat ragged looking rim on that side.



2x photo

- 3513 L-7, HT-15, DeW. CE 1834-2. The Glorious Whig Victory of 1834. Rarity-6. Extremely Fine. Copper. Diagonally reeded edge. Struck medal turn. 27.0 mm. 88.9 gns. Liberty cap in glory/ the good ship *Constitution* sailing right. Nice medium brown. Surfaces appear mostly hard. Some light marks, rim crimped at 7:00 on the reverse. Obverse slightly off-center as often seen on these Low-7s. As we noted in our Ford sale, this number is an underrated rarity in the series.



- 3514 **L-16, HT-30, DeW. CE 1834-4. Gulian Verplanck. Rarity-2. About Uncirculated.** Brass. Plain edge. Struck coin turn. 27.2 mm. 96.2 gns. Verplanck's bust left/ the national eagle. Like the last, a very nice, bright gold color most everywhere. Surfaces bright and with some considerable mint gloss remaining on the back. Unfortunate verdigris spot on the obverse. This and the Seward token in the last Lot would go well together.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring sale, March 1996, Lot 3398.



- 3517 **L-55, HT-63. Benton Experiment Mint Drop. 1838. Rarity-1. Uncirculated.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck medal turn. 28.9 mm. 133.2 gns. Liberty head facing left, Loco Foco on coronet, 1838, below/ wreath, Benton Experiment, MINT DROP around. Mostly brown with traces of mint red in some of the protected areas. Typically soft on the obverse date and with expected reverse rim irregularity. A representative specimen of the number.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring sale, March 1996, Lot 3424.



- 3515 **L-28, HT-42. Not One Cent, 1837. Rarity-1. About Uncirculated.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck coin turn. 28.3 mm. 156.2 gns. Liberty head facing left, E PLURIBUS UNUM on scroll, above, date below/ wreath, Millions for Defense, NOT ONE CENT for Tribute around. Nice olive-brown and mint red. Short cut on neck, other more trivial marks.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring sale, March 1996, Lot 3406.



- 3518 **L-65, HT-23, DeW. CE 1838-7. Credit Current, 1841. Rarity-4. About Uncirculated.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck coin turn. 28.2 mm. 131.8 gns. Liberty head facing left, E PLURIBUS UNUM on scroll, above, 1837, below/ the good ship *Constitution* safely sailing right, Webster CREDIT CURRENT 1841 around. Brown, areas of verdigris, some handling marks.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring sale, March 1996, Lot 3432.



- 3516 **L-46, HT-57. Not One Cent. 1837. Rarity-1. Uncirculated.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck coin turn. 28.1 mm. 144.2 gns. Phoenix rising from the flames, Substitute for Shin Plasters Novr. 1837 around/ wreath, Millions for Defence, NOT ONE CENT for tribute around. Mostly mint red on the front, brown with some red on the back. Unfortunate verdigris spot on the obverse.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring sale, March 1996, Lot 3418.



- 3519 **L-125, HT-289. New York. New York City. Maycock & Co. 1837. Liberty Head type. Rarity-2. About Uncirculated.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck coin turn. 28.5 mm. 160.2 gns. Medium olive-brown. Centers soft, as struck. Traces of original mint red in some protected areas.

Rare Chelsea, Vermont Issue A Nice Looking Gustin & Blake



- 3520 **L-176, HT-434. Vermont. Chelsea. Gustin & Blake. 1835. Rarity-5. Very Fine.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck medal turn. 28.1 mm. 128.1 gns. A rather nice example of this very popular token. Both sides are olive and ruddy brown. The obverse is soft at the left as often seen. The charmingly hand-engraved reverse is sharper than usual and the date can actually be seen on the base of the coffee pot. The number is quite scarce to rare in any grade, but is very elusive like this.

From Bowers and Merena's Sebring sale, March 1996, Lot 3479.

Nice Gilt Low-190 Van Buren Token



- 3521 L-190, HT-78, DeW. MVB 1836-4. Martin van Buren. Rarity-4. **Choice Very Fine.** Brass, gilt. Plain edge. Struck medal turn. 25.7 mm. 99.8 gns. Van Buren's bust right, M. Van Buren at the top / the temple of Liberty, Democracy And Our Country around. Pale yellow brass and quite nice looking. Holed as usual.



- 3522 L-192, HT-79, DeW. HC 1840-1. Henry Clay. Rarity-2. **About Uncirculated.** Copper. Plain edge. Struck medal turn. 27.1 mm. 98.1 gns. Clay's bust right, inscription around / wreath, United We Stand inside. Olive-brown. Center of reverse softly struck.



- 3523 L-193, HT-79A, DeW. HC 1840-1. Henry Clay. Rarity-3. **Uncirculated.** Brass. Plain edge. Struck medal turn. 27.6 mm. 106.8 gns. Clay's bust right, inscription around / wreath, United We Stand inside. Nice, bright yellow brass color. Center of reverse softly struck as usual. Obverse slightly off-center and from a rusted die.



- 3524 **Original engraving, hand colored, of The Merchants Exchange, New York City, circa late 1830s or early 1840s.** A splendid view of this famous structure, well known to collectors of the Hard Times series. Probably issued as stationery, a space being provided at the bottom for writing messages.

CIVIL WAR TOKENS



- 3525 1863 Civil War token. Fuld-1/198J. Rarity-8. Nickel. MS-66 (NGC). Capped Liberty to left, date below, 13 stars around obverse, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and date around shield with surmounted eagle, banner in mouth. Highly lustrous silver gray with some prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Careful examination reveals some lightly pebbled texture, no doubt the result of lightly rusted dies. Not sharply struck, the metallic content showing its resistance to pliability. Exceptional physical quality blended with lively eye appeal.



- 3526 1863 Civil War token. Fuld-9/432D. Rarity-9. Copper. MS-66 RD (NGC). Indian head to left, 13 stars around, date below on obverse, reverse wreath with crossed cannons at bottom, NO / COMPROMISE / WITH / TRAITORS on four lines within wreath. Bright "mint" orange with extremely lively lustre and excellent eye appeal. Reverse die alignment slightly askew. NO points to 11:00 rather than 12:00. A splendid coin, physically sound and aesthetically appealing, not to mention rare and with an excellent Civil War token provenance.

Ex George Fuld Collection.

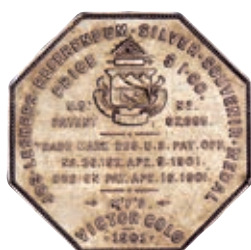


- 3527 1863 Civil War token. Fuld-188/435A. Rarity-8. Copper. MS-66 BN (NGC). Central obverse beehive with bees around, INDUSTRY above, date below, designer's initials to left of base of hive, reverse with UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL around skimpy wreath with fasces within, Liberty cap atop fasces. A sharp and appealing specimen with excellent eye appeal. The obverse is deep chocolate brown with a wisp of chestnut, the reverse vivid with chestnut and faded "mint" orange. Excellent quality and rarity combined.



- 3528 1864 Civil War token. Fuld-241/336E. Rarity-8. White metal. MS-65 (NGC). Obverse with U.S. MONITOR, one of the first iron clad afloat, 13 arching stars above, date below, reverse with wreath OUR / NAVY on two lines within wreath. Sharply struck in this soft, pliant metal, the strike forcing a large flange around the entire outer rim of the token on both sides. Rare and unusual, and certainly a decent "looker" where the type is concerned. Intense lustre rolls across the bright silver gray surfaces of this appealing Civil War token.

MISCELLANEOUS EXONUMIA



- 3529 **Lesher Referendum dollar, 1900.** HK 796 (R-6), Zerbe 10, JB-18. Extremely Fine. Silver octagon, 32.5mm. Obv. Pike's Peak mining scene, *IN THE PEOPLE WE TRUST*, issuer **BOYD PARK**, No. 568. Rev. Colorado Arms, issuer Joseph W. Lesher's *Commodity-Exchange* inscription. An especially attractive example of this Victor, Colorado, silver booster's one-man effort to increase circulation of his state's wealth of this then-undervalued precious metal.

- 3530 **Office of Price Administration (OPA) Red Point Ration Tokens, ca. 1943.** Red Fiber, 16.4mm. Consimilar, ☆ *OPA* ☆ *RED POINT*, 1 at center flanked by two-letter codes from HC to YX plus one blank planchet. Extremely Fine to **Uncirculated**. (Total: 30 pieces)



Photo reduced

- 3531 **John Paul Jones Medal, 1779.** Copper bronzed, 55.6mm, 5.28mm thick, 104.74 grams. By Augustin Dupré. Julian NA-1. Uniformed bust of Revolutionary War American naval hero r., Latin legend *JOANNI PAVLO JONES -CLASSIS PRAEFECTO, COMITIA AMERICANA, To Commander John Paul Jones, American Congress*. Artist's name *DUPRÉ. F.* appears in relief on the truncation. Rev. Sea battle between *Bonhomme Richard, H.M.S. Serapis* off Flamborough Head on the Scottish coast, *HOSTIVM NAVIBVS CAPTIS AVT FVGATIS, Enemy Ships Captured or Put to Flight...* The actual date of striking is problematic. The plain edge would argue manufacture before 1842, though the edge marks might simply have been forgotten. Bold rim cud links the tops of NNI P at 9:00 on obverse rim and the reverse rim cud begins below the *Alliance*, Jones' accompanying French ship furthest left, and continues almost to H of *HOSTIVM*. Both rims and cuds were smoothed to equal height by lathe action. The merest hint of die rust identifying the original die is present. The presence of *DUPRÉ. F.* shows this it not the Philadelphia Mint copy. Splendid medium reddish-brown patina. **Choice Uncirculated**.



- 3532 **Erie Canal Completion medal, 1825.** HK-1, Rarity-6, Jaeger-Bowers 8. MS-61 (NGC). White Metal, 35mm. By Charles Cushing Wright. Obv. Forest god Pan and sea god Neptune celebrate Union of Erie and Atlantic. Rev. New York State Arms, locks and Castle Clinton behind. Largely lustrous with a trace of surface "bubbling" in the fields. A pleasing example of one of America's most historically significant medal issues.



- 3533 **California State Agricultural Society Award medal, 1875.** Gold, 38.7mm, 30.89 grams. Attributed to Albert Kuner. Extremely Fine. Obv. Montage of Grizzly bear beside wheat-crowned bust, livestock, mining implements and cornucopia. Rev. Society name forms legend around grape and orange wreath enclosing engraved *J.T. STOLL/ for/ most meritorious/ Exhibition/ IN THE/ third department/ 1875*. Struck showing coin alignment, the reverse upside down when the medal is turned, this is one of a small number of highly collectible California medals designed by this German-born die sinker who created several of the best known Pioneer gold coins a few years earlier. Others known include the German-American San Francisco Peace Celebration Medal of 1871 and the 1876 California Centennial Medal.

- 3534 **American Medal and Button Sampler.** Bronze, celluloid, Brass, Aluminum. Includes: ☆ Modern Mint List medals of Horatio Gates and John Paul Jones, deteriorated patina (2) ☆ 1909 Lincoln Centennial Button by Cammell Badge Co., Boston ☆ U.S. Inter-Allied Victory Medal, 1919, without ribbon ☆ So-Called Dollars, Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1934 ☆ Union Pacific Railroad 1939. Very Fine to **Uncirculated**. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 3535 **Zürich Cantonal Shooting Fest medal, 1893.** Gold, 35mm, 25.42 grams. By Hugues Bovy and Richard Kissing. Martin 1044. Obv. Cantonal Arms on elaborate cartouche. Rev. William Tell holding crossbow with his young son. One of 75 Gold struck. About **Uncirculated**.

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY

- 3536 **Continental Congress. May 10, 1775. Four Dollars. About Extremely Fine.** No.17846. Signed by Wm. Jackson and And.[rew] Bunner. Light vertical fold that is hard to see. Fresh and original. From the Boyd Estate.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XVII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4516; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 3537 **Continental Congress. May 10, 1775 Session. Seven Dollars. Uncirculated.** No.42023. Signed by Robert Roberts and Rob. Tuckniss. The eye appeal is tremendous with superb printing, even and clear margins and great signatures. There are two pinholes in each corner (away from the tips), ignoring that this note is close to Gem Crisp Uncirculated in appearance.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1696.

The Classic May 10, 1775 Marbled Border Note

From the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection



- 3538 **Continental Congress. May 10, 1775 Session. Twenty Dollars. Apparent Extremely Fine-40 (PCGS).** No.7121. Signed by J.[ohn] M.[axwell] Nesbit[t] and Fred. Kuhl [?, very faint]. This is the most important type note in a set of Continental Currency and one of the most important American paper currency types. This distinctive type was printed separately from the other eight denominations of the issue using a special paper featuring a marbled polychrome edge. The note is linked forever to Benjamin Franklin who obtained the special paper and was responsible for the distinctive designs. The face seal features a strong wind creating waves with the motto *CONCITATE* [even by force] and the back seal features a blazing sun with ships riding peaceful waves and the motto *SANCTE VENTO CONQUIESCemus* [When the storm dies down, we will rest]. All notes of this type are rare in any grade and the paper type makes them notoriously difficult to obtain in high grades (and not split in half). Rumors of two dozen of these in the Ford Collection were debunked when only six examples appeared (one was a blue

counterfeit detector) for sale (see Part VIII and Part X). Considering the historic nature and unique style of this particular type, they are still tremendously undervalued compared to many American numismatic items of the period. This is a most attractive example from the face and back. The marbled left edge is quite vibrant and complete. Both sides have complete margins, though narrow in places. The paper appears quite crisp and initially this note was conservatively classified "raw" as "Very Fine or so" which in net terms complements the PCGS grade more or less. There is an enlarged pinhole at the upper left and some blurring of the signature and serial number ink. PCGS notes the sealed tear at the right that has been quite expertly restored. This is a classic type and impressive to the eye. Superior to the example we recently sold in the Minot Collection Sale in May and of course with an illustrious pedigree.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1700.



- 3539 Continental Congress. November 29, 1775 Resolution. Four Dollars. Choice About New-58 PPQ (PCGS). No.43629. Signed by A.[nthony] Morris, Jr. and Fred Kuhl. The margins are exceptional and even on this natural note. The handling is subtle and barely discernible. At the lower right field there is a mica fleck as described in the Ford VIII catalogue. A lovely type note from this resolution.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1707; New Netherlands' Affleck-Ball Sale, December 3-4, 1975, Lot 12.

Choice February 17, 1776 \$1/6 "Fugio" Note



- 3540 Continental Congress. February 17, 1776 Resolution. One Sixth of a Dollar. Choice New-63 PPQ (PCGS). No.73720. Plate A. Signed by Tho.[mas] Leech. The classic motif with designs by Benjamin Franklin. The recent spell of available high grade notes seems to be growing more remote with each passing day. The high grade Fugio style notes in our May 2008 Minot Collection were among the most actively bid upon items in the entire auction. This is a beautiful, choice note with ample margins on the face. It sits evenly upon the paper with only a very subtle toning patch as mentioned in the Ford VIII catalogue.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1712.



A Second Choice \$1/6 "Fugio" Note

Ex Ford

- 3541 Continental Congress. February 17, 1776 Resolution. One Sixth of a Dollar. Choice New-63 PPQ (PCGS). No.155375. Plate B. Signed by Tho.[mas] Morris. The paper quality on this example is quite exceptional and it is quite close to being a Gem note. The margins are quite broad for this issue.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1713.

- 3542 Continental Congress. May 9, 1776 Resolution. Three Dollars. Choice Almost Uncirculated. No.88029 [?, odd hand]. Signed by T.[homas] Coombe and S.[amuel] Morris. Fresh and original with some petty corner bends. The right margin is trimmed in ever so slightly.

Lot 3541

Superb November 2, 1776 Four Dollars

Ex Ford-Boyd Collection



- 3543 **Continental Congress. November 2, 1776 Resolution. Four Dollars. Gem New-65 PPQ (PCGS).** No.3826. Signed by Ja.[mes] and Rin.[aldo] Johnson. A superb example from the core collection of Continental Currency formed by F.C.C. Boyd and sold in the Ford VIII Sale. This is an exceptional note that was graded with a subtle conservatism in the January 2005 catalogue as a "near Gem". The margins are superbly ample on both sides with immaculate surfaces on both sides. Very few notes of the issue date or denomination hold a candle to this beauty. Lofty grade Continental notes have clearly become four-figure and up propositions with the demand for high end notes increasing steadily.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1736; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3544 **Continental Congress. November 2, 1776 Resolution. Thirty Dollars. Choice New-63 PPQ (PCGS).** No.49475. Signed by S.[amuel] S.[tringer] Coale and Rin.[aldo] Johnson. A popular style with the dual Franklin vignette motifs on the back. The margins are a bit close here and there. The quality appears to be quite sharp and natural.



- 3545 **Continental Congress. February 26, 1777 Resolution at Baltimore. Four Dollars. Choice Extremely Fine.** No.6434. Signed by S.[amuel] S.[tringer] Coale and R.[inaldo] Johnson. Light fold and handling. Great margins overall. Old pen notation on the left back margin edge.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XV Sale, October 4, 2006, Lot 8860; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Crisp and "PPQ" May 20, 1777 Note



Colorful January 14, 1779 \$65 Note



- 3548 Continental Congress. January 14, 1779 Resolution. Sixty-five Dollars. Choice About New-58 PPQ (PCGS). No. 173634. Signed by D. Wister and R. Cather. This two color series has also seen increased demand and popularity. This is razor close to being a fully Uncirculated note. The orange face color is striking within the deeply embossed surfaces. A beautiful example.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1784; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Rare 1785 Federal Indent Series Note



- 3546 Continental Congress. May 20, 1777 Resolution. "First United States Issue". Eight Dollars. Choice About New-58 PPQ (PCGS). No. 207706. Signed by P[eter] Kurtz and J. Rothrock. High quality notes from this "First United States Issue" have been in constant demand for three years now. The high end example our Minot Collection Sale was off the charts and may have been among the finest in private hands. This "PPQ" note appears to have only some very faint corner rubs and a trivial sliver of narrow trimming at the upper right. This certainly will fit itself into a high end run of these rarities quite nicely or represent the issue date for a type set.

- 3549 Federal Indent. Requisition of Congress September 27, 1785. Two Dollars. Fine to Very Fine. No. 7213. Signed by John Hardy. Anderson US-166 (High R7). Partly printed form. Printed on thin laid paper. 145mm by 82mm. Typeset form with top and bottom borders, at the left an indent with protector "TWO DOLLARS". A rare series of notes that were meant to circulate. Space was set aside for a written fractional denomination in the form of "ninetieths of a Dollar." This was based on the conversion of 90 Pence to a Spanish Milled Dollar in New Jersey, Delaware, and Pennsylvania. Fully intact with some light aging. There is a larger foxing spot at the "ars" of "Dollars" on the top textual line. Most of these are held in advanced collections or museums and are not often offered for sale. An important type for collectors of Continental Currency and United State fiscal paper.

- 3547 Continental Congress. September 26, 1778 Resolution. Five Dollars. Extremely Fine. No. 294572. Signed by Gamble and Snowden. Printed on thinner paper. Crisp and bright.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XVII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4583; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

These notes were issued in anticipation of future tax revenues. Subsequently, they had a twenty percent depreciation rate. Rare and not often seen, as these were redeemed in considerable numbers by the United States Congress. The Ford Collection contained only five examples from this very rare issue, a feat he achieved in fifty plus years of searching. The indents were issued with two different enactment dates of September 27, 1785 and October 11, 1787.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part VI, October 12, 2004, Lot 366; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

COLONIAL CURRENCY

DELAWARE

Important Early 1734 Delaware Note

Perhaps an Unlisted Counterfeit Type

3550 Delaware (Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.) March 1, 1734. Twenty Shillings. Very Good, split. No.9932?. "Signed" by Th.(omas) Noxon and Ja.(cob) Kollock. Uniface note, the series "printed" on thick paper by Benjamin Franklin, but without imprint. 72mm by 96mm. Seal at the lower left with mottoes DIEU ET MON DROIT (God and my right) and HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE (Evil to he who thinks evil). The top of the note with ornate indenture of animal with floral motifs at the left and bottom designed by Thomas Leech. Security device of four crowns below the arms. This note may be a Contemporary Counterfeit, if so it is **Unlisted in Newman**. The detail on the seal is not sharp when compared to the Fifteen Shillings note from the Ford-Boyd collection (The Newman Plate Note, page 116 of the fourth edition). However, some other details are quite acceptable for a genuine bill. There are two pen "X" cancels on the face, but that may have meant a proper redemption and not a rejection for fraudulent status. An **important note**, despite the condition or potentially fraudulent status. This might be the earliest Delaware note issue obtainable since Newman doesn't picture any notes from the first two listed issues: the April 23, 1723 Act and November 2, 1723 Act. We note that the typical horizontal split seen on such notes and mended on the back with a piece of paper tape. The corners are rounded and the note shows some uniform staining. No matter what the status of origin, an important early note on the Colony of Delaware.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 712; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Franklin Printed 1758 Delaware Note



3551 Delaware (Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.) May 1, 1758. Twenty Shillings. Fine to Very Fine. No.52949. Signed by David Hall, Tho.(mas) Clark, and Wm. Armstrong. Printed on thick paper by B.(enjamin) Franklin and D.(avid) Hall, their imprint on the back. Seal and motto as used on earlier series. Four crowns security device. The back with lion and leaf assortment. Horizontally creased, but only a short split at the left and right. The trimming is fairly slight for notes of this issue. Average printing with soiling on the face and back, but a sharp Franklin imprint note from Delaware.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 724; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

TRIO OF SUPERB JUNE 1, 1759 DELAWARE FRANKLIN IMPRINT

NOTES PEDIGREED TO THE FORD-BOYD COLLECTION

Very Sharp June 1, 1759 Delaware Franklin Note



3552 Delaware (Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.) June 1, 1759. Ten Shillings. About New-50 PPQ (PCGS). No.25336. Signed by Wm. Armstrong, David Hall, and John Barns. Printed on thick paper. Imprint of B.(enjamin) Franklin and D.(avid) Hall. Royal Arms at the lower left with border cuts at the top and bottom. Nature print back at the top with elephant motif at the bottom flanked by squirrel and heron. A beautiful Franklin imprint note from Delaware and more than likely a condition census candidate. Rather conservatively graded in Ford VIII. The horizontal fold is light and seen from the back. The sides are trimmed in slightly. The paper quality for a note on this issue is wonderful. The vast majority of notes known from this Colony and series are broken in two and wretched. Another excellent opportunity to obtain one of the finer Franklin imprinted bills from the entire series of Ford Colonial collection sales.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1446; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

High Grade June 1, 1759 Fifteen Shillings



3553 Delaware (Government of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware). June 1, 1759. Fifteen Shillings. Extremely Fine. No.81726. Signed by Wm. Armstrong, John Barns, and David Hall. Printed on thick paper. Imprint of B.(enjamin) Franklin and D.(avid) Hall. Royal Arms at the right center with border cuts at the top and bottom. Nature print back at the top with horse motif at the bottom. Crisp and original paper. A very well printed note with broad margins for the type. Very well balanced and handsome. Creased with modest soiling. We note three petty worm holes at the top, concealed by the border cut, and a minor left end split.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1447; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Exceptional June 1, 1759 Franklin Printed Twenty Shillings Certainly a Condition Census Example



3554 Delaware (Government of the Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware). June 1, 1759. Twenty Shillings. About New-53 (PCGS). No.23325. Signed by Wm. Armstrong, David Hall, and John Barns. Printed on thick paper. Imprint of B.(enjamin) Franklin and D.(avid) Hall. Royal Arms at the upper left with border cuts at the top and bottom. Nature print back at the top with lion motif at the bottom. A stupendous note on this series. Very crisp with a light fold seen from the back with care. The printing is bold with the back clarity simply magnificent. This is easily among the finest known for the entire Act. As such, tremendously undervalued compared to many American paper currency types. This will certainly be a highlight in any Colonial currency collection it next enters.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1448; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3555 Delaware (Government of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware). June 1, 1759. Twenty Shillings. Fine to Very Fine No.48099. Signed by David Hall, Wm. Armstrong, and John Barns. Printed on thick paper by B.(enjamin) Franklin and D.(avid) Hall, their imprint on the back. Seal and motto as used on earlier series, the seal orientation is horizontal. Period of "No." over left of Y in TWENTY. Four crowns security device. Back lion motif at the bottom, changed from previous series. Creased with both halves fairly solid. There is some petty side splitting and a small red spot at the left top edge. Moderate face and back soiling with one back side hinge split reinforcement. Penned notation "£100" on the back nature print vignette.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1449.

GEORGIA

- 3556 **Georgia. 1776 Orange or Green Seal. Ten Spanish Milled Dollars. Very Good to Fine.** No.397. Orange Seal. Millstone on Palm Tree. Border variety (e). Signed by Andrew, Saltus, Evans, Ewen, and O'Bryen. A second example. Solid with some very petty splits that were left alone and not harshly repaired. Moderately toned, but with bright seal.

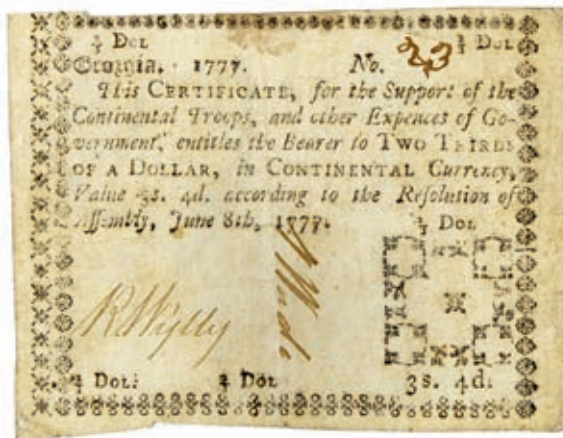
Georgia 1777 Liberty Cap Type



- 3557 **Georgia. 1777 No Resolution Date. Thirteen Spanish Milled Dollars. Fine to Very Fine.** No.421. Blue-Green seal. Liberty Cap. Border variety (f). Signed by Andrew, Saltus, Stone, O'Bryen and Ewen. A scarce type from the comprehensive Ford X offering of Georgia Colonial currency sold in Atlanta. On paper merits, some would call this fully "Very Fine." However, the seal color has bled to a hard blur. Interestingly, it has rotated at least 30 degrees from the norm. The margins are average and close in a few places. Back soiling and a small spot on the top edge. Pencil price "5.00" on the back.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4560; likely from Wayte Raymond at one time.

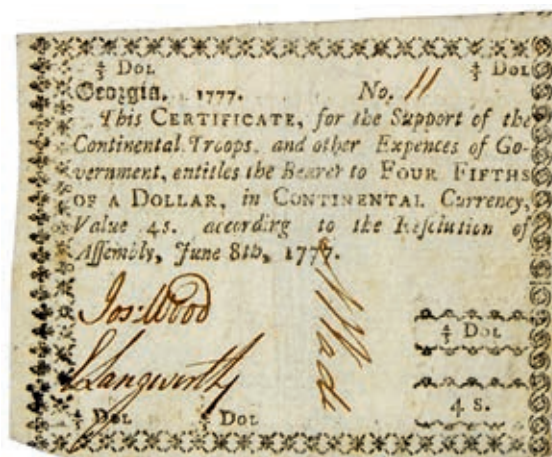
Scarce June 8, 1777 \$2/3 Note



- 3558 **Georgia. June 8, 1777 Resolution. Two Thirds of a Dollar or Three Shillings and Four Pence. Fine to Very Fine.** No.23. Signed by Wyll and Wade. Printed on laid paper with the Crown and Circle watermark visible at the upper left. Fairly bright, but much folded. However, no breaks and the margins are nearly all clear except at the top left. A petty edge stain at the top and a few very ignorable pinholes at the lower left.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4570.

Low Numbered June 8, 1777 \$4/5



- 3559 **Georgia. June 8, 1777 Resolution. Four Fifths of a Dollar or Four Shillings. Very Fine.** No.11. Border variety (c). Signed by Wood, Langworthy and Wade. This is most likely a sheet mate to a note in Ford X (Lot 4572, though an identical serial number is no guarantee as it is not unknown for hand numbered sheets to be double or even triple numbered in error). Vertical crease, some other light folds, and handling. Here is a bright and vivid note with the look of higher grade. The impression is not as bold. The margins are nearly complete, but there is a "rounding" to the cut at the bottom left corner that is slightly into the ornaments. Very handsome and an excellent type note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4573.

Crisp Georgia June 8, 1777 Six Dollars Seal Note



- 3560 **Georgia. June 8, 1777 Resolution. Six Dollars in Continental Currency. Extremely Fine.** No.2. Blue seal. Millstone on Palm Tree. The "in" of the text in black. Signed by Wood, Wyll, Langworthy, Wade and O'Bryen. The seal color is missing or virtually so, though the die is impressed and it is the proper vignette. Quite interesting and an incredible low number note from the Ford Collection. Crisp with a vertical crease and side handling. Wide right sheet margin with natural deckled edge. The other margins are slightly close. Other than the missing seal color, the note is a beauty. Sadly, many will discount the lack of seal color when calculating their bid. However, we feel this is an interesting anomaly in its own right and quite fascinating that it is on this extremely low number note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4586.

Attractive Liberty Cap Seal Note



Handsome Georgia 1778 Thirty Dollars



- 3561 **Georgia. September 10, 1777 Resolution. Seven Dollars in Continental Currency. Very Fine.** No.1751. Blue seal. *Liberty Cap*. Signed by Hohendorf, Chevalier, Wyll, Wade and O'Bryen. Printed on laid paper. A wonderful patriotic motif and classic type on the Georgia color seal series. A bold and bright note with the multiple folds seen from the back. The motto is sharply typed and the contrast of the printing, bright paper and seal are wonderful. The margins are close in a few places. This is an excellent type note and rightfully popular. The very choice example (Choice About Uncirculated) of this type in the Ford Part X in Atlanta in May, 2005 (Lot 4607) brought a stunning \$8,625 in frenzied bidding. This note is not close to that lofty quality, but the price of that note is certainly an indicator that these notes have truly matured in the minds of collectors who have now come to realize their great potential as collector currency and historical artifacts.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4051; Ex T. James Clarke Collection; Henry Chapman.

- 3562 **Georgia. 1778. Twenty Dollars. Fine, tears.** No.669. Blue seal. *Coiled Rattlesnake*. Border variety (c). Signed by Few, Hohendorf, Maxwell, O'Bryen, and Wade. Ornate typeset with red and black texts. Printed back with imprint of Lancaster, Savannah. A second example. The seal is deeper blue with very detailed scales. Crisp paper and bright. However, trimmed in along the bottom with a top corner tear and other edge nicks.

From Pine Tree's April 1974 Sale.



- 3563 **Georgia. 1778. Thirty Dollars. Extremely Fine.** No.11280. Blue seal. *Wild Boar*. Border variety (a). Signed by Few, Hohendorf, Wyll, O'Bryen, and Wade. Ornate typeset with red and black texts. Printed back with imprint of Lancaster, Savannah. An attractive and crisp example. A well defined seal.

From the Strasburg Sale #241 (R. M. Smythe & Co., October 22-23, 2004, Lot 1215).

- 3564 **Georgia. 1778. Thirty Dollars. Fine.** No.12262. Blue seal. *Wild Boar*. Border variety (a). Signed by Few, Hohendorf, Wyll, O'Bryen, and Wade. Ornate typeset with red and black texts. Printed back with imprint of Lancaster, Savannah. Trimmed all around and pressed once. Signs of back mounting remnants. There is moderate embedded soiling. The seal printing is light.

From Lester Merkin's February 1972 Sale, Lot 444A.

- 3565 **Georgia. 1778. Forty Dollars. Fine to Very Fine, tears.** No.651. Blue seal. *Dove and Sword*. Border variety (c). Signed by Maxwell, Few, Wyll, O'Bryen, and Wade. Ornate typeset with red and black texts. Printed back with imprint of Lancaster, Savannah. The highest of the three denominations on this Act. A well printed note with a baby blue seal. Once mounted from the back with a small central text body hole. There are a few minor tears and a longer one at the right, most with old repairs on the back. Primarily a well margined note.

From Richard Picker.

Scarce 1786 Abernathie Engraved Issue



- 3566 Georgia. October 16, 1786. Twenty Shillings. Very Fine. No.12585. Signed by Jones, Freeman, and Steele. A distinctive issue engraved and with the imprint of Abernathie. Printed by John E. Smith in Augusta. A soft fold and handling. Once mounted with toned corners seen more so from the back. Overall an attractive example.
From Harmer Rooke's May 1974 Sale.

LA LOUISIANE

Scarce January 1, 1720 1000 Livres La Louisiane Note

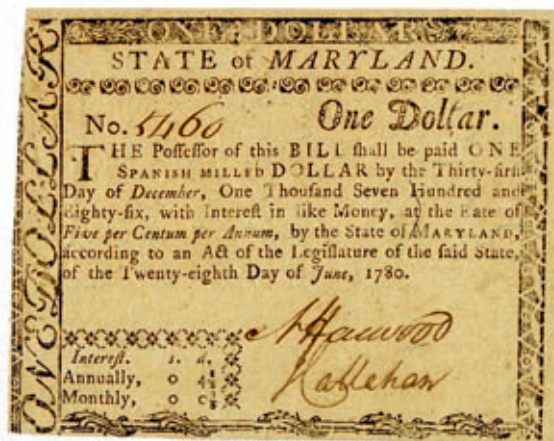


- 3567 La Louisiane. January 1, 1720. Banque Royale Issue. Mille (1000) Livres Tournois. About Uncirculated. No.1085[2]6. Three required signatures as usual. Printed on laid paper, watermarked "Billet de Banque". 168mm by 118mm. Uniface, typeset note, with block letter indent and embossed bank seal. Indent, partial "QUE". Pick Type A18b. There is faint handling in one corner and light aging. There is a hole at the end of the serial number. An attractive example of this John Law note issue. A rarer issued and denomination.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1682; Ernst Nathorst-Boos, Stockholm, Sweden; Leonard Finn, 1966.

MARYLAND

Sharp Maryland 1780 Guaranteed One Dollar Note



- 3568 State of Maryland. June 28, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. One Dollar. About Uncirculated. No.5460. Signed by Harwood and Callahan; countersigned on the back by Benjamin Harwood. Printed on thin paper, watermarked "UNITED/STATES". Standard size, face and back designs. Left side handling and heavily "pinned" with an impression line and two wide apertures. Lower right corner fold and two top center pinholes. The left end is trimmed in and the corresponding part of the back is trimmed in considerably. A sharp looking example and scarce note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8898; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

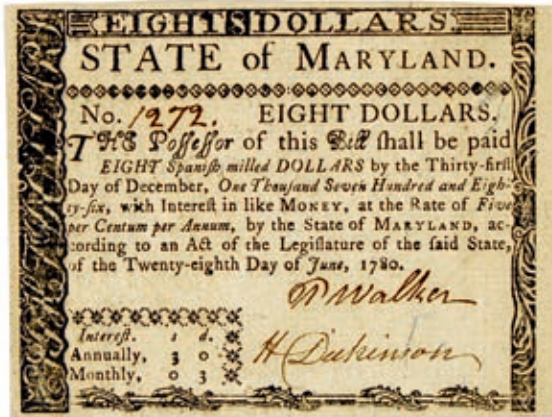
Choice Maryland 1780 Guaranteed Five Dollars Note



- 3569 State of Maryland. June 28, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. Five Dollars. Choice About Uncirculated. No.2742. Signed by Callahan and Harwood; countersigned on the back by B.[enjamin] Harwood. Printed on thin paper, watermarked "UNITED/STATES". Standard size, face and back designs, and Hall and Sellers imprint. The print figure of 6,922 notes is the same as other notes on the issue. This was the top right corner of the pane of eight denominations printed at Hall and Sellers. Wide top and right margins. Noticeable bending along the bottom third and uniformly toned to an attractive hue. Well margined for this series with the bottom face narrow and the back left slightly inwards. Perfect back and face centering is tough to find on this series. Excellent eye appeal.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8901; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Superb Maryland 1780 Guaranteed Eight Dollars Note



- 3570 State of Maryland. June 28, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. Eight Dollars. Choice Uncirculated. No.1272. Signed by Walker and Dickinson; countersigned on the back by B.[enjamin] Harwood. Printed on thin paper, watermarked 'UNITED/STATES'. Standard size, face and back designs, and Hall and Sellers imprint. Back vignette of a thirteen stringed (for the thirteen colonies) harp. This is was one of three stunning Maryland 1780 Guaranteed Eight Dollar notes from this series, all hand-cut from original sheets long ago during the "good old days" at Wayte Raymond's office or other numismatic dens of pioneering Colonial paper currency study. This is an awesome note that is nearly perfect and one of the finest we have seen. Exceptional paper quality, immaculate surfaces, deep and ever present embossing, and rich back color. Complete margins on the face, narrow only at the upper right corner. Though razor narrow margins on the back, it is all on the paper and is extremely rare as such. A top notch example with Ford-Boyd core collection pedigree.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8902; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

MASSACHUSETTS

Rare Massachusetts May 25, 1775 Copper Plate Note



- 3571 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. May 25, 1775. 'Five'teen Shillings. Fine, split and sewn, punch hole cancels. No.4331. *Revere Copper Plate Note*. Signed by Plympton and Gardner. Printed on laid paper, with lightly visible Arms of the City of London watermark. 163mm by 80mm. The plate text is engraved Fiveteen shillings" on the second line. Vertically split and sewed. Hard quarter folds have also split. The vertical has been sewn in period thread and the horizontal is split on the edge. However, still bright. Well accomplished signatures are not pen canceled. Two small hole cancels, both touching engraved portions. Raymond pencil code on the upper right back corner. Not a gem, but very collectible.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4632; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; Wayte Raymond.

Raised Denomination Revere Copper Plate Note

The Only Example We Have Seen



- 3572 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. May 25, 1775. "Forty" Shillings Raised from Fifteen Shillings. Fine, splits with restorations. No.2383. *Revere Copper Plate Note*. Signed by Richmond and Gardner. Printed on laid paper, with lightly visible Arms of the City of London. 165mm by 81mm. A fascinating note indeed! The note is raised from a Fifteen Shillings which is ascertained by the 19mm measurement of the space from the tip of the f in of and the s in shillings, leaving enough space for the erasure of "Fiveteen" and the insertion of an engraved die for printing the "Forty". The plate textual fonts and black outlined details match the Fifteen Shillings note above. The watermark is a match to the Fifteen Shillings note in this sale as well. The note raisers would have loved to perform their work on lower denominations (i.e. six or ten shillings), but the space was too tight on these notes. Creating a forty shillings note added 25 shillings to their purse and this was a denomination used on the [?] June 20, 1744 [?] issue. The public may not have become quickly accustomed to the denominations when these notes first saw circulation. Obviously, it is not canceled and is quite a miracle of survival. All there from the face but split in two on the hard vertical fold with some surface soiling. The right quarter fold is also split completely and both of these have received old time paper strip repairs to restore the face integrity. The paper body is quite excellent. There are some other paper strip repairs on the back, one with Boyd's pencil code "iryx." The only raised denomination on this series we have seen and a wonderful note for the Revere note enthusiast. Few probably exist as they would have been seized upon potential redemption by authorities as later series supplanted them.

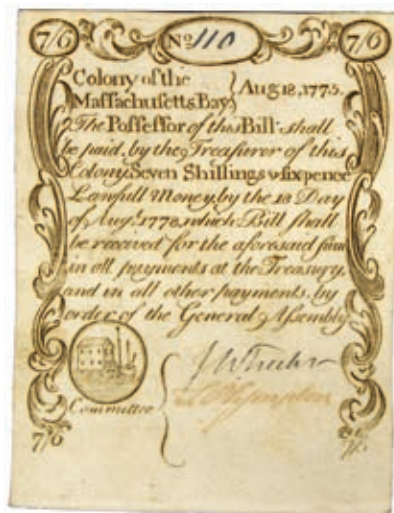
From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4636.

**Rare and Desirable Massachusetts Paper
"Pine Tree Shilling"**



**Important and Stunning August 18, 1775 Revere
Sword in Hand Note**

One of the Finest Known on the Entire Series



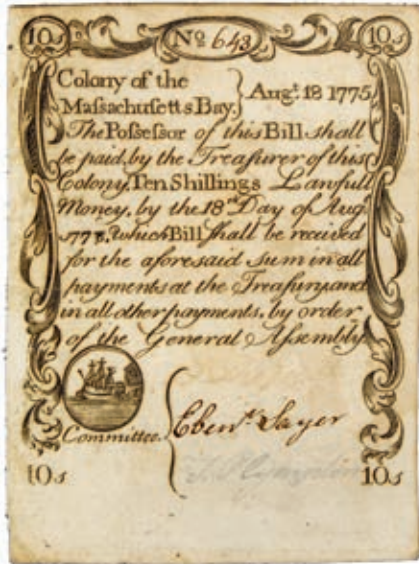
3573 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. August 18, 1775. One Shilling. Very Good, impaired. No.147. Paul Revere Engraved Sword in Hand Issue. Signed by Wheeler and Plympton. Payable on August 18, 1778. This is quite a desirable type, a bit understated in the Ford X Sale catalogue, with the lower left emblem using a pine tree, a motif used on the 1652 Massachusetts coinage. The face emblem type only appears on this issue and denomination. It did not carry across to the later emissions of the Sword in Hand notes. This was likely a popular change bill in this even amount. Though horizontally severed and reattached crudely from the back with antique stripping, the note is squared off nicely on all sides. The paper is rather mottled with a few darker stains (one on the pine tree emblem) but is overall still attractive. There are a few pinholes. We know of very few One Shilling "Swords" with the pine tree emblem in private hands. Condition-wise, this is more than acceptable for what we believe is quite an important Massachusetts type.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4643; F.C.C. Boyd Estate

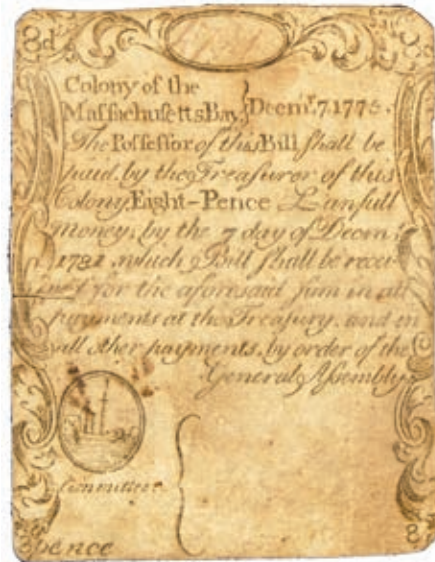
3574 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. August 18, 1775. Seven Shillings and Six Pence. Choice About New-58 (PCGS). No.110. Paul Revere Engraved Sword in Hand Issue. Signed by Wheeler and Plympton. Payable on August 18, 1778. A riveting note of exceptional caliber. This was truly one of the great highlights of the Ford X Sale we conducted in Atlanta, Georgia on May 26, 2005. In the grand scheme of all Sword in Hand notes of any series or denomination, this is clearly among the very finest extant. There is only some minor handling on one corner that separates this note from a much higher designation. Interestingly, not a Premium Paper Quality note, which in this case is peculiar. So many genuine Swords are wretched, it seems to us that a note on this bright paper and virtually as made status rates a "PPQ" designation. Bold and beautiful with wonderful margining. Boyd's original cost code "ryxy" is lightly penciled on the bottom back corner, indicating that it cost \$50 for F.C.C. Boyd to procure this wonderful note for his legendary holdings. Boyd may very well have owned this for decades and this certainly came from a special group of Sword in Hand notes that were eventually sold in the May 2005 Ford X Sale. This is clearly an important opportunity to obtain an American numismatic treasure with pedigree and panache.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4650; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

**High-Grade August 18, 1775 Ten Shillings
Sword in Hand Note
A Deep Impression from an Early Plate State**



**Pleasing Small Denomination Reverse
Sword in Hand Note**



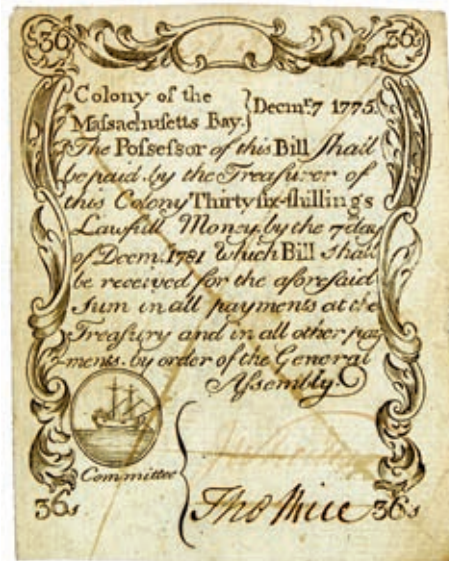
3575 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. August 18, 1775. Ten Shillings. Extremely Fine-45 (PCGS). No.643. Paul Revere Engraved Sword in Hand Issue. Signed by Pyncheon [?, faint], Sayer, and Plympton. Payable on August 18, 1778. Another superb Sword in Hand note from the Ford X Revere note extravaganza. The paper crispness and details are exceptional. The back vignette is particularly well printed with deep clarity. There is a horizontal fold visible from the back, but it did not cause any breaks in the paper. There is also some very modest back edge handling and very faint soiling. The back upper left corner is stained, but away from the vignette and text printing. Despite this minor flaw, this is clearly a low five-figure Sword in Hand note. Very few exist in this high grade.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4652; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3576 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. December 7, 1775. Eight Pence. Very Good. No.4731. Paul Revere Engraved Sword in Hand Issue. Signatures invisible. Payable on December 7, 1781. A low denomination "Sword" and never seen as a counterfeit. The edges are clipped a bit, and the note is a bit mottled but is solid with only a partial left side split. The back patriot vignette is quite clear and this genuine Sword certainly fits perfectly into a Thirteen Colony set with great gusto.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4659; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

High-Grade December 7, 1775 Sword in Hand Counterfeit



- 3578 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. December 7, 1775. Thirty Six Shillings. Contemporary Counterfeit. About Uncirculated, pen cancels No.5008. *Revere Sword in Hand Type*. "Signed" by Wheeler and Rice. Printed on thin, laid paper stock with visible Dutch watermark at top. 76mm by 97mm. A well known counterfeit on the Sword in Hand series. Sharp condition with only some very petty handling on the corners and two minor edge tears. Long "X" pen cancel across the face. Pencil code, "tzz", by Clarke at the upper right.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4667; T. James Clarke Collection; Henry Chapman.

Bright June 18, 1776 Four Dollars Counterfeit



- 3577 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. December 7, 1775. Two Shillings and Eight Pence. Very Fine. No.3741. *Paul Revere Engraved Sword in Hand Issue*. Signed by Hopkins. This is printed on a thinner paper for the Sword in Hand series. This is a rather solid grade note with some very minor edge splits. It is devoid of serious issues and is very full size with a minimum of edge trimming. Everything shows quite clearly on both sides and this completely untampered with. This lovely note justifiably broke \$3,000 in May 2005 and is more than worthy of eclipsing that level on auction day. Compared to several Colonial issues, these genuine Sword in Hand notes are decidedly undervalued in this state of preservation.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4661; likely F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3579 Colony of the Massachusetts Bay. June 18, 1776. Four Dollars or Twenty Four Shillings. Contemporary Counterfeit. About Uncirculated. No.6545. Payable on June 18, 1779. "Signed" by Davis and Ellis. Printed on coarse paper. 76mm by 92mm. Standard face and back designs for the issue. Another well known counterfeit on Massachusetts. From a crude plate that is hardly deceptive. Listed in Newman. Bright with a light horizontal fold. One of the finer examples we have seen.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4682.

Sharp 1778 Two Pence Codfish Note



Choice 1778 Six Pence Codfish Note



3580 Massachusetts State. October 16, 1778. Two Pence. Choice About New-58 PPQ (PCGS). No.1099. Paul Revere Engraved Codfish Issue. Signed by Tho. Dawes. A bold note that is crisp and original. This was part of a cut, nearly complete, sheet from the Ford-Boyd Collection. This is the lowest denomination on the series. It is essentially as made, but PCGS discounted the grade ever so slightly for the tiny top bend mentioned by us in the Ford X Sale catalogue. The cut is a little uneven at the top left, but the bottom is broad. Both printed sides are completely on the paper.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4710.

3581

Massachusetts State. October 16, 1778. Six Pence. Choice New-63 PPQ (PCGS). No.1099. Paul Revere Engraved Codfish Issue. Signed by Tho. Dawes. Another denomination from this fresh, original grouping from the Ford-Boyd Collection. The paper surfaces are immaculate and clean. With deep printing on both sides. The bottom scissor cut is uneven, but the back is still completely on the paper. Superior to most of the duller, poorly printed notes encountered on the 1778 Codfish issue. A light pencil code at the back upper right corner.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4713.

Superb 1778 Four Shillings Codfish Note



3582

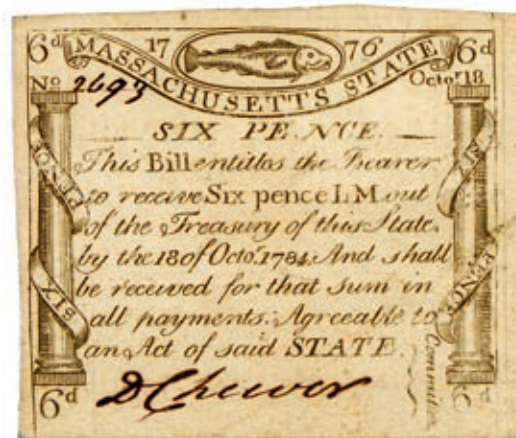
Massachusetts State. October 16, 1778. Four Shillings. Very Choice New-64 PPQ (PCGS). No.1099. Paul Revere Engraved Codfish Issue. Signed by Tho. Dawes. A third denomination from this fresh, original grouping from the Ford-Boyd Collection. The face printing is superb on this example. Although the bottom cutting is uneven, the back is still on the paper completely. Another lovely Codfish bill with great pedigree, premium appearance and properly certified and protected in a PCGS hard (new style) encasement.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4718.

Very Sharp Four Shillings & Six Pence Codfish Note



High-Grade 1776 Revere Codfish Note



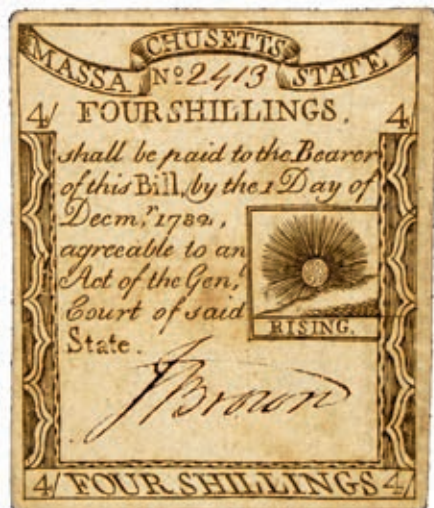
- 3583 Massachusetts State. October 16, 1778. Four Shillings & Six Pence. New-62 PPQ (PCGS). No.1083. *Paul Revere Engraved Codfish Issue*. Signed by Tho. Dawes. The look of an exceptional note and perhaps a bit conservative on the assigned PCGS grade. The corners may be a bit tapped, but the wonderful face margins and evenly placed face centering make this well printed example a wonder to behold. The back is slightly off center to the left and shows part of the right end border of the adjacent note. This is a very appealing note that should handily exceed the Ford X realization.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part X Sale, May 26, 2005, Lot 4719.

- 3584 Massachusetts State. October 18, 1776. Six Pence. Choice New-63 PPQ (PCGS). No.2693. *Paul Revere Engraved Codfish Issue*. Signed by Cheever. A very sharp note and conservatively graded in the Ford X Sale. This is a crisp and wide margined beauty. The 1776 Codfish bills are much tougher to procure than their 1778 cousins. There were few in the Ford-Boyd collection and this was easily among the nicest. There is good likelihood that this might one day be a high on the census note for the series and denomination. Very faint pencil code at the upper right corner (by Raymond?).

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4693.

Crisp and Well Printed 1779 Rising Sun Note



- 3585 Massachusetts State. 1779. Four Shillings. About New-50 PPQ (PCGS). No.2413. *Revere and Fleet Engraved Rising Sun Issue*. Signed by Brown. Another very popular type and not often found in an undisturbed state. There were relatively few of these in the Ford-Boyd core collection, mostly sold in the Ford X Sale. Few have returned to the market and with great reason. Astute buyers have always recognized this as one of the most handsome types and scarce in high end, original condition (not pressed or enhanced). A faint vertical fold is slightly diagonal and hard to find, mentioned in the Ford X description and weighed into the PCGS grade. Solid Very Fine notes should command \$1,000 in our opinion. This is much superior and undervalued in our opinion.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X Sale, May 26, 2005, Lot 4724.

Exceptional 1779 Rising Sun Note- Ex Ford



- 3586 Massachusetts State. 1779. Five Shillings and Four Pence. Choice About New-58 PPQ (PCGS) No.2589. *Revere and Fleet Engraved Rising Sun Issue*. Signed by Brown. An exceptional Rising Sun type note. The paper surfaces and printing are nearly impeccable and the lack of the PPQ rating is hard to fathom at first, second and subsequent glances. We graded this as a Gem note in Ford and perhaps we were a bit boastful. However, this is one of the most handsome Rising Sun notes we have seen and for eye appeal certainly exceeds the vast majority of survivors. The left side vignette is nearly a full sun face style making it exceptionally attractive. The beautiful inking and excellent placement on the paper make this one of the most attractive Colonial notes in this entire offering. Easily worth more than the technical grade assigned by PCGS. The value should be weighed on its vastly superior beauty over mere numerical designation.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4727.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Rare 1734 Portsmouth, New Hampshire Merchants Note

From the Wayne S. Rich Collection

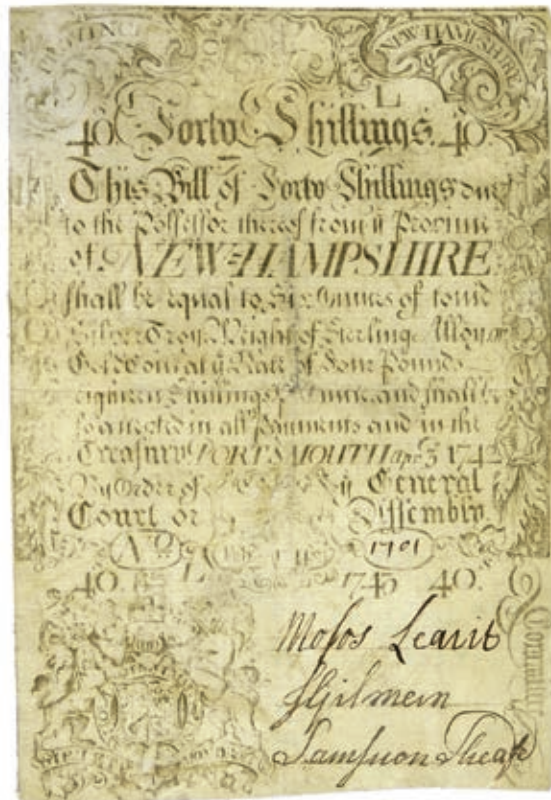


- 3587 1734 Portsmouth, Province of New Hampshire. "We Promise Jointly and Severally to pay to Hunking Wentworth of Portsmouth Merchant or Order...." December 25, 1734. Seven Shillings. Fine, split. No.2540. Signed by Theodore Atkinson, John Rindge, and Joshua Pierce. Countersigned on the verso, by the assignee, Hunking Wentworth. Printed on sturdy, laid paper. 112mm by 132mm. A "tall" note, printed in black face and back. The top half has the textual agreement within a simple rectangular frame with rounds, at the top is scroll indent and below "PROVINCE/ OF/ N. HAMPSHIRE". At the lower left is Colony Seal with pine tree vignette within hexagon and motto *BENEFICIO COMMERCII* (For the benefit of trade). The back has an ornate scroll indent printed at the top and a ship vignette heading west, to the colonies. Similar to Ford III: Lot 586. A rare issue and quite handsomely designed. There were three Seven Shilling notes in the Ford-Boyd Collection! This particular example has a wonderful New Hampshire pedigree having been in the Wayne Rich Collection for perhaps decades. Though this is the most often seen denomination on this series, the series is generally the domain of museums and advanced collections. The hard vertical crease has split in its entirety. Both halves are still very crisp and bright. Three old stamp hinges keep the halves together. Professional restoration to protect the note's integrity is certainly in order. An appealing rarity with a wonderful pedigree.

From the Wayne S. Rich Collection Sale (Bowers and Merena Galleries, March 21-23, 2002, Lot 3005).

Important New Hampshire 1742 Redated Forty Shillings

From the Ford-Boyd Collection Part III Sale



- 3588 **Province of New Hampshire. April 3, 1742 Redated February, 1744/45. Forty Shillings. Contemporary Counterfeit. Fine to Very Fine, splits.** No.1701. "Signed" by Moses Leavit, S. (amuel) Gilman, Sampson Sheafe. Printed on laid paper. 100mm by 145mm. A "tall" note, printed in black face and back from poorly engraved copper plates. Design styles consistent with Massachusetts and Rhode Island notes of the period. The text enclosed within floral patterns, at the top is scroll with "PROVINCE / OF NEW / HAMP / SHIRE". In the lower center is New Hampshire pine tree with final date of "Feby 1744" in cartouche (the redated location on this series can be subtle and hard to see at first). The date "1743" below and to the right. Royal Arms at the lower right. The printed back with ornate frame enclosing conversion "Eight/Pounds/Old Tenor./Forty/Shillings". This is certainly a Contemporary Counterfeit, as cited in Newman as existing and attributed as such when we catalogued this rarity in the Ford III Sale. Both the face and back plates are crude products; if genuine they would certainly be the weakest plate states you could imagine. However, the signatures appear re-drawn and the serial number might be strengthened. Still, a very rare note, even as a counterfeit. Quite intact for notes of this size and time period. Quarter folded, but split only on the horizontal and parts of the top vertical crease. This has been reinforced from the back with hinge tape. At the right back edge is a partial strip of white mounting card with a pencil notation. Overall, the note has some age tone to it, but the note has much crispness left. The back is a trifle soiled. This is a very important note and one of very few large format pre-1750 notes from the Ford III Sale held in May 2004. The vast majority of those important rarities are now closely held and few have re-entered the marketplace in the past few years.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 595; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

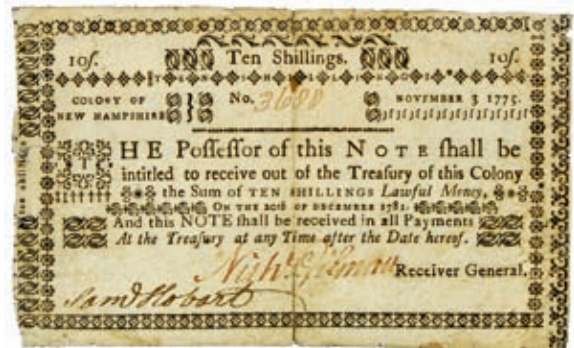
Extremely Rare July 25, 1775 Nine Pence



- 3589 **Colony of New Hampshire. July 25, 1775. Nine Pence. Fine, splits.** No.815. Signed by Thompson and Gilman. Printed on coarse, laid paper, partial watermark visible at the left end. 153mm by 59mm. Uniface, standard typeset design with pattern border and ornamental end panel with denomination. An extremely rare low denomination note on this issue. Grading standards for this issue are "created as you go" due to the usual wretched nature of most notes seen. Relatively clean and bright. Most of the note's paper is still with us. Quarter folded vertically and of course split on all three folds. Rejoined from the back with two chips off the bottom edge. Some pinholes and a small piece out on the text of "Receiver". An excellent representative for the issue date. There are no Gem Uncirculated notes of this type to our knowledge. Serious collectors know to accept what they can get on this rare issue date and type.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4733.

Rare November 3, 1775 Ten Shillings



- 3590 **Colony of New Hampshire. November 3, 1775. Ten Shillings. Fine.** No.3688. Payable on December 20, 1781. Signed by Hobart and Gilman. Printed on coarse laid paper. 120mm by 73mm. Uniface, standard typeset design in different size. Indent at left with pattern borders, payable due date in the obligation text. A rarer large format denomination on this series and in excellent condition. Graded a bit ambitiously in the Ford X Sale, however it is rare in any condition. Vertical crease with top and bottom splits. Short edge nicks at each end. Boyd's pencil code, "myxx", on the back.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4744; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Attractive November 2, 1775 Thirty Shillings



Sharp November 3, 1775 Forty Shillings



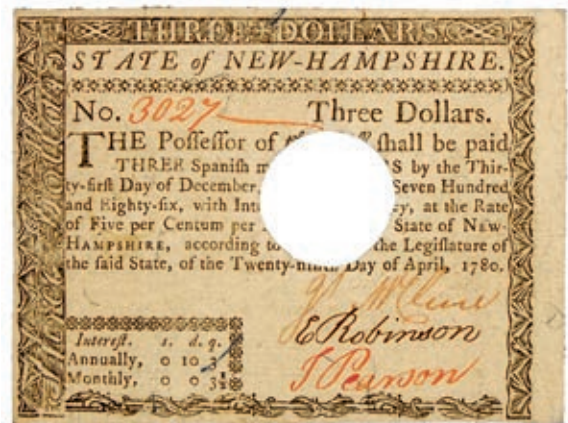
3591 Colony of New Hampshire. November 3, 1775. Thirty Shillings. "Contemporary Counterfeit." Fine to Very Fine. No.360. Payable on December 20, 1780. Signed by Hobart and Gilman. Printed on coarse laid paper. 122mm by 71mm. Uniface, standard typeset design for the series in different size. Indent at left with pattern borders, payable due date in the obligation text. Newman lists this as a counterfeit on this denomination. However, as the Fifth Edition is going to press at this time, the series is under further study. This note with the down shifted second "t" in "Thirty" is likely still to be classified as the deceptive Robert Fowle produced Tory issue. Vertical fold and handling on the heavy side. Clean, bright, and well margined.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4746; Harmer Rooke via F.S. Werner, August 7, 1974.

3593 Colony of New Hampshire. November 3, 1775. Forty Shillings. "Contemporary Counterfeit." Choice Extremely Fine. No.2556. Payable on December 20, 1782. Signed by Hobart and Gilman. Printed on thinner laid paper. 126mm by 72mm. Uniface, standard typeset design in different size. Indent at left with pattern borders, payable due date in the obligation text. This Newman listed "Counterfeit" is also under study at present. A light vertical fold and side handling. Exceptionally clean paper surfaces.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4749; Harmer Rooke via F.S. Werner, August 7, 1974.

Second November 3, 1775 Forty Shillings



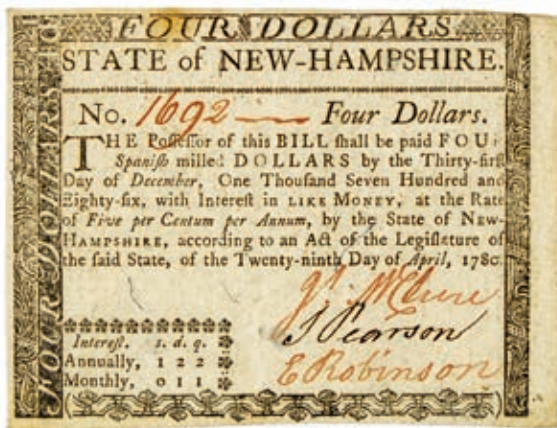
3592 Colony of New Hampshire. November 3, 1775. Forty Shillings. "Contemporary Counterfeit." Very Fine to Extremely Fine. No.2359. Payable on December 20, 1782. Signed by Hobart and Gilman. Printed on moderately thick laid paper. 127mm by 71mm. Uniface, standard typeset design in different size. Indent at left with pattern borders, payable due date in the obligation text. A second example. Rather well detailed and sharply printed. Three light folds. Well margined, curved left indent, and exceptionally clean. This is an excellent type note for a Thirteen Colony set.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4748.

3594 State of New Hampshire. April 29, 1780. Three Dollars. "Guaranteed by the United States" Issue. Very Choice New-64 PPQ (PCGS). No.3027. Countersigned by Gilman. Hole Punch Cancel. This impressive note is fully signed on both its face and on the back guarantee line. There are four full margins, both on the face and back, the right side being huge in size. The red and black printed text is bold and fresh. Colorful red, orange, and deep brown signatures add to the choice eye appeal.

From our sale of the Amherst and Waccabuc Collections, November 13-14, 2007, Lot 3552.

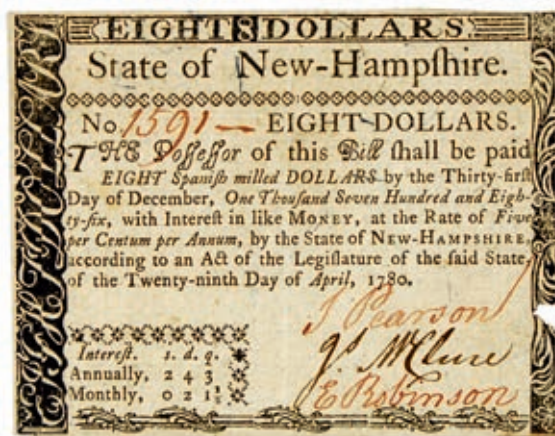
Sharp Uncancelled April 29, 1780 Four Dollars



- 3595 State of New Hampshire. April 29, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. Four Dollars. About Extremely Fine. No.1692-. Signed by McClure, Pearson and Robinson; countersigned on the back by Jn. Taylor Gilman. Printed on thin paper, watermarked "CONFEDERATION". Standard size, designs and imprint as used on other State issued "Guaranteed" notes. Back vignette of wild boar charging spear, motto *AUT MORS AUT VITA DECORA*. There were 2,900 notes printed and not many were left uncanceled like this. Light vertical fold, long corner fold, and handling. Well margined on the face. Sharp back color and only a small top edge tone spot. An excellent note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8916; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Choice Uncancelled New Hampshire Eight Dollars Guaranteed Note



- 3597 State of New Hampshire. April 29, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. Eight Dollars. Extremely Fine. No.1591-. Signed by Pearson, McClure and Robinson; countersigned on the back by Jn. Taylor Gilman. Printed on thin paper, watermarked "CONFEDERATION". Standard size, designs and imprint as used on other State issued "Guaranteed" notes. Another uncanceled note from the Ford collection sale and a choice example. Light vertical fold. Ink spot at right border cut and lighter on the back. Cut closely at the top right edge.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8919; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

NEW JERSEY

Low Serial Number Note

- 3598 New Jersey. April 10, 1759. Six pounds. Fine to Very Fine. No.7. Signed by S.(amuel) Nevill, Dan.(iel) Smith, Jr., and A. Johnston. Printed on slightly thick paper, standard designs with face in red and black, and back in black, by James Parker. Slightly larger size than lower denominations. A rarer note with a print run of 1834 notes per Newman's data. Solid paper with the wear showing from the back. The corners are rounded, but the face is vivid and handsome for a note of this grade. An excellent type note and quite interesting due to the low serial number seven.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1489.

Handsome April 10, 1759 Six Pounds

- 3599 New Jersey. April 10, 1759. 6 pounds. Very Fine-35 (PASS CO). Most of these high denomination notes on New Jersey have low print figures. With 1,834 notes issued, this is one of the larger amounts for Six Pound notes from the era. The vast majority were worn, split, tattered and don't exist. The average grade for those exist is likely About Fine. This PASS-CO graded and authenticated note is clean and pleasant. The red face color is sharp and the corner rounding is typical to many notes seems that can achieve this lofty state.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1084.

- 3600 New Jersey. April 8, 1762. 3 pounds. Extremely Fine-40 (PASS-CO). A superior note from a series notorious for split and damaged notes. Excellent colors on the face with excellent contrast between the printed texts and hand signatures and serial number. The back is clean surfaced as well.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1085.



- 3596 State of New Hampshire. April 29, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. Seven Dollars. Very Fine. No.2844. Signed by Pearson, Robinson and McClure; countersigned on the back by Jn. Taylor Gilman. Printed on thin paper, watermarked "CONFEDERATION". Back vignette of severe storm at sea, motto *SERANABIT*. Moderate circulation, multiple folds and handling are noted. Still, very bright with excellent color. Tightly margined at the right side.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8918; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Colorful £6 Red and Black Printed Note



Beautiful & Colorful Six Pound Note of March 25, 1776



- 3601 **New Jersey. April 8, 1762. 6 pounds, Choice Very Fine or better.** No.469. Signed by Rodman, Nevill, and Johnston. This highly colorful, highest denomination of the issue note is printed in the colors red and black on its face. Only 1,219 notes were authorized to be issued in 1762, they would circulate till 1780 and need to be turned back into the treasury, and to then be destroyed or become worthless, after 1781. It is remarkable that any notes survive to this day, especially in such pleasing quality. There is a possible tiny sealed top centerfold split, the red color remains strong, the signatures and serial number in clearly readable brown ink. An important denomination being the only one in this larger size and format of this issue.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1086. Ex our Public Auction Sale, May 2006, Lot 880.

- 3602 **New Jersey. April 16, 1764. 30 Shillings. Very Fine-35 (PASS-CO).** No.4203. Plate B. Signed by Johnston, Smith, and Smith. A lovely, clean red and black printed note having a nice central half Sun vignette, deep bold brown ink signatures and serial number and impressive eye appeal for the grade. There is a wavy top margin.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1087.

Top Grade April 16, 1764 Six Pounds

- 3603 **New Jersey. April 16, 1764. 6 pounds. Extremely Fine-40 (PASS-CO).** No.104. Signed by Johnston, Smith, and Smith. This is one of the finest known with only 917 that were authorized to be printed over 240 years ago. Serial No.104. The flashy blue and red face is crisp and sharp with three brown signatures and serial number. The corners are slightly rounded, hence the grade, with a centerfold lightly visible from the back printed in black. A very scarce note in great condition.

From our sale of the Amherst and Waccabuc Collections, November 13-14, 2007, Lot 3554.

John Hart Note

- 3604 **Colony of New Jersey. March 25, 1776. Eighteen Pence. Very Fine.** No.28888. C. Signed by Jno. Johnston, **John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence**, and Stevens, Jr. Printed on thick stock. Standard size and designs, Arms at lower left. Text in red and Arms in black. Nature printed leaf back. Burlington printed by Isaac Collins. Two folds, heavy handling at the left. Cut closely. From the face this clearly looks higher grade. The signature is slightly light.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4127; Ex T. James Clarke Collection; Henry Chapman.

- 3605 **New Jersey. March 25, 1776. Thirty Shillings. Very Fine-35 (PMG).** No.6974. Signed by Smith, Deare, and Smythe. Excellent color and clean surfaces.



- 3606 **New Jersey. March 25, 1776. 6 pounds. Crisp Uncirculated-62 Superior Paper Quality Rating (PASS-CO).** No.1383. Signed by Smith, Johnston, and Smyth. An extremely popular note due to its beautiful red and blue printed face and this highest denomination also having the name of the engraver, "Rittenhouse," imprinted within the central design on the left face. The red and blue printed text remains vivid and bold, the vivid, deep brown signatures and serial number add to the wonderful eye appeal. This note is well centered on both sides, the margins a hair tight on the face, just clearing the border designs. A most colorful, bold looking, and highly attractive note of which only 3,125 were authorized to be printed in 1776. How many notes could possibly remain in this wonderful quality? With modern Large Size "Black Eagle" notes, which were printed in the billions, now recently selling at auction at around \$1,000 in Gem, this 1776 note seems a bit undervalued in the marketplace and the grade encapsulated might be a tad conservative as their was a fierce floor fight for this note when last auctioned.

From our sale of the Amherst and Waccabuc Collections, November 13-14, 2007, Lot 3555.

- 3607 **Colony of New Jersey, Trio of March 25, 1776 Notes from the Ford Collection. All About Uncirculated or Crisp Uncirculated.** Three signatures, various combinations. Printed on thick stock. Standard size and designs ☆ Three Shillings. No.7264. A. Choice. Very well margined note ☆ Three Shillings. No.38129. B. Close and slightly in at left end. Back edge pencil notations ☆ Six Shillings. No.20578. B. Overall About Uncirculated. Close at the bottom, pinch on top edge, and toning patch on the serial number. All with Clakre paper tags. (Total: 3 pieces).

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 41201; All Ex T. James Clarke Collection.

NEW YORK

Very Rare New York 1737 One Pound Note

Printed by John Peter Zenger



- 3608 **Colony of New York. December 10, 1737. Twenty Shillings or One Pound. Very Good, splits and repairs.** No.22811. Signed by Peter Schuyler, Peter Jay, and S. Rowe. Uniface, printed on laid paper. Standard smaller format New York note. Printed in black by **John Peter Zenger**, without imprint. New York Arms right. Texts enclosed within border cuts. Single weight vignette protector. A historic and very rare issue for any note. Until the Ford-Boyd Sale, very few notes from this 1737 Issue were known in private collections. This note has a nice look from the face. However, there are some crude patches on the verso with some minor staining to the face. The great rarity makes this one of the key issues for any definitive collection of New York currencies.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1522.



- 3609 **Colony of New York. February 16, 1771. One Pound. About Very Fine.** No.44899. Signed by S.(amuel) Verplanck, W.(alter) Franklin and A. Lott. Printed on moderately thin laid paper. Uniface, printed in black by Hugh Gaine. A decorative design with a top border cut showing seated Britannia supported by Indian and Commerce, at the left a beaver and to the right ships. At the lower right are the New York City Arms with motto. These cuts created by Elisha Gallaudet. At the left is "NEW YORK" in a small panel. Crisp and for the type this is close to a choice example. There is a streak of foxing on the vertical crease. Three wide margins and the absence of other problems make this a premium example for the type. These are not common in undamaged or high grades and seriously undervalued in our opinion.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1543.

- 3610 **Colony of New York. February 16, 1771. Two Pounds. Fine.** No.22933. Signed by S.(amuel) Verplanck, W.(alter) Franklin and A. Lott. Style and paper as last. Type "a" variety; per Newman "Comma after 'February' and Stars at bottom border have 12 points". The paper is crisp, creased with a short top edge split. Well margined and with a few pinholes. Two back corner mounting remnants. A distinctive variety with the odd comma after the 'February'.

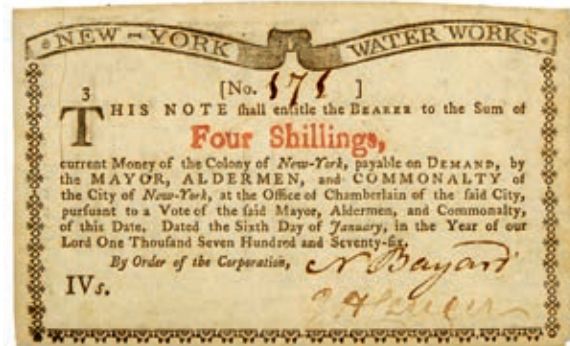
From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1544.

Sharp New York 1771 Two Pounds



- 3611 **Colony of New York. February 16, 1771. Two Pounds. Fine to Very Fine.** No.21325. Signed by W.(alter) Franklin, T.(heophylact) Bache, and A. Lott. Style and paper as last. Type "b" variety; per Newman "No comma after 'February' and Stars at bottom border have 12 points. Quarter folded and other folds. Well margined and sharply printed."

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1546.



- 3612 **Mayor, Alderman and Commonalty of the City of New-York. January 6, 1776 Water Works Issue. Four Shillings. Choice About Uncirculated.** No.171. Signed by N. Bayard and J.H. Cruger. Printed on two part stock, the face thin white and the back coarse brown board. Style as previous Water Works issue, 3 over the large T in This. Typeset, banner at top. Black texts with red denomination. Back with Colles' steam operated pump. Imprint 'Printed by H. Gaine' at the left. Natural paper ripple as made at left with some bending to it. Well printed and centered.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4179; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Sharp Water Works Note



Lot 3613

- 3613 Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonality of New York. March 5, 1776 Water Works. Eight Shillings. Uncirculated. No.366. Signed by Gautier and Brasher. Printed on two part paper stock. Bright and clean with excellent margins for the type. A sharp looking note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XVII, March 21, 2007, part of Lot 4193.

1790 Corporation of New York Two Pence

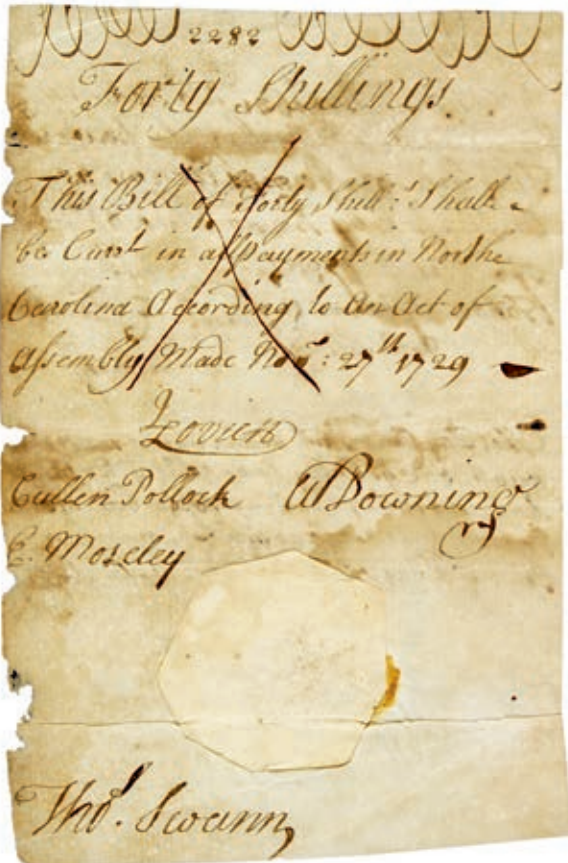
- 3614 Corporation of the City of New York. February 20, 1790. Two Pence. Very Fine. Engraved signature, "D.[aniel] Phoenix, City Treasurer". Printed on thinner stock (sturdy wove paper). 67mm by 45mm. Typeset face, within ornamental border, four lines of text in italics, signature lower right. Printed back with denomination "Two Pence" centered between rectangular scroll work. Imprint "Printed by Hugh Gaine, New-York" below. Newman page 301. Harris H16; Rarity-6. Like the Penny notes on this series, there were 367,333 authorized. The majority seen of this issue are split and abused. High-grade notes are rare. Vertical fold, corner fold, and a stained upper right corner. Uneven cutting into the upper right wide margin. Still, superior to the vast majority encountered.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4496; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

NORTH CAROLINA

A Selection of Early and Rare 1729 Handwritten North Carolina "Sealed" Bills

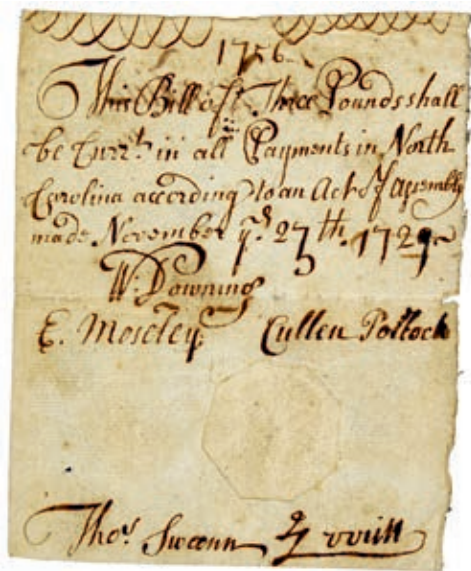
Rare North Carolina 1729 Forty Shillings "Sealed" Bill



- 3615 North Carolina. November 27, 1729 Act. Forty Shillings. Handwritten "Sealed" Bill. Contemporary Counterfeit. Fine. No.2282. "Signed" by J.(ohn) Lovick, Cullen Pollock, (William) Downing, E.(dward) Mosely, and Tho.(mas) Swann. A Contemporary Counterfeit, so pen canceled on the face with a black "X" and noted by Mr. Ford as such. Hand accomplished on laid paper. 100mm by 148mm. All handwritten bill, with flourished ink indent (space between has the serial number!) at the top and octagonal white paper on wax seal at the bottom center. Denomination in two places and signature placement consistent. This pen-canceled example is certainly counterfeit and has several differences in text, flourish and indent to attribute it as such. The back has two lengthy pen endorsements to make it "look" good. Despite its counterfeit status, this note is quite rare. There are several folds and some aging and water staining at the upper right. The left edge shows some roughness, but overall a handsome "Sealed" bill from this early act.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 775; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Bright and Rare North Carolina 1729 Three Pounds



Desirable North Carolina 1729 Five Pounds "Sealed" Bill



3616 North Carolina. November 27, 1729 Act. Three Pounds. Handwritten "Sealed" Bill. Contemporary Counterfeit. Fine, splits. No.1756. "Signed" by Wm. Downing, E.(dward) Mosely, Cullen Pollack, Tho.(mas) Swann, and J.(ohn) Lovick. Printed on laid paper with watermark. 105mm by 135mm. A Contemporary Counterfeit, so noted by Mr. Ford in his notes and virtually a match for the type plated in Newman on page 311 of the fourth edition. All handwritten bill, with flourished ink indent (space between has serial number) at the top and octagonal white paper on wax seal at the bottom center. Denomination in one place and different signature placement from the Forty Shilling notes, consistent with genuine notes of this denomination. Certainly a counterfeit, larger size, handwriting and signature character are much different from the serial No.25 (or 6)8 example in the Ford-Boyd collection. The laid paper is deceptive though. There is a vertical crease with some splitting. Very bright and vivid, there are some small voids and burn holds. Paper clip rust stain at right (shows more so on the back). Back pen endorsed, some bleed through to the face. Overall, a very handsome example of a very rare and fascinating contemporary counterfeit from this rare, early Act.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1555.

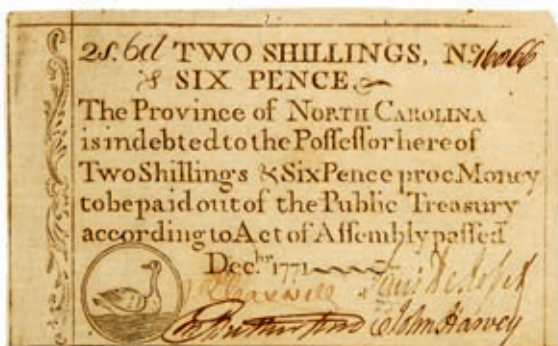
3617 North Carolina. November 27, 1729 Act. Five Pounds. Handwritten "Sealed" Bill. Contemporary Counterfeit. Very Good, split and restored. No.473. "Signed" by J.(ohn) Lovick, Wm. Downing, Cullen Pollock, Tho.(mas) Swann, and E.(dward) Mosely. Hand accomplished on laid paper. 110mm by 148mm. A third Contemporary Counterfeit, so catalogued by Mr. Ford in his original notes on this series. All handwritten bill, with flourished ink indent (space between has serial number) at the top and octagonal white paper on wax seal at the bottom center. Denomination in two places and different signature placement from the Forty Shilling and Three Pound notes. The additional denomination, "Five Pounds" is in red ink and in large letters below the indent. This note has an additional red wax seal at the lower left with partial string attached. Marked "Counterfeit" in dark pen vertically at the left center. Condemned in the time period, there are only two pen endorsements on the back. The note is all there, but there are some small voids and ink corrosion across the pen cancel, and a horizontal fold has split in half and is hinge tape repaired from the back. There are other minor splits and the note has mottled age tone to it. There are a couple top nicks. Counterfeit, but very rare and important to specialists. With the exception of the bonanza of these notes contained in the Ford III and Ford VIII Sales, they are rarely seen or offered for public sale.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 778; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

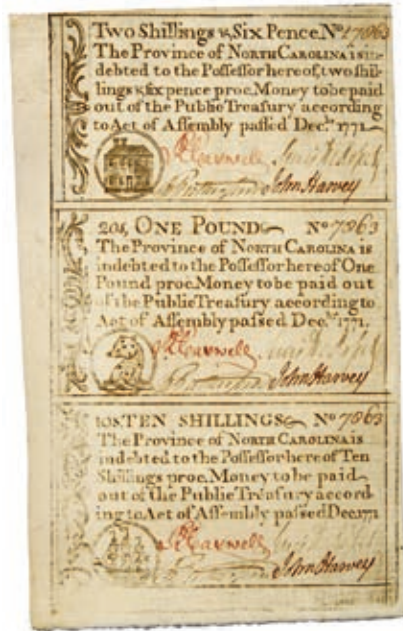
April 4, 1748 "Fort Johnson" Vignette Type

3618 North Carolina. April 4, 1748 Act. Three Pounds. Fine, slightly impaired. No.650. Signed by John Starkey, Eleaz.(ar) Allen, E.(dward) Mosely, and Sam.(uel) Swann. Fort Johnson and Union Jack Vignette. Printed on laid paper with "palisade fence" watermark running up vertically. Left side indented border, rather ornate with mostly Gothic text and circle with Fort Johnson with "Union Jack" vignette at the lower left. State in script letters. Impaired at the right end, perhaps overall Good due to this void in the paper. Most of the text is still present, though there is also a tear into the right. The note body is clean and fairly crisp. Strong details on the vignette and indent.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1557.



Uncut 1771 North Carolina Strip



- 3619 Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Two Shillings & Six Pence. Duck or Goose. About Uncirculated. No.16866. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Medium size format, approximately 95mm by 55mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Tightly margined on two sides with narrow pinhole near top edge. Wide top corner shaved in.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4200; Ex 1988 Grand Central Sale (NASCA Division of R. M. Smythe, November 1988, Lot 192).

- 3620 Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Two Shillings & Six Pence. House. Choice About Uncirculated. No.28299. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Small size format, approximately 95mm by 45mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Petty handling. Top edge pinhole. In Chapman and Boyd's time, these were seen in low grades only.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4201; Ex The F.U.N. 1979 Sale (Pine Tree Auction Galleries, January 5-6, 1979, Lot 46).

- 3621 Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Five Shillings. Quill Pens. Fine to Very Fine. No.5988. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Medium size format, approximately 95mm by 55mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Multiple folds seen from the back. The face is fairly bright. Cut closely at the top and the left.

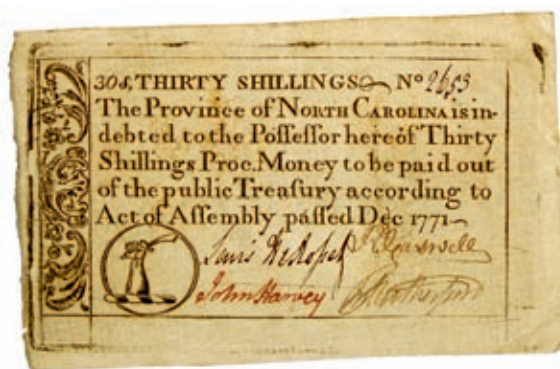
From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4202; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3622 Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Ten Shillings. Ship. About Uncirculated. No.8293. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Medium size format, approximately 95mm by 55mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Left side pinhole and shaved lower left corner, mostly in the widest portion.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4203; Ex Dr. Van B. Elliott Collection (NASCA, May 1979, Lot 181).

- 3623 North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Uncut Strip of Three Notes. Two Shillings Six Pence "House", £1 "Bear" & Ten Shillings "Ship," all Gem Uncirculated. This is a beautiful, crisp, fully original uncut sheet, as made, including: 2s6d "House", £1 "Bear" and 10s "Ship" vignettes. The notes all bear the same sheet serial number, and are literally as clean and as printed with full red and brown signatures, much as on the day they were printed. This is a sheet from an original bundle, having the original bundle tie string pinhole at top. Each individual note grades full Gem. (Total: 1 Sheet, 3 pieces)

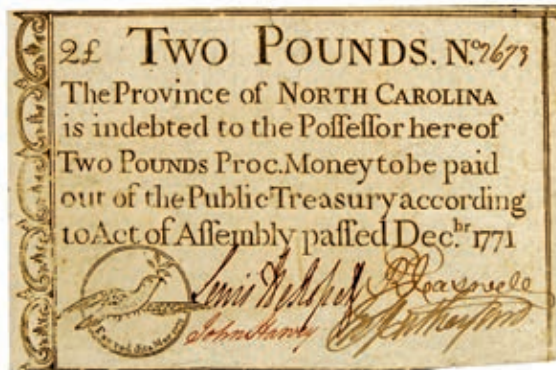
From our sale of the Amherst and Waccabuc Collections, November 13-14, 2007, Lot 3563.



- 3624 Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Thirty Shillings. Hand Holding Falchion. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. No.2653. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Larger size format, approximately 100mm by 55mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Very ornate scroll border at left end. "IASHE" back stamp. Wide margins on all sides. Light vertical fold and handling. Left side pinhole. Back pen endorsements. From the face, the look of Choice.

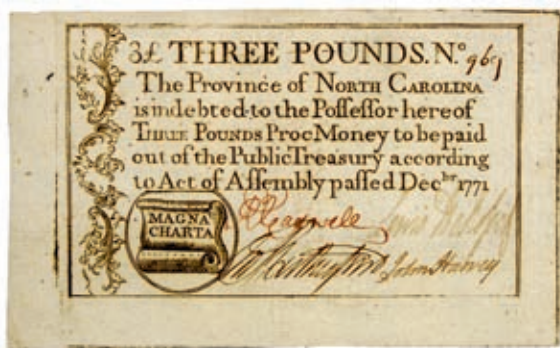
From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4205; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

1771 Pax Reddita Motto Two Pounds

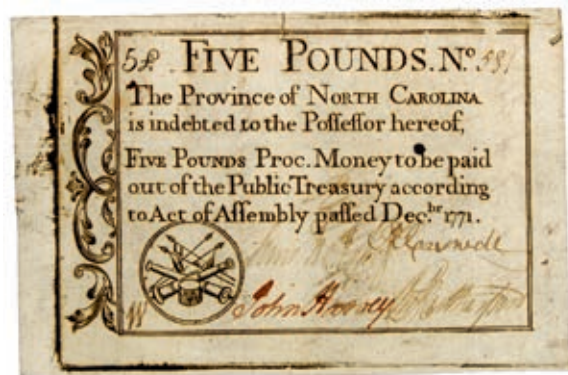


- 3625 **Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Two Pounds. Bird with Olive Branch. Fine to Very Fine.** No.2673. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper, visible watermark Royal Arms. Very large size format, approximately 110mm by 75mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Motto in exergue PAX REDDITA MAY 1771. The technical grade is less than the actual eye appeal. A bright note with the circulation seen from the back. The margins are close and there are some petty edge slits.
 From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4206; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Classic Magna Charta Three Pounds Type



- 3626 **Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Three Pounds. Magna Charta. About Extremely Fine.** No.969. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Very large size format, approximately 110mm by 75mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Motto on scroll vignette MAGNA CHARTA. Broad sheet margins. Montfort endorsement on verso. Bright, several interior pinholes. Very bold and handsome. Superior to the majority known of this type.
 From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4207; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 3627 **Province of North Carolina. December 1771 Act. Five Pounds. Drum, Cannon and Flags. Fine to Very Fine.** No.581. Standard four signatures for the Act. Printed on laid paper. Very large size format, approximately 110mm by 75mm. Uniface. Standard layout and designs. Broad sheet margins with visible smearing of ink on the plate lines. Montfort endorsement on verso with other endorsements. Several folds and top center split. Brightness of higher grade.
 From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4208; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3628 **North Carolina Currency. April 2, 1776 Halifax Issue. Three Dollars. Alligator at Top and Beaver at Left Vignettes. Fine to Very Fine.** No.814. Signed by Sumner, Haywood, Williams, and Webb. Printed on laid paper, thinner than the Ford XV note (Lot 8412). Wider format note. Floral vine at the left, over the top title text is a long alligator. Beaver in oval at the lower left. Denomination at the right. An interesting style and double vignette type. One of 10,000 notes printed of this type and one of only two \$3 note designs. Fairly solid with two petty back strip repairs. Rather toned with some heavier staining at the left. Very sharply printed vignettes.
 From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4215; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Crisp April 2, 1776 "Sheaf" Vignetted Four Dollars



- 3629 **North Carolina Currency. April 2, 1776 Halifax Issue. Four Dollars. Sheaf of Wheat Vignette. Very Fine, edge splits.** No.7302. Signed by Williams, Sumner, Webb and Haywood. Printed on moderately thick laid paper. Wider format note. Denomination outlined in white on shaded border cut at the left and white floral pattern outlined on shaded block at the right border cut. A crisp note that is evenly and well printed. Untampered with and natural. **Very Fine Plus.** There is a horizontal fold, about 2/3rds from the bottom edge and hard enough to create a split at both ends. Long corner fold at the right and some corner handling. Well margined at the sides and close in places at the top and bottom. Two small ink blots on the left signature. Period pen endorsements on the back.
 From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8420; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

PENNSYLVANIA

Excessively Rare Pennsylvania May 16, 1749 Six Pence The Newman Plate Note-Ex Ford-Boyd



- 3630 North Carolina Currency. April 2, 1776 Halifax Issue. Five Dollars. Triton Vignette. Fine to Very Fine. No.2230. Signed by Sumner, Haywood, Williams, and Webb. Printed on thick laid paper. Wider format note. Elaborate border cuts on three sides, mostly white outlined on black. Pattern border on the bottom. Engravers initials "GL" intertwined in cursive at lower left. A very handsome type with the Triton vignette in a vertical oval. There is a plate engraving error by the date where it is "d2" rather than "2d". Not rare, but a handsome type. Quarter folds with the horizontal fold closer to the bottom edge. Two other vertical folds forming a vertical tent down the center and petty corner folds. However, very crisp and problem-free. Minor face surface soiling. A handsome note from the Ford-Boyd collection.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4218.



- 3631 Province of Pennsylvania. May 16, 1749. Six Pence. Fine to Very Fine. No.47397. Plate A. Signed by James Webb. Printed on thin paper. 56mm by 60mm. Uniface, printed on laid paper. Royal Arms at the right enclosed within border cuts. Simple text to the left. **The Newman Plate Note**, so illustrated on page 332 of the Fourth Edition. An **excessively rare note** and the **only example we have seen**. This diminutive rarity was printed in the Ben Franklin shop. We would surmise that the vast majority of these change bills were worn, redeemed, and destroyed. The note is quite solid for the most part except for some right side splitting. That is meaningless in the big picture since this is clearly one of the great rarities on Pennsylvania. Here is an advanced note that will greatly please specialists in pre-1750 Colonial currency greatly. After a four year hiatus, the note makes a return that may not repeat itself for decades.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III Sale, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 647.



Lot 3632

Crisp and Well Printed October 1, 1756 Franklin Printed Note

- 3632 Province of Pennsylvania. October 1, 1756. Twenty Shillings. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. No.11759. Plate A. Signed by Jacob Cooper, P(eter) Chevalier, and Step(hen) Wooley. Printed on thick paper, standard size and designs. Printed face and back, in black, by B.(enjamin) Franklin and David Hall, their imprint on the back. A choice example on this issue date. There is a hard horizontal crease. Crisp with no breaks or major flaws. The lower right face corner is soiled and the back corners show signs of old mounting. A very solid Franklin note that is way above the norm.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1590.

- 3633 Province of Pennsylvania. March 10, 1757. Fifteen Shillings. Fine No.13392. Plate B. Signed by Jn. Hughes, Tho.(mas) Clifford, and Wm. Morris Jr. Printed on thick paper, standard size and designs. The back is inverted, different from previous series. Printed face and back, in black, by B.(enjamin) Franklin and David Hall, their imprint on the back. The horizontal crease is heavy and wants to break. Clipped a bit with rounded corners, some tip bald spots and short side splits. The note still has a sharp back and bold imprint making it an affordable and attractive Franklin note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1592.



- 3634 Province of Pennsylvania. July 1, 1757. Fifteen Shillings. Fine to Very Fine. No.7089. Plate A. Signed by Jo.(seph) Richardson, Jo.(seph) Hilborn, and Tho.(mas) Wharton. Printed on thick paper, standard size and designs. The back is inverted like the last series. Printed face and back, in black, by B.(enjamin) Franklin and David Hall, their imprint on the back. Fairly crisp with a horizontal crease with a minor split at the right. The face is lightly soiled, the back more so. The corners are rounded and a back glue spot near the imprint. A very solid note with mica flecks shimmering on the back close to 250 years after issue. Another excellent type without the characteristic flaws that plague notes of this period and paper type. Seriously undervalued and a series that has been dragged down value-wise by inferior, restored notes purporting to be "Fines." This note displays the Ford-Boyd Collection originality at first glance.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1596; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

High-Grade May 20, 1758 Crown Note

The Newman Plate Note



- 3635 Province of Pennsylvania. May 20, 1758. Five Shillings or A Crown. About Uncirculated, tear. No.23689. Plate A. Signed by Jo.[seph] Marriott, Tho.[mas] Clifford, and Geo.[rge] Bryan. Printed on thick paper, face and back, with imprint of B.(enjamin) Franklin and D. Hall, 1758. The Newman Plate Note, so illustrated on page 336 of the Fourth Edition. There is an edge tear on the top edge, otherwise the paper quality on this note is simply magnificent. Crisp and well printed. Very few Franklin imprinted notes remain in this lofty paper state. There is vertical pen line at the upper left face from the period. The back and imprint side are simply magnificent. A wonderful Franklin imprint note plated in the fourth edition of Newman's opus.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 661.

Color Text Franklin Imprint Type



- 3636 Province of Pennsylvania. May 1, 1760. Five Pounds. Fine, splits. No.6482. Plate B. Signed by Tho.(mas) Tilbury, Jos(eph) King, and T.(homas) Gordon. Printed on thinner paper than notes Twenty Shillings and below, standard size and designs. Printed face and back, in black and red, by **B.(enjamin) Franklin** and David Hall, their imprint on the back. There is red text intermingled on the face, a red border cut and red back text. Crisp paper, creased, but exhibiting several small edge splits on each end that become apparent under scrutiny. A glue spot at the top shows on the face and back. A colorful and attractive type.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1616.

Uncirculated June 18, 1764 Franklin Three Pence



- 3638 Province of Pennsylvania. June 18, 1764. Three Pence. Uncirculated. No.73325. Plate B. Signed by T.(homas) Wharton. Printed on sturdy, but thinner paper. 60mm by 72mm, this would be an approximate standard size (depending on margins) for bills Nine Pence and below from here and Delaware. Printed in black, face and back, by **B.(enjamin) Franklin** and David Hall, their imprint on the back. Royal Arms, with seal of the Garter left, ornate cuts around; standard design for these smaller notes. The back is type-set, with imprint at the center. Average printing strength, but full margins (a bit closer at the right). The back has some ink blots at the upper right and right end from sheet stacking. A tiny pencil code at the upper right, disguised by the ink.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1617.

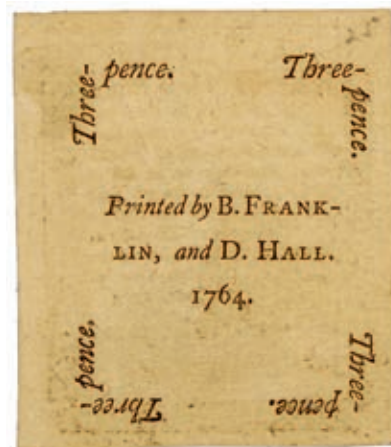
Very Choice 1764 Franklin Imprint Three Pence



- 3637 Province of Pennsylvania. June 18, 1764. Three Pence. Choice New-63 PPQ (PCGS). No.73218. Plate C. Signed by Wharton. Printed on thin paper, face and back, with imprint of **B.(enjamin) Franklin** and D. Hall, 1764. An impressive example of this type that was battled for heavily in our January 2005 Americana Sale. The grade assigned seems a bit conservative. Bold and beautiful with exceptional margining.

From our 2005 Americana Sale, January 19-20, 2005, Lot 2001.

Very Sharp June 1st, 1764 Three Pence



- 3639 Province of Pennsylvania. June 18, 1764. Three Pence. Choice About New-58 PPQ (PCGS). No.73320. Plate C. Unsigned or very faint signature. Printed on thin paper, face and back, with imprint of **B.(enjamin) Franklin** and D. Hall, 1764. An interesting note without the signature. The note is subtly, but uniformly toned. Light pencil price on the back upper right corner. A very sharp note.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1619.

- 3640 Province of Pennsylvania. June 18, 1764. Ten Shillings. Fine, splits.** No.18367. Plate A. Signed by Sam.(uel) Hudson, Jacob Shoemaker, Jr., and Cha.(rles) Pettit. Printed on thick paper. Standard size, design and vertical orientation as previous notes of this type. Nature print design on the back. Printed in black, face and back, by B.(enjamin) Franklin and D.(avid) Hall, their imprint on the back Perhaps a bit better than Fine. A hard horizontal fold, minor splits left and right. Fairly bright from the face, but some corner rounding. The back is slightly dark and shows some mounting remnants. A decent Franklin note for the technical grade. These larger denomination notes on the issue were not in hoards, and with the exception of Ford-Boyd, we have seen few larger denomination notes from this enactment.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 681; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Crisp June 18, 1764 Twenty Shillings



- 3641 Province of Pennsylvania. June 18, 1764. Twenty Shillings. About Very Fine.** No.14039. Plate A. Signed by Sam.(uel) Neave, Jos.(eph) Stretch, and Jn. Bringhurst. Printed on thick paper. Nature print design on the back. Printed in black, face and back, by B.(enjamin) Franklin and David Hall, their imprint on the back. A sharp note with a light horizontal fold. The face is lightly soiled, the back more so. The margins are nice and there are signs of mica flecks on the back. A crisp example with premium quality. In this grade, an undervalued commodity in our opinion.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1630.

- 3642 Province of Pennsylvania. June 18, 1764. Twenty Shillings. Fine to Very Fine.** No.1432. Plate B. Signed by Sam.(uel) Hudson, Jacob Shoemaker, Jr., and Cha.(rles) Pettit. Printed on thick paper. Standard size, design and vertical orientation as previous notes of this type. Nature print design on the back. Printed in black, face and back, by B.(enjamin) Franklin and David Hall, their imprint on the back. A second twenty shillings note, Plate B, that is a bit soft and stained across the left side. The back has moderate soiling. A solid note nonetheless with a clean imprint line on the back.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1631.

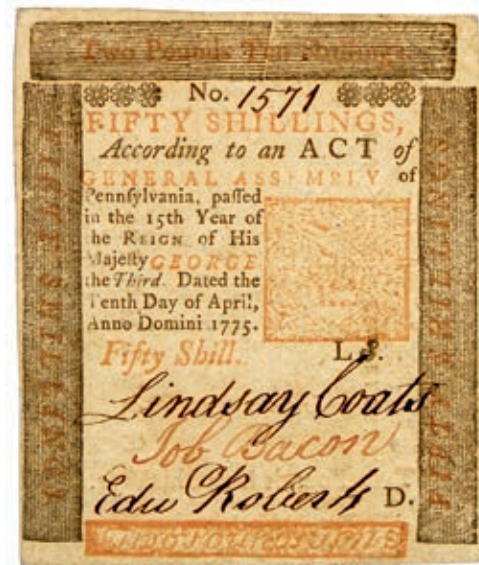
- 3643 Pennsylvania. April 3, 1772. Two Shillings. Uncirculated.** No.6472. Signed by C. Morris, Swift, and Hudson. Penn Arms, texts and border cuts. Nature print back. Trimmed in slightly at the left end.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XVII, March 21, 2007, part of Lot 4241.

- 3644 Pennsylvania. April 3, 1772. Two Shillings and Six-pence. Uncirculated.** No.13648. Signed by Coates, Wharton and Dean. Penn Arms, texts and border cuts. Floor pattern back used on this denomination only. Well margined and close to choice.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part XVII, March 21, 2007, part of Lot 4241.

April 10, 1775 "Workhouse Issue" Fifty Shillings



- 3645 Pennsylvania. April 10, 1775. Fifty Shillings. Uncirculated.** No.1571. Plate D. Signed by Coats, Bacon and Roberts. Printed on rigid stock. Vertical format. Face in red and black, Penn Arms at right. Back is perpendicular to face, wide view of Philadelphia Workhouse surrounded by red texts. Imprint upside down at top "Printed by Hall and Sellers". A colorful and attractive issue. Most notes known are in high grade. Nearly a Choice note. Close and even margins as often seen. Very petty corner rubs.

The Pennsylvania authorities not only funded paving roads, relief of the poor, but also desired to build bigger and better jails (of course with more humanitarian intent than most period municipalities). Pennsylvania gave us one of the great northeastern landmark structures still existing in the Eastern State Penitentiary built in the early 19th Century. There were 25,000 pounds of bills authorized for the funding of new jails and correctional institutions from the March 18, 1775 Act. The notes were printed on two sides by Hall and Sellers. The face style is similar to the April 25, 1759 red and black faces. The custom back for the issue shows the Workhouse on Walnut Street at the time. Nicknamed the "Workhouse Issue" by collectors, most known notes are in high grade, issued form. Only two denominations were created with two plate letters each.

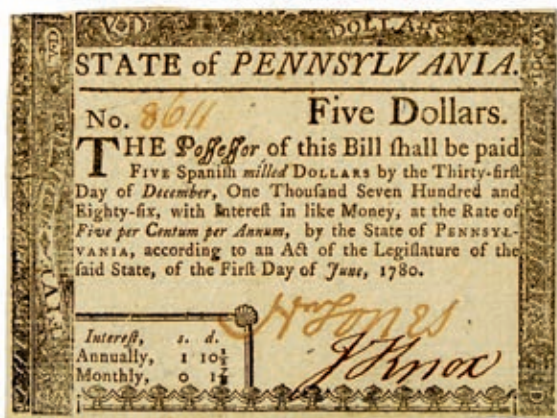
From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4247; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 3646 **Common-Wealth of Pennsylvania. April 10, 1777 in Black. Nine Pence. Choice Crisp Uncirculated.** No.136021. Plate A. Signed by Thorne. Printed on rigid stock, watermarked "PENNSYL/VANIA". Small format note. Typeset face with different border cuts from earlier series and Commonwealth seal. Ornamental frame back, denomination and counterfeit warning. Imprint "Printed by /John Dunlap /1777". Well margined and bold.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4272; Ex New Netherlands Coin Company.

Extremely Rare Pennsylvania 1780 Guaranteed Five Dollars Note A Superb Example from the Ford-Boyd Collection



- 3647 **State of Pennsylvania. June 1, 1780 Guaranteed by the United States Issue. Five Dollars. Uncirculated.** No.8611. Signed by Jones and Knox; countersigned on the back by R[ichard] Bache. Printed on thin paper, watermarked "CONFEDERATION". Standard paper, size, designs and imprint as used on Maryland and other State issued "Guaranteed" notes. Without red interest payable stamping on face. Like the New York Guaranteed bills, this is a **very rare series**. There were 25,000 notes of each denomination authorized, however very few are known. This amazing note came from our Ford XV Sale which contained the finest Guaranteed by the United States Note offering of all time. Very few notes are known on Pennsylvania of any denomination or grade. This is a **superb quality** note and is among the highest grade notes we are aware of, and certainly a candidate for the **finest known** of the type. Exceptional eye appeal with incredible paper quality and printing clarity. Crisp Uncirculated and would be called Choice to Gem if the cutting was slightly superior. The embossing to the back can be read off the fingertip blindfolded. The back color is quite vibrant. The mica glitters as it did at Hall & Sellers' shop in 1780. The face margins are razor close along most of the perimeter, but mostly complete. This brought a hefty realization in the Ford XV Sale and deservedly so. We believe this note represents an exceptional type note on the entire series. A key note for a definitive collection of Guaranteed bills.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8945; Affleck-Ball Collection Sale (New Netherlands Coin Co., December 3-4, 1975, Lot 669).

Very Scarce March 16, 1785 Two Shillings and Six Pence Note



- 3648 **Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. March 16, 1785. Two Shillings and Six Pence. Extremely Fine.** No.10590. Signed by Ja[m]es McCrea and R[ichard] Smith. Printed on rigid stock, watermarked "PENNSYL/VANIA". Horizontal format, similar to April 10, 1777 wide format notes. Elaborate border cuts on all sides, typeset text and conversions in the center. Commonwealth Seal slightly varying sizes depending on denomination. Seal at upper left, wider format with motto **COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE** above. New, long vertical format nature and cloth print backs. Imprint "PHILADELPHIA: /Printed by Francis Bailey". Seal at the upper left, narrower version than other denominations. This was the second of two Ford-Boyd collection notes. The other was Ford XV: Lot 8649. Notes from this Act are quite tough and the Ford XV complete performed set quite well. There is light center fold and the margins are very close. The top center is trimmed in slightly. Represents this scarce Act quite well.

This is a scarce Confederation issue of notes that created new circulation and helped redeem old issues (at discounted rates) There were 150,000 pounds worth of notes using the size and width format of the 1777 notes. The backs were also vertical, but returned to new nature print designs by the new printer Francis Bailey.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4293; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Superior Grade Marbled Back Bank of North America Three Pence



- 3649 **Pennsylvania. The Bank of North America [Philadelphia]. Three Pence or 3/90ths of a Dollar. August 6, 1789. Choice About New-58 (PCGS).** Unnumbered. Plate D. Printed on laid paper with marbled color back (as used on the May 10, 1775 Session \$20 notes). Typeset with ornate borders. Engraved name of "Tench Francis" as Cashier of The Bank. The back with ornamental designs and pattern in the center. Imprint at the bottom of "Printed by B.F. Bache". James Haxby PA-465 G16. Newman, page 360. Roger Durand (*Interesting Notes about Denominations*) Rarity "A" [advanced]. Similar to Ford X: Lot 4126. A great type collected in both the Colonial and Obsolete note series. Change bills such as this were an important part of commerce prior to the opening of the United States Mint. The Bank of North America was chartered in 1782 by Congress and funded by the luminaries of early American finance. Three wide margins on the face with a huge amount of back marbling color seen. There is some soft paper tone seen from the face. A high grade and very popular note.

RHODE ISLAND

Rare Rhode Island December 2, 1740 One Pound



- 3650 **Colony of Rhode Island. December 2, 1740. Twenty Shillings (One Pound). Contemporary Counterfeit. Extremely Fine.** No.2027. "Signed" by John Potter, John Gardner, and John Dexter. A Contemporary Counterfeit, so cited by Newman and with characteristics similar to the Newman plate note. Printed on thick, laid paper. 88mm by 122mm. Printed, face and back, in black from plates copied from designs by John Coddington. Basket of fruit at the top, three sided ornate details around the text. In the text, the denomination is expressed in silver weight as "2oz. 19dwt., 6gr". At the lower left, Arms with motto *IN TE DOMINE SPERAVI* (In you, Lord, I have hope) around anchor. Back with ornate frame with denomination and date. Clearly a counterfeit and an infamous one at that. This note has the diagnostic ink smear more towards the top center and some plate weakness at the lower left. The bottom of the back is endorsed in contemporary pen "Rec'd this Bill of Doctor Stephen/Tallman of Portsmouth in/Bristol sometime in Octob. 1741/[signed] James Lawton". At one time, many years ago, there must have been several of these from a counterfeiting case evidence packet. Tallman was the brother-in-law of John Potter (an authorized signer). A light horizontal fold and some minor trimming into the border lines. Even as a counterfeit, an important type. Choice and very intriguing.

Counterfeits of this note forced the subsequent recall of this issue by late 1742. Although this note is not a direct link, it is interesting that one of the authorized signers would have a forger in the family. It certainly could not have been good for Potter's career. The Newman Plate note (page 378) was the DuPont example (Smythe, March 30, 1993, Lot 2301) that sold for \$3,300. That example also had the characteristic plate ink smear at the upper left.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1635.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Extremely Rare South Carolina June 30, 1748 Ten Pounds



- 3651 (Province of) South Carolina. June 30, 1748. Ten Pounds. Fair. No.757. Signed by John Dart, B.(ranfill) Evance, Wm. Pinckney, Will.(iam) Cattell, Jun.(ior) (?), faint, but likely), and R.(obert) Pringle [vertically at the right, and an unlisted signer for the issue]; there may be another signature missing due to voids. Printed on very fragile laid paper. 130mm by 98mm. Uniface, printed in black. Indent at the left, text in seven lines using various fonts (mostly cursive), and medallion at the lower right with deer vignette circled by denomination and date "1748". An **extremely rare and early series** on this Colony. Only 2,700 notes were authorized of this denomination. Again, the survival of any example from this early dated series is a miracle of survival. Very few colonial note collec-

tions contain a note from this Colony prior to 1767. The Ford-Boyd collection contained three different denominations from this early issue with this being one of them. Overall, Fair, with the indent at the left mostly all there. There are multiple splits, a large void at the bottom center, rounded corners, pinholes and a chink at the right fold separation. All paper-strip taped on the back, as well partially backed on a contemporary piece of newspaper. Boyd's pencil code "ixxy" on the horizontal strip. Despite the condition, a very desirable rarity.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 801; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

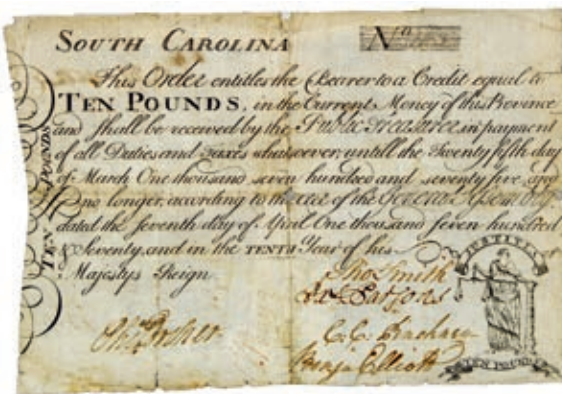
Extremely Rare South Carolina April 7, 1770 Public Order Certificate

The Newman Plate Note

Signed by Charles Cotesworth Pinckney

Important American Federalist and Diplomat

Later to be Involved in the "XYZ" Affair



- 3652 (Province of) South Carolina. April 7, 1770. Ten Pounds. Fine, splits and restorations. No.143. Signed by Phil.(ip) Porcher, Tho.(mas) Smith, Ja.(mes) Parsons, C.(harles C.(otesworth) Pinckney, and Benj.(amin) Elliott. Printed on laid paper. 163mm by 110mm. Uniface, printed in black. Indent at the left with denomination running parallel. The text is in ten lines with vignette of Justice standing at the lower right, motto JUSTITIA (Justice) above. An **extremely rare issue** of only 10 pound denomination certificates. 7,000 were authorized (70,000 Pounds Sterling by the Act of April 7, 1770) for

bearer use and to be receivable for taxes. Proceeds were used for building the Court House, gaol and for other municipal uses. This is a very significant, historical note, signed by one of Colonial and early State of South Carolina's most illustrious political figures. **The Newman Plate Note**, so illustrated on page 411 of the fourth edition. The eye appeal and brightness of this great rarity is just outstanding. Eye appeal-wise, the look of Fine or better, quarter folded heavily with splitting, but not completely severed into four. Partial strip repairs on the back where separated were performed long ago. There are only some small internal and edge nicks to decrease the technical grade. Overall, for such a rarity, wonderful preservation. An **extremely important issue** on the Colony and a classic Colonial American rarity.

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (1746-1825) was from one of the most illustrious South Carolina families. At this time in his life he was a lawyer and colonial legislator. Later he was a delegate to the 1787 Constitutional Convention (along with his second cousin Charles). From 1791 to 1795 he declined several important positions including command of the Army, Secretary of War, Secretary of Defense, and even a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. He did however become the Minister to France in 1796. When he arrived in Paris, the Directory did not officially recognize him. After returning home, he was subsequently appointed to the special mission to France along with Elbridge Gerry and John Marshall. He gave an indignant refusal that a bribe to French officials might ease the diplomatic situation (the "XYZ" Affair). A Federalist, he was nominee for President in 1804 and 1808 and Vice President in 1800.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 811; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Rare South Carolina 1775 Fifty Pounds Citizens Certificate
Signed by Henry Middleton-Second President of the Continental Congress



- 3653 **South Carolina. "May 1" [written], 1775. "We jointly and severally Promise to Pay Bearer on demand FIFTY POUNDS". Very Fine, edge chip. No.1812.** Signed by Henry Middleton [pen canceled], Th.(omas) Lynch, M.(iles) Brewton, B.(enjamin) Huger, and Roger Smith [a huge, red vanity signature]. Printed on laid paper. 150mm by 114mm. Printed face and back in black and white. Indent at left, different from the Twenty Pounds. Text in six lines, space for the written date. The back with an interesting spiral indent detail on the left, to the right are superbly detailed devices: crowned rose, thistle flanking fleur-de-lis and harp above. A **very rare series** and important because it is from **the earliest Revolutionary currency from the Thirteen Colonies**. This is another sharp grade example. Henry Middleton was a member of yet another one of the prestigious families of South Carolina. The face printing seems a bit subdued, only in comparison to the extraordinary inked and printed back. The back printing is simply a wonderful example of Colonial era printing and requires first hand viewing to fully appreciate its subtle beauty and charm. Overall a Very Fine note, a vertical fold and no heavy splitting. If not for the small chip off the top center intersecting a short split, most would consider this a higher grade note. There are several pen cancels. Boyd's pencil code "miyx". A rarity that deserves extra attention due to the vividly printed and well executed back.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 814; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3654 **South Carolina. October 19, 1776 Ordinance. Six Dollars (Nine Pounds Fifteen Shillings). Wind and Waves Vignette. Very Fine. No.1443[?, faded].** Signed by Ma.[urice] Simons, Wm. Scott Jr. and ?[William Parker?, faint in red, vertically to the right of others]. Printed on coarse, thick brownish paper. Standard size, approximately 95mm by 75mm. Face style similar to March 6, 1776 with border cuts enclosing text, vignette and motto at lower right. Ornamental printed back with thistles surrounding a VI. The back is "coin turn" orientation to the face. There were 2,500 notes printed of this type. This is strong and attractive grade for this series. There are no Uncirculated hoards like the remainder notes seen on the December 23, 1776 Act. Graded higher in Ford XV, but the note is a bit "flat". Light soiling on clean surfaces. The lower left corner is soft with an old tissue paper patch on the back.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8714; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3655 **South Carolina. 1777 (December 23, 1776 Act). One Dollar (£1:12:6). Tree Vignette. Uncirculated.** Unnumbered. One signature. Signed by Wakefield. Printed on thick, coarse stock. Standard size, approximately 110mm by 75mm. Standard face style using border cuts with denominations, vignette seal and motto, *PER ARDUA SURGO*. at the lower left. Ornamental printed back, denomination and imprint *Printed by Peter Timothy, 1777*. A second single signature One Dollar note. Slightly different paper texture than the previous. Close to Choice. Complete margins and a well centered back.

Peter Timothy, succeeded his father Lewis, as the official printer of the Colony and later the state. He was a man of ardent beliefs and a deep patriot. He remained in Charleston during the British siege and was taken prisoner in 1780. He was sent to Saint Augustine and eventually exchanged via Philadelphia. With relatives in the Indies, he set forth for Antigua, but shortly after departing the capes off Delaware, the ship he was on foundered and all aboard perished.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4348; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

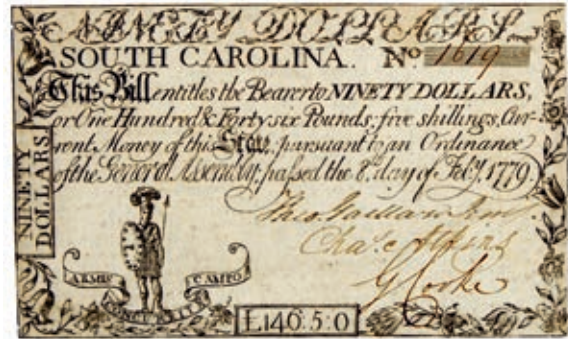
**Sharply Printed February 8, 1779 Prometheus Back
A Superbly Styled Type**



3656 South Carolina. February 8, 1779 Ordinance. Seventy Dollars (£113:15:0). Hope With Anchor Vignette and Prometheus Bound and Attacked by Vulture. Extremely Fine. No.483. Signed by Ja.[mes] Bentham, Jno. Blake, and E.[dward] Trescot. Printed on moderately thick white paper. Printed from engraved face and back plates by Thomas Coram. Ornate cursive "SEVENTY DOLLARS" along the top, the other three sides with interwoven flower petal vine, denominations in cartouches left and bottom. Vignette at the lower left with motto, *SPES MENTIS SOLATIA*. Back vignette (parallel to face) between banners. Signed "T. Coram Sc." at the bottom left of vignette. This denomination was not part of the original four created by the Ordinance. No print figure is specified in Newman. A boldly printed note on both sides. The back is exceptionally sharp where it counts. There is a left side fold and moderate handling. Closely margined on all four sides. Notes from this issue were justly fought over in Ford XV and Ford XVII. This type is superbly styled and quite handsome.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4370; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Sharp 1779 Hercules Strangling a Lion Type-Ex Ford



3657 South Carolina. February 8, 1779 Ordinance. Ninety Dollars (£146:5:0). Warrior Vignette and Hercules Strangling a Lion. About Uncirculated. No.1619. Signed by Theo.[dore] Gaillard, Chas. Atkins, and G.[eorge] Cooke. Printed on thick white paper stock. Standard size, approximately 122mm by 75mm. Printed from engraved face and back plates by Thomas Coram. The top face with ornate cursive "NINETY DOLLARS", denominations in small cartouches at left and bottom. Floral wreath border on other three sides with vignette and motto, *ARMISA CONCURRITE CAMPO* lower left. Back vignette (parallel to face) within four banners. The back vignette is signed on the plate by Coram (as stated in Newman) in the fold of the drapery. Also, on some notes, there are engraved marks concealed in the upper right back banner with "DOLLARS". On this note, no mark on the left inside turn of the banner. This denomination was not part of the original four created by the Ordinance. Like the \$50 and \$70 notes on this act, no print figure is specified in Newman. This is one of the most popular notes on the series and all Colonial paper currency. It has broad numismatic appeal for American and classically inclined numismatic collectors. Exceptional paper quality with no creases. Minor corner bend and some handling. Very closely clipped on all sides, but perfectly even. The back vignette is downwards with the base cut off partially. period penned notation at back upper right edge and minor top left edge smudge. Right side tack hole.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4370; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Charleston July 6, 1789 One Shillings & Three Pence Remainder



- 3658 City of Charleston. July 6, 1789. One Shilling & Pence. Choice Uncirculated.** Unnumbered. Unsigned remainder. Printed on laid paper, top of circle on watermark seen at bottom right edge. 160mm by 56mm (including three wide margins). Uniface, wide format size. Text within three border ornate frame. Bottom frame line plain. Denomination repeats three times. Serial number block at the top. Bottom left, tobacco plant and hemp rope vignette. Imprint near bottom, "Abernathie Fecit". Newman page 426. Austin Sheheen 769; Rarity 6. There were 12,000 notes authorized of this denomination. Wide margins on three sides. Without signatures and more frequently seen as such. Still, quite a boldly inked impression and impressive quality. Some faint edge handling and handled lower right corner. Looks the part of Gem with ease.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4511; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Charleston July 6, 1789 Dual Signature Two Shillings



- 3659 City of Charleston. July 6, 1789. Two Shillings. Choice About Uncirculated.** Unnumbered. Signed by C. Warham and S. Beach. Printed on laid paper. 142mm by 65mm (including four wide margins). Uniface, wide format size. Text within ornate side border frames with denomination. Top and bottom frame lines plain. Denomination repeats twice along top with serial number block at the top. Bottom left end, lighthouse vignette. Imprint near bottom, "Abernathie Fecit". Newman page 426. Austin Sheheen 771. There were 6,000 notes authorized of this denomination. Wide margins on four sides. A beautiful type on this Abernathie series. No creases, but some edge handling. Top back edge Boyd pencil code and red inked "x" on back lower right corner. Fresh and superior to the vast majority seen.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4513; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 3660 City of Charleston. July 6, 1789. Two Shillings. Choice About Uncirculated.** Unnumbered. Signed by C. Warham and S. Beach. Printed on laid paper, part of Seated Britannia watermark visible at far right. 142mm by 58mm (including four wide margins). Uniface, wide format size. Text within ornate side border frames with denomination. Top and bottom frame lines plain. Denomination repeats twice along top with serial number block at the top. Bottom left end, lighthouse vignette. Imprint near bottom, "Abernathie Fecit". Newman page 426. Austin Sheheen 771. Wide margins on four sides. Heavier edge handling, but confined to the wide margins. A beauty.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4514; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

STATE OF VERMONT

Rare 1781 Half Crown Note
Ex Ford-Boyd Collection

- 3661 **State of Vermont. February, 1781. Two Shillings and Six-Pence (Half-a-Crown). Fine, splits and paper backed.** No.1810. Signed by T.(Thomas) Porter and Jno. Fasset. 74mm by 93mm. Printed on thin, brittle rice type paper, face and back, in black by Judah P. Spooner and Timothy Green III. Design style similar to the Connecticut and Rhode Island bills of the Revolutionary period. Side cuts of more ornate, floral vines (Ford's "complex swaying vine") supporting a frieze with a straight "VERMONT CURRENCY" reverse imaged on black. Text and obligation in the center. Seal at lower left with fourteen link chain (not connected) with motto VERMONT CALLS FOR JUSTICE. The back with an ornate frame having denomination, counterfeit warning, imprint and date "1781". There were eight Vermont notes in the Ford-Boyd Collection with one of the two notes on this denomination. This was the second and final example of this denomination in the Ford-Boyd Collection sale series. The other we sold in our Ford Part III sale as Lot 843. From the face, excellent eye appeal. The look of Fine or better, but several paper "cracks" are evident when viewed under the light. The note has been reinforced onto white paper, but no pieces have fractured off. Under scrutiny, some period sewing with thread can be seen at the right. The serial number is slightly blurry from the backing glue. The face margins are very generous and the printing quality strong. Obviously, the back cannot be warranted for quality due to the backing. Pencil code, "iryx", by Boyd on the verso. A very, very serviceable type note, complete and eye appealing.

This note and the other denominations from the series were created by the Act of April 14, 1781 in order to defend the Republic and increase money in circulation. Although the notes have "State of Vermont" as the issuer, at this time Vermont considered itself a Republic and not part of the American Confederation. Twenty-five thousand five hundred fifteen Pounds Sterling of Bills of Credit was authorized in eight denominations from One Shilling up to Three Pounds. These were to have a ratio of Six Shillings in bills for every Spanish Milled Dollar (hence the Three Pound note was a dual denomination

of Ten Dollars) of silver coin. There was an earlier Act (February 22, 1781) for 5,590 Pounds, approved and similar, but not placed into action. This explains the earlier act date on the notes.

Despite the error, the issue was authorized to carry the date and be legal tender up until June 1, 1782 as noted in the obligation on the bills. After that, though still receivable for taxes, the treasury enacted to prevent recirculation and made an official recall to burn the existing notes. Each of the eight denominations had an official print figure of 3,600 notes. The paper used was the most fragile seen on any late Colonial issue and the bills generally became impossible to circulate after a few months.

The notes' size and designs reflect the size and style used in Connecticut and Rhode Island. Vermont was the "missing stepchild" of the Revolution and the seal designs on the face reflect this. The Thirteen Colonies are the linked chain and obviously the separate chain seen on four denominations represents Vermont. Also, note that the motto is in English and obviously calls for prompt inclusion into the American union.

In grading and describing Vermont 1781 notes, nomenclature is slightly different from most other Colonials. These notes tend not to split, tear or rip upon their folding or heavy handling in the same manner as say a Connecticut note. Instead they "crack" or have pieces "chip" off; it is almost as if you look at them the wrong way they can get a flaw. The chipping can be quite pronounced on some notes due to variance in the rice paper strength. Because of this fact, the existence of an intact, fully Uncirculated note would be monumental.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4775; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Rare Ira Allen Signed "Hard Money" Certificate



- 3662 **State of Vermont, Treasurer's-Office, Windsor. Act of February, 1783. 6% Loan Certificate to be paid in "hard Money". Fine.** Partly printed form. No.2889. Signed by Ira Allen as Treasurer. Anderson Type VT 1 (p.166), but Ira Allen signature not listed. Fully accomplished and dated October 24, 1785. Issued for Thirty Seven Pounds Sixteen Shillings. Printed on laid paper with crown watermark left of center. 156mm by 62mm. Uniface, printed in black and white. At the left, stylized indent with reverse image "VERMONT" in cursive. Other three borders are block cuts with floral curve pattern. The text is in eight lines with hashed space for issued to and written denomination. At the lower left is the denomination written in numerals. Fully named and issued to Joseph Springfield. Signer **Ira Allen**, brother of Vermont patriot Ethan Allen, was the first Treasurer of the State. A fiscal loan form and not a circulating Bill of Credit or demand note like the February, 1781 notes. These forms are not listed in Newman. Several folds, light soiling and chipping off the lower right corner. There are some minor edge nicks, but the face appearance is sharp and the top and bottom margins are wide. Back pencil code "myxy" and "Scott/89". **Historical and Rare.** A desirable addition to a Vermont note or Colonial fiscal paper collection. A scarce type and not in our Minot Collection Sale.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4790; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

VIRGINIA

Rare and Early Virginia Note



Rare Virginia July 1771 Five Pounds Note



3663 **Current Money of Virginia. June 8, 1757. One Shilling. Very Good, split.** No. 63424. Signed by Edm. (mund) Pendleton. Printed on thin laid paper. 77mm by 62mm. Uniface, printed in black, by William Hunter. Ornamental borders with cast cut at the upper right with seal. Motto EN DAT VIRGINIA QUARTAM (Behold Virginia contributes one quarter of the Arms). Below act date are curved devices and "1/." An extremely important early note on this Colony. This is the fourth issue act. However, Newman does not plate a note until this issue date. This is one of the earlier Virginia bills known to collectors. The note has the appearance Good to Very Good, with a vertical split patched from behind cleanly with a paper strip. The face is soiled moderately, but the signature is quite clear. There is some corner rounding and a small worm hole at the lower right corner of the Arms. This is very much a "sleepers" rarity and essential to a well rounded collection of pre-1760 Colonial American notes.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 11-12, 2004, Lot 831; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3664 **Current Money of Virginia. July 11, 1771. Five Pounds (100 Shillings or Twenty Crowns). Contemporary Counterfeit. Very Fine, splits.** No. 1120. "Signed" by Peyton Randolph and John Blair, Jr. Printed on thin laid paper with watermark "T. Wa". 83mm by 65mm. Uniface, printed in black. Ornamental cuts around the entire frame with the Arms and motto EN DAT VIRGINIA QUARTAM (Behold Virginia contributes one quarter of the Arms) at the upper left. Denominational conversions on the top, right end (discrete), and bottom ornamental cuts. To the left of the serial number, "W. N. pr." [refers to William Nelson, president of the council] and "TOBACCO". A very rare emission date for any note. According to a notation by Boyd first published in the Ford VIII Sale catalogue, "no originals known." It seems there was a plague of these Five Pounds counterfeits. This note has split from the left end and through the centers and been deftly rejoined on the verso with professional glue and tissue. From the face it has superior margins and the look of Extremely Fine. This was the only note of this Act date in the Ford-Boyd collection. An important rarity.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part VIII, January 18-19, 2005, Lot 1665; F.C. C. Boyd Estate.

High-Grade April 1, 1773 Three Pounds James River Bank Form



3665 **Virginia (James River Bank). April 1, 1773. Three Pounds Currency. Very Fine.** No. 60/5957. Signed by Peyton Randolph, John Blair, and Robert Carter Nicholas. Printed on laid paper. Standard James River Form engraved face and back. Approximately 170mm by 85mm. Small ship vignette at upper left with left end indented scroll. Engraved cursive texts with hand accomplished enactment and denomination, signature space at the bottom. The back with ornamental border and dual denomination protectors in Pounds and Shillings. "Death to Counterfeit" at the far right. A beautiful, high grade note with vivid, as new, brightness on both sides. Well margined on the face and the back with a complete ship on the face and complete ornaments on the back.

The grading standards for James River Bank Forms and large format Ashby bills by necessity from most Colonial currency. They are small document size and were used as such. They were almost always folded immediately for use and often flattened out later by modern collectors. They can have nineteen folds and still be "Very Fine" based on their eye appeal, printing clarity, and overall paper strength.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, 4375; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

**Bright April 1, 1773 Five Pounds
James River Bank Form**



- 3666 **Virginia (James River Bank). April 1, 1773. Five Pounds Currency. Fine to Very Fine.** No.45/4425. Signed by Peyton Randolph, John Blair, and Robert Carter Nicholas. Printed on laid paper. Standard James River Form engraved face and back. Approximately 170mm by 85mm. Small ship vignette at upper left with left end indented scroll. Engraved cursive texts with hand accomplished enactment and denomination, signature space at the bottom. The back with ornamental border and dual denomination protectors in Pounds and Shillings. "Death to Counterfeit" at the far right. Mostly bright and vivid from the face. Multiple folds with a couple petty edge nicks. The vertical crease is very heavy. The face and back are both very nicely centered.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4377;
Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

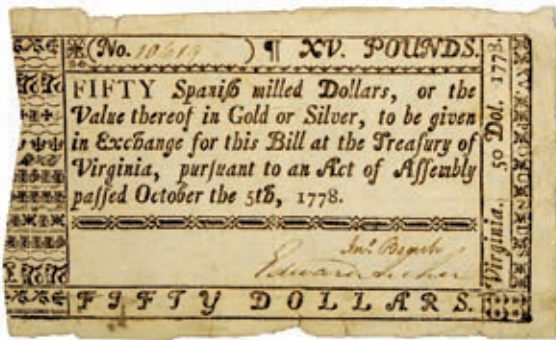
Choice May 3, 1779 Act Large Format Fifty Dollars



- 3668 **Treasury of Virginia. May 3, 1779 Act. Fifty Dollars or Fifteen Pounds. About Very Fine.** No.1450. Signed by James Cocke, Ed. [ward] Archer, and H. Cocke. Printed on laid paper. Standard large wide format size, approximately 145mm by 90mm. The vertical height is larger than the October 5, 1778 large format bills. Uniface, typeset with decorative borders and left side indent with ship at top (reminiscent of James River Bank forms). Typography styles are similar to October 5, 1778 notes. Like the October 5, 1778 large notes, these were subject to much abuse. Most are folded heavily, split, and generally seen repaired harshly. This is choice for the technical grade. Multiple folds, but all light enough to allow the exceptional paper quality exhibit embossing to the back. Some faint foxing at the right end and 70% of the left indent present. Pinhole at center. Pencil priced at "7.50" on the back with adjacent Raymond pencil code. This was an important note from the core Virginia collection sold in the Ford Sales.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4454;
Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate; Wayne Raymond.

Choice Large Format October 5, 1778 Fifty Dollars



- 3667 **Treasury of Virginia. October 5, 1778 Act. Fifty Dollars or Fifteen Pounds. Fine to Very Fine.** No.10619. Signed by Jno. Boush and Edward Archer. Printed on laid paper. Standard large wide format size, approximately 140mm by 80mm. Uniface, typeset with decorative borders and left side indent. Large size format used on the two highest denominations on the Act. These large format notes were subject to much abuse and few have survived intact. This untampered with example has a vertical crease, diagonal fold, and other handling. Broadly margined on three sides with 80% of the left indent present. Two internal slits and some petty edge splits. This is fairly choice for the type and series.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4449;
Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

May 3, 1779 Act One Hundred Dollars

- 3669 **Treasury of Virginia. May 3, 1779 Act. One Hundred Dollars or Thirty Pounds. About Fine.** No.13149. Signed by James Cocke, H. Cocke, and A. Craig. Printed on laid paper. Standard large wide format size, approximately 145mm by 90mm. The vertical height is larger than the October 5, 1778 large format bills. Uniface, typeset with decorative borders and left side indent with ship at top (reminiscent of James River Bank forms). Typography styles are similar to October 5, 1778 notes. Untampered with and clean for the technical grade. Quarter folded, other folds and handling. Light, uniform toning. Left edge split. Back corner paper mounting remnants. Pencil price "\$12.50" on back and Boyd pencil code "lyx" (not a match).

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4455;
Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3670 **Treasury of Virginia, July 14, 1780 Act, Pair of Spelling Anomaly Variety Thin Paper Notes.** Both signed by J.M. Simmons, John Lyne, and J. Hopkins. Printed on very thin paper. Denomination in Dollars and Pounds printed on back, standard size approximately 105mm by 80mm. Typeset, ornamental border cuts. Two plate control letters on face ☆ Fifty Five Dollars or Sixteen Pounds Ten Shillings. No.1750. l.q. "DOLLANS" at top right. Fine. Trimmed closely, but solid paper ☆ Sixty Dollars or Eighteen Pounds. No.1315. e.i. "DILL" on first text line. About Fine. Linear fissure voids with two backing strips on the back. Wide left margin. Bright from the face. An interesting pairing. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4460;
Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3671 Treasury of Virginia. October 16, 1780 Act. One Hundred Dollars or 30 Pounds. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. No.1507. Signed by J.M. Simmons, Lyne, and Hopkins. Printed on very thin paper. Denomination printed on back, standard size approximately 100mm by 80mm. Typeset, ornamental border cuts. Face plate mark "e.o". There were only six denominations printed on this Act date and plate type. These notes are differentiated from the "... Clothing the Army" notes by their differing face text and printed back text denominations. A lovely example of this frail paper issue. The look of new, but there are folds and a heavy, wide corner fold. Broad margined and handsome.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8804; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3672 Treasury of Virginia. October 16, 1780 Act. Two Hundred Dollars or 60 Pounds. Very Fine. No.7783. Signed by J.[ames] Turner, Lyne, and Hopkins. Printed on very thin paper. Denomination printed on back, standard size approximately 100mm by 80mm. Typeset, ornamental border cuts. Face plate mark "c.I". A bright note with strong paper and excellent margins. Moderately quarter folded and other handling.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XV, October 4, 2006, Lot 8805; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Bold May 7, 1781 Act Forty Dollars Note



3673 Treasury of Virginia. May 7, 1781 Act. Forty Dollars or Twelve Pounds. About Uncirculated. No.1213. Signed by Stark and Lyne. Printed on laid paper. Uniface, standard size approximately 95mm by 70mm. Typeset, ornamental border cuts. Face text with conversion ratio "One for Forty". Imprint "Printed by JOHN DUNLAP" at the bottom. A "New Dollar" based on the exchange conversion specified from the March 1, 1781 Act and continued on this series. A fabulous note and another superb Ford-Boyd Collection example that was cut from the same sheet as the Ten Dollars note offered in the Ford XVII Sale. Right side fold only through the ornaments. Boldly embossed and complete margins, a little closer at the left. The deep embossing of this note is a wonder.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4477; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3674 Middle Atlantic Colonial Currency Note Pairing: ☆ Delaware. January 1, 1776. Twenty Shillings. No.13031. Three signatures. About Uncirculated. Heavy bending and tightly trimmed ☆ Pennsylvania. October 1, 1773. Fifty Shillings. No.22916. Three signatures. Extremely Fine. (Total: 2 pieces).

3675 Early Handwritten Financial Documents: ☆ Kentucky. Large format, 200mm by 160mm. Handwritten promissory note. January 7, 1799 for \$70. Impressed at upper left. Embossed Kentucky Ten Cents revenue stamp. A desirable and early Kentucky piece. Fine, quarter folded with light toning ☆ Massachusetts. Small format, 185mm by 85mm. Receipt for construction of a house in Beverly. Nov. 23, 1799. Embossed Massachusetts Ten Cents revenue at upper left. Very Fine. (Total: 2 pieces)

EARLY CANADIAN ISSUES

Choice Dobie & Badgley 1 Livre 10 Sols Note



3676 Montreal [Province of Quebec, Canada]. Dobie & Badgley Merchant Scrip. May 1, 1790. 1 Livre 10 Sols [written]. Choice Uncirculated. No.507. Signed at bottom, Dobie & Badgley. Printed on broadly margined laid paper. Approximately 84mm by 65mm (border to border). Uniface, typeset form with ornate pattern border. Upper left, "Montreal" with date part printed "179" with suffix written. Numerical denomination inserted between printed "Livres___ancien cours" [old exchange]. Text in four lines with denomination spelled out. Serial number lower left. A deep impression as made, boldly embossed to the back. Margins less broad than most seen, but still wide. A lovely type example from the high quality group sold in the Ford Part XVII Sale.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4629; Ex W. Henderson, May 12, 1965.

Dobie & Badgley 6 Livres Note

3677 **Montreal [Province of Quebec, Canada]. Dobie & Badgley Merchant Scrip. May 1, 1790. 6 Livres 0 Sols [written]. Choice Uncirculated.** No.1192. Signed at bottom, Dobie & Badgley. Printed on broadly margined laid paper. Approximately 84mm by 65mm (border to border). Uniface, typeset form with ornate pattern border. Upper left, 'Montreal' with date part printed '179' with suffix written. Numerical denomination inserted between printed "Livres____ancien cours" [old exchange]. Text in four lines with denomination spelled out. Serial number lower left. Bright, vivid, and sharply embossed as printed. There is a corner crease in the wide lower left margin and in the upper right. Both are far from the margin lines. A beauty and the highest denomination from this series.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4631; Ex Wayne Raymond.

**Rare Fully Issued and 1792 Dated Canada Bank
Five Shillings Note**



3678 **Canada Bank, Montreal [Canada]. August 10, 1792. Five Shillings. Very Fine to Extremely Fine.** No.6484. Signed by John Lilly Junior. Printed on watermarked thick laid paper, visible "CANADA/BANK" in center with pattern on four sides. 120mm by 85mm. Uniface. Upper left in oval, a vignette of beaver gnawing on tree base, ship in the background. Title upper right. Obligation in three lines, the denomination written before printed "Shillings". Denomination written between French text lower left. Charlton 60-10-04. Pick S1579a. **A superbly crafted North American bank note and very well engraved.** A handsome and rare type note. It is not hard to imagine these bills passing among the fur traders of the region and into Boston or Bangor for exchange. The style is distinctly colonial with an impressively engraved and charming vignette. The usage of Shilling would lend itself to then note circulating widely across North America. The denomination and serial accomplished in red ink and signed in dark black ink in a delicate cursive. Slightly diagonal vertical fold, long corner fold, lower right bending and some edge handling. Moderate, but very uniform age toning that is quite attractive. Without a pedigree tag, but with the look of a former F.C.C. Boyd Collection note.

From our John J. Ford Jr. Part XVIII Sale, March 21, 2007, Lot 4632; Possibly Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

EARLY AMERICAN BROADSIDES



3679 **Small Folio Broadside. Congress of the United States, Third Session, December 6, 1790. An Act supplemental to the Act "establishing the TREASURY DEPARTMENT," and a farther COMPENSATION to Certain Officers.** 7½ x 11½ inches. Evans 23866, NAIP w014408 (3), #23560. Near Fine. Black imprint on faintly cream paper. This enactment provides that "all and every" clerk in Treasury employ shall take mandatory oaths or affirmations upon taking office, eliminates possible conflicts of interest and sets salaries for all, with special provision for one year of added salaries for the Auditor, Comptroller of the Treasury at Attorney-General. This document bears the names (in this order) of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives and JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. Last appears "Approved, March the third, 1791. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States."

3680 **Folio Broadside. Congress of the United States, Third Session, December 6, 1790. An Act Declaring the Consent of Congress to a certain Act of the State of Maryland.** 7¾ x 11½-inches disbound, left margin a trifle rough. Clean text, Very Good. Black imprint on cream paper. This enactment provides for the Wardens of the Port of Baltimore, Maryland, to collect a specified duty until January 10 next, and from thence until the end of the then next session of Congress and no longer." This document bears the names (in this order) of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives and JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. Approved, March the third, 1791. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Here is a rare item of the First Congress, NAIP locating only three copies (AAS, DLC, NN). First Edition, Evans 23851, NAIP w010235 (3).

3681 **Congress of the United States, Third Session, December 6, 1790. An Act making an APPROPRIATION to Effect a Treaty with the Emperor of Morocco.** This enactment provides for expenditure of \$20,000 secured from duties imposed "upon spirits distilled within the United States." This fascinating document records the beginning of taxation of American distilled liquors that would lead to the great Whisky Rebellion in 1794. This document bears the names (in this order) of FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives and JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. Last appears "Approved, March the third, 1791. GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States."

A CHOICE SELECTION OF 1837 HARD TIMES ERA SATIRICAL NOTES

The collecting of Hard Times Tokens has certainly garnered a long tradition in the American numismatic community. Lesser known are the Hard Times Currency notes and for good reason. Due to their frail nature, relatively very few exist compared to their sturdy copper token cousins. The rarity factor overall is likely 500,000 or more to one. The lack of publicity for these satirical notes has changed considerably in the past quarter century as three important auction sales have included a significant amount of notes. The Julian Leidman Sale held in 1986 is considered the first foundational sale of these notes. Included were fourteen notes (any offering of ten or more should be considered important) including a choice condition Great Loco Foco Juggernaut example. Over the next two decades scattered notes would appear with the 1996 Western Reserve Historical Society revealing some new examples never before auctioned. The virtually simultaneous disposition of the John J. Ford, Jr. collections and the Herb and Martha Schingoethe holdings became a collectors' bonanza for notes of this series. In May 2005, in Atlanta, Georgia, we auctioned Ford's satirical notes in

Part X of his mammoth, historical numismatic auction series. Included were fifteen notes and three incredible broadsides relating to the notes. Among his rarities were several Rulau Plate notes, which could very well be unique. Herb and Martha Schingoethe did not collect Hard Times Tokens assiduously, but held these satirical notes dearly among some of the greatest obsolete note rarities contained in their collections. The core of those notes was sold in December 2006 with other notes scattered into other sales or yet to appear. The greatest collection of these notes is still privately held with many gracing the Rulau reference section as the plated pieces. This selection is drawn from several consignors and contains some notes we have not had the privilege of cataloguing before and some new to the market examples. Along with the previously mentioned sales, this offering complements them well and is certainly well timed in conjunction with our sale of the impressive Dice-Hicks Collection of Hard Times Tokens featured here during our Baltimore Sale.

Ornately Styled Abrams Preaching Note



(Photo enlarged)

- 3682 **Abrams Preaching from the Fire Plug, No.102 Spruce St. Philadelphia. "I Promise to Pay Ten Cents in Specie".** May 15, 1837. **Fine.** Printed on bond paper. 146mm by 66mm. An ornately styled note, partially styled as a scrip note. Full sweeping vignette from end to end. Abrams preaches while standing upon a fire plug (this reference in the texts of the "Capital Currency" style notes). At the far left is a gang of "Quakers". At the right is the "Mayor". At the right end of the note, several members of a crowd flee with Abrams trampling a fallen foe. Text at the top: "I promise to pay A.B. or order, Ten Cents in Specie, on demand, at my office/No.102 Spruce Street, South Side;" across and below "TEN CENTS PHILADELPHIA 10 CENTS". Bottom left, date and serial No. space. Bottom right, hand signed. Written No.50. Rulau HT-N26B. Not in Ford X. Similar to Leidman Sale: Lot 4047. There are at least three listed styles of the Abrams preaching vignette note. This might be the most often seen, but is still quite scarce and popular. Rarity 4 (26 to 50 known). Many of these are damaged and repaired. Choice examples are quite difficult to obtain. Fine overall with some minor impairments. This note is fairly solid with a short tear at the right, partly sealed, and a small body hole just left of the "M" in "MAYOR". Bright, clean and well pedigreed.

Ex Schingoethe Part 9 (R. M. Smythe & Co., December 13, 2006, Lot 2649); Herb and Martha Schingoethe Collection.

First Seen Brush Creek Savings Institution Satirical Note A Fascinating Anti-Frontier Shinplaster Note



- 3683 The Brush Creek Savings Institution, Brush Creek. "25 Cts. in notes of the Jug Town Bank". August 3, 1837. Very Good to Fine, splits. Printed on yellow rag paper. 130mm by 62mm. A uniquely styled note. The style and layout are similar to scrip notes of the period from Tennessee and the surrounding areas. Flanking the top center texts are two vignettes. At the left, a hare flees westward with forage in its mouth. At the right is a moose. The legends from the bottom center and downwards: "This is to certify/that there is due to the bearer/the sum of twenty five cents at/THE/BRUSH CREEK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,/In notes of the Jug Town Bank,/when presented to the amount of five dollars". At the lower left, "Brush Creek, August 3, 1837". Below, written signature "f Sec'ty". Lower right, engraved "Obadiah Saw-mill, Pres't". Identical end panels with corner ornaments and text denomination "TWENTY FIVE". Written serial No.100. **Unlisted and Unpublished to our knowledge and the first we have seen.** Not in Schingoethe, Ford or Leidman. Rarity 7 (one to five known) and likely on the very high side. A fascinating type missing from all the major Hard Times Satirical

Note collections sold in the past 25 years. What the note lacks in grade is handily compensated for in odd style and great rarity. The satirical references are clearly pointed towards to the multitude of back woods issuers of worthless shinplasters. The notes were redeemable at the Jug Town Bank which was clearly run by a bunch of drunken hillbillies. The "Savings Institution" itself was directed by an "Obadiah" which was an antique backwards style name even in 1837. Many of the 1837 Hard Times notes came from the Philadelphia area where "Savings Institution" shinplasters were seen on every corner. These notes eventually became worthless as any money from the frontier and this note was perhaps a direct assault on those well engraved, though eventually useless paper money. Virtually all there, though there is a small piece of the lower right corner clipped off. Vertically split and rejoined on the back. Some other minor splits on other creases. Overall, the note presents quite well and the condition census might be one for all we know. An incredible note for the specialist in this series.

Choice The Glory Bank "Hog" Vignetted Type A Classic Style Imitating Hard Times Tokens



- 3684 The Glory Bank, City of Washington. "Twenty Dollars in Glory". January 1, 1834. Very Fine. Plate "A." Printed in black on thinner banknote style paper of the period. 127mm by 63mm. Design and style nearly identical to the "Arabia-Veto Variety" sold in the Ford X Sale (Lot 4195). At the top center, a hog holds a document that is untitled with mere dashes (Veto form) visible; flanking are dark "XX" protectors. Titles underneath "THE GLORY BANK, In the City of Washington, promises to pay TWENTY DOLLARS IN GLORY to Martin Van Buren, or Bearer, on demand". There is no vignette of a small sloop nor "ARABIA" to the right. At each end panel, within an ornamental pattern, is the motto "PAY MY PEOPLE IN GLORY". At the bottom, engraved capital signatures of "A. KENDALL, Cashier" and "A. JACKSON, Pres't". The "Jackson" is

slightly elevated from the bottom margin line. A penned signature [?] at the bottom center. Similar to Rulau HT-N16B (page 248), but unlisted variety of this major type. Similar to Schingoethe Part 9: Lot 2642. Similar to Leidman Sale: Lot 4035. One of the classic types on the entire series, reminiscent of the "Running Boar" style Hard Times tokens, and very scarce. Our experience scanning major sales over the past few decades indicates this should be high Rarity-5 (11 to 25 known). This is a **choice example** for this major design type. Folded into eighths with some foxing here and there and a darker patch at the right end. There are a few pinholes at the right end. Superior to most we have encountered over the years.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4196.

Choice Glory Bank Experimental Currency "Sunburst" Type



- 3685 **The Glory Bank, City of Washington. "Five Dollars in Glory". January 1, 1834. Choice Very Fine.** Printed on thin white paper. 145mm by 62mm. Texts contained with ornate pattern borders. Across the center, the main title "THE GLORY BANK," with a burst of sun emanating from the central "O" in GLORY. Across the top "Experimental Currency" and "Washington January 1, 1834". Across the lower center, "In the City of WASHINGTON, promises to pay /FIVE DOLLARS IN GLORY, /To Martin Van Buren or bearer on demand." At bottom center, "V" in diamond cartouche. Engraved signatures of "And. Jackson" as Pres. And "A. Kendall" as Cashier. At each end ""GLORY!!!!". In each end panel text "PAY MY PEOPLE IN GLORY". Rulau HT-N13 (page 247). Not in Ford X. Similar to Leidman Sale: Lot 4037. The Rarity rating is similar to the hog/veto type above. Rarity-5 (11 to 25 known). This example is quite attractive and one of the finer examples we have seen. This is another classic theme of the period with engraved names of three members of the Kitchen Cabinet. The Bank of the United States crisis was in full swing at this time. This may have been one of the most widely distributed satire notes of the period. However, their delicate paper nature has rendered few survivors to the present era. Bright and vibrant from the face and the appearance of much higher grade.

Ex Schingoethe Part 9 (R. M. Smythe & Co., December 13, 2006, Lot 2640); Herb and Martha Schingoethe Collection.

Famous and Very Rare Great Loco Foco Juggernaut Satirical Note

A Choice Grade Example



- 3686 **"GREAT LOCO FOCO JUGGERNAUT, A NEW CONSOLE-A-TORY SUB-TREASURY RAG MONSTER... 12-1/2 CENTS [or] GOOD FOR A SHAVE." Ca.1837. No location. Choice Very Fine.** Printed on thinner onion skin-like paper, similar to some other satire notes and scrip of the period. 198mm by 86mm. A defining satirical cartoon in the form of a slightly oversized obsolete banknote of the period. Engraved by David Claypool Johnston, without imprint. The designs and texts are extremely detailed (easily the most complex of the period). There are three major vignette "suites" featured on the note. At the top center is a Martin Van Buren faced cat, atop bank deposits, riding a "200,000 JACK ASS POWER" wagon being pulled to the left as a "juggernaut" by the

"Loco Foco" radical Democrats wearing their yokes of "OFFICE". Others sacrifice themselves underneath the chaos. Behind them are Jackson and "John Bull" congratulating themselves on the situation. The Tories to be consoled were British bankers who were to profit from Jackson's fiscal policies. At the far right is Jackson dressed as an old maid trampling on "VOTE OF CONGRESS", "PEOPLE'S RIGHTS", and "COMMON SENSE" in small type. He's holding the flag of "CONSTITUTION" and an oar of "VETO" is projecting from the globe to his left. This is a clear reference to the influential and detested "Kitchen Cabinet" of Jackson's first administration. The left end vignette faces outwards and sideways with framed title "GLORY ENOUGH". The jackass has the head of Jackson and behind is Van Buren as a monkey, hat in hand. The sign points "TO RUIN" and in fine print underneath "Treading in the footsteps of his illustrious & c." The vignette is flanked by two different satirical counters. In the bottom center, underneath the "juggernaut" is ornate text. In the center, a human faced dung beetle (most likely Thomas Hart Benton) pushes back on a ball titled "12-1/2 CENTS/SHINPLASTER" over a re-creation of the Greek legend of Laocoön, priest of Apollo crushed by a serpent for warning the Trojans of the danger of the massive hollow horse left on the battlefield by the deceitful Greeks. "TREASURY CIRCULAR" strangles Van Buren (who could be said to have taken a "licking" but "keeps on ticking" on this note!).

The left text in eight lines: *'Thou monster slayer, BENT ON gold, Who every bank WOULD-BURY; Who KENN'D ALL things in the womb of Time. And wiser grew sage Dogberry Endow'd with WIT-KNEE deep in love. Mong'st learned pundits, in the VAN Thou stand'st, a learned financier, And learned seer without finan.'* The text to the right reads: *'For thou did'st see Mississippi bank, (The only bank devoid of rags.) O'erflow with shining yellow gold, Instead of HICKORY leaves and snags. Then in thy yellow current, see Thou pay the bearer TWELVE & A HALF CENTS At sight and charge the same to me. Yours with respect, an expense, [engraved signature in cursive] Loco Foco.'*

Rulau HT-N21 (page 252). Similar to Schingoethe Part 9: Lot 2656. Similar to Ford X: Lot 4199 (different paper type). Similar to Leidman Sale Lot 4040, but without "imprint" line. The 1986 Leidman Sale example was also printed on this onion skin type paper and was later sold in the 1990 Memphis Sale by the NASCA division of R.M. Smythe (Lot 1779). **Very Rare** in any form. Rarity-6 (six to 10 known). We have seen five others besides this note which was not known when the Ford X sale was printed. The Schingoethe Collection also contained an example which was sold in December 2006 for \$6,325. The Rulau Plate Note is not pedigreed and might be the Leidman Sale note (location unknown, but last publicly sold in the 1990 NASCA-Smythe Memphis Sale for \$1,980). The Ford note was on the rarer rag paper and had some rough edges. It was still hotly contested to the tune of \$5,462.50. The other was in very poor condition (likely on the rarer rag paper) and appeared in a NASCA-Karp sale over two decades ago, present whereabouts unknown. The condition is superb for this note and perhaps in the league of the Leidman Sale example (handled by us once). A **choice condition** and very desirable example. The paper is crisp and the note is basically untrimmed with as made margins. There are some minor nicks on a few of the folds, but well away from the printed portions. This is a note that always draws attention and it is has justifiably become one of the great favorites among sophisticated obsolete banknote collectors and Hard Times token mavers. This is more than worthy of eclipsing the Schingoethe example realization.

A litany of influential Jackson supporters are lampooned in this note's doggerel, including Sen. Benton, Navy Secretary Levi Woodbury, "Kitchen Cabinet" stalwart Reuben Whitney and the inevitable Van Buren. Jackson and Benton appear at left, while the monkey-Van Buren is gathering another kind of deposit as he follows the Jackson-faced jackass at left with top hat carefully positioned. "Yellow Boys for Office Holders" assails the supposed pay in Hard Money for Jackson's Spoils System government functionaries, while the "People's Pay" is shown as worthless paper money "rags."

Obtained privately from a New England Book Seller, 2004.

Historic and Very Rare Loco Foco Style Broadside



- 3687 **Loco Foco Style Broadside. "75 Cents Treasury Note".** Ca.1834. **Matted and Framed. Fine to Very Fine.** Printed on white paper. Image area approximately 17.5" by 10" Imprint on the bottom 'Printed and Published by H.R. Robinson, 52 Courtland Street New York'. The style is a direct reference to the "Great Loco foco Juggernaut" note conceived by D.C. Johnston. Van Buren is a winged alligator or demon on the "Juggernaut" being pulled by "Loco Focos" with John Bull and Jackson in the rear. At the left is Jackson wearing an American Flag gown with the 'Veto' dagger in his belt. Under the juggernaut is Thomas Hart Benton as the dung beetle rolling the ball with the 1834 Globe quote. At the right is Jackson headed donkey with sack of "mint Drops" and the Van

Buren monkey, hat in hand. Rulau HT-NA21 (page 253). Not in Schingoethe. Not in Leidman. **Very Rare.** Considered Unique in Rulau with the Alan York example plated. We recall seeing only two others, which are both very closely held. Great imagery in this large form. Very choice condition from the face. Some scattered spots and minor repairs on close inspections. This was a fabulous display piece from the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection. We believe he may have had this displayed in his Rockville Centre home office decades ago. Matted and framed in a simple brown wood frame, outside dimensions 23.5" by 16.5". Ready to hang and display.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4210.

Well Titled and Popular Humbug Glory Bank Satirical Note



- 3688 **Humbug Glory Bank. "Six Cents in Mint Drops or Glory at Cost".** No Location. Ca.1837. **Fine.** Printed on very sturdy banknote grade paper. 161mm by 71mm. Dual imprints, one at the bottom and one at the far left end. Another classic and a famous type lampooning the bank crisis and Jacksonian politics of the Hard Times token issuing period. At the top center a recalcitrant looking jackass (is there any other kind?) faces left, 'Roman Firmness' above. To the left '6 Cents' counter titled "Better Currency" and to the right a titled 'Hickory Leaf' vignette. Across the center, the titles: "We promise to pay to Tumble Humbug Benton, Seven Months after date at the 'HUMBUG GLORY BANK SIX CENTS in mint drops or Glory at cost'" The titles rest on an undertint of a large and "lazy 6" outlined in white on shaded "CENTS". Along the left end panel inside the frame line are six satirical Jackson-portrait coins or "Mint Drops" dated 1837, below a satirical "artist's signature" as on contemporary medals, "Martin V. sc". At the right the "magician" has disappeared and all that is left is the President's trademark top hat, hickory leaf stem, pipe, spectacles and a "veto[ed]" bill; "6" above and below. On the top border is motto "'I leave this great people prosperous and happy"-Manager's last kick.' On the bottom border "'In seven months from this time bank rag shall be abolished.[-]Globe of 1834'. Outside the frame lines are the imprints, at the left end 'SOLD Whole Sale, Winslows 6 Little Green St. near Maiden Lane New York'. At the right end, "Published at 89 Nassau Street". At the bottom are engraved sig-

natures of "Cunning Reuben" as "Cash'r" and "Honest Amos" as "Pres't". At the bottom margin line, "Entered according to Act of Congress August 21, 1837 by H.L. Winslow in Clerk's Office of the Southern District New York". Rulau HT-N18 (page 250). Not in Schingoethe Part 9. Similar to Ford Part X: Lots 4201 and 4202. Similar to Leidman Sale Lot 4042, but on different paper. The mottoes identical to the "Five Cents in Mint Drops" (HT-N17, but with new style and designs. This is the second most available style on the 1837 Satirical note series. As stated in Ford X, these come in at least these two imprint varieties and at least two or three paper types. Many of the paper types (such as the yellow paper Leidman Sale note) are very frail. Rarity-5 (11 to 25 known). Many of these are damaged due to frail paper. The finest known was likely the Ford X: Lot 4201 example. This note is quite attractive and on solid paper. There is some minor damp staining seen from the back. The face appearance is quite excellent.

Amos Kendall, Reuben Whitney and Van Buren here again are satirized, along with most of Jackson's symbols from Veto to Hickory Leaves and his oft-quoted stubbornness or "Roman Firmness." Few other Presidents found themselves facing such an array of their own symbols turned artfully against them with such devastating skill. Numismatists know that no Jackson portrait coins exist, but his obsession with Hard Money and his ally Benton made such a satire all too inviting.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4202.

Rare Petticoat Diplomatic Bank Satirical Note Type Missing from the Ford and Leidman Collections



3689 **Petticoat Diplomatic Bank, Kinderhook [New York]. "Pay Miss Venal Ur[b]anity Five Dollars". March 26, 1832. Fine.** Printed on frail white bond paper. 165mm by 67mm. No imprint, scrip note style of Manly & Orr of Philadelphia. Vignetted note with satirical texts in reference to the scandalous "Petticoat Affair" and the make-up of the first Jackson Cabinet. At the top center, New York State Arms with motto *Excelsior*, at the upper right, engraved date. Left end panel with Washington and eagle at top. The right end with corner vignettes of Washington and "5" in the center. Bottom center, an eagle. Text and titles across the center: The President, Directors and Company of the Petticoat Diplomatic Bank, / Promise to pay Miss Venal Ur[b]anity, or bearer, on demand, / at their banking house, Kinderhook, the sum of / Five Dollars." Engraved names at the bottom: "Mrs. Digested Ingham, Cashier" and "Mrs. Isolated Ingham, President". Not in Rulau. Similar to Schingoethe Part 9: Lot 2657A, but a different denomination (that was a "50"). Not in Ford X. Not in Leidman. Rarity-6 (six to 10 known). Quite rare and one of only a few we have seen in two decades. There are at least two denominations on this type as the Schingoethe Part 9 Sale had a "50" of this style. The note itself is an early style Jacksonian political note and not Bank of the United States crisis related. Complete, but the lower left corner slightly chipped. At the lower right is a foxing patch. A fascinating period piece weaving political scandal and numismatics.

The note refers to the early composition of the Jackson cabinet which had several Vice President John C. Calhoun loyalists within it. The powerful Secretary of War posting was held by the Jackson friend John H. Eaton. However, Eaton had recently married a young widow whose husband was rumored to have taken the suicide route when apprised of the possible affair with Eaton while still alive. That of course did not sit well with the Calhoun friendly cabinet wives club who of course did their best to shun the new Mrs. Eaton and her "Venal Urbanity" (misspelled on this note, but not on the "50" in the Schingoethe Collection). Jackson himself had to listen to rumor mongering about his late wife (questions involving the exact date of his marriage to her have been studied for decades). Mrs. Eaton became "isolated" as engraved on the note. In the end, Martin Van Buren and John Eaton resigned amidst this "Petticoat Affair". However, in the end Jackson won out by dissolving the entire cabinet and making Van Buren his Vice President (and latter successor).

Ex Schingoethe Part 3 (R. M. Smythe & Co., June 17, 2005, Lot 5505); Herb and Martha Schingoethe Collection.

Complex and Rare Rogo Vilo Disonesto Satirical Note



3690 **The Rogo Vilo Disonesto Associato, Philadelphia. Five Dollars. 1842. Fine or so.** Printed as separate face and backs on very frail, brown rag paper and backed upon a card stock face to back to mimic a two sided note. 165mm by 66mm. The face is a vignetted and the text is satirical. At the far left is the winged Devil breathing fire, brandishing his pitchfork over a "\$5 Note." At the far right from top to bottom are a crown, a sloth, a "FIVE" counter, and a jackass facing outwards. Legends across the top: "The Rogo Vilo Disonesto Associato Will Receive this note as FIVE DOLLAR S On Special Deposit, or in Payment of Debts... 'Philadelphia'. Christian Era, 1842" Texts over the title quote a speech by "N.[icholas] Biddle". The satirical text in seven lines below the denomination is as follows: On Special Deposit, or in Payment of Debts due the Institution (?) at any of their offices, (alias Swindling Shops), some of the numerous branches' of their Infernal Paper Humbug being located in PHILADELPHIA, and is payable in molten Lead, Gold or Brimstone, on which is commonly called "The Great Day," (that being the time appointed for the Banks for a "General Resumption!") at the Gates of His Serene Highness and Satanic Majesty, by. Below in block printing are the "signatures" of "HOLOFERNES, Cashier" and BEELZEBUB, Pres't. At bottom left is the imprint 'H. Young, Printer, Cr. Passyunk Rd. and Shippen St. The separately printed back is typeset with an explanation to the public of the face satire vignettes. Both are mounted together on a period card. Rulau HT-N23A (page 254). Not in Schingoethe Part 9. Not in the Leidman Sale. Identical to Stack's 1999 Americana Sale Lot 866. A rare major type that also has an 1841 date variety. Due to the frail paper nature, most have been disfigured to some extent. We have seen this note mounted on circulated "broken" bank note backs of the period. This example presents a clear face appearance. Though the card is split on the vertical center, the note is fairly bright and well printed. There is a wax stain under the Devil's foot and there is some edge damage on the perimeter of the back printing. However, all is readable.

There is nothing subtle about this full frontal attack on Nicholas Biddle of the Bank of the United States. Even allowing for class hatreds of the Hard Times era, it is doubtful that the urbane banker ever characterized the American working people as "this servile rout... these banditti."

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Collection Part X, May 26, 2005, Lot 4207.

Enigmatic “The Sand Bank” Rarity The Only Example We Have Seen



3691 **The Sand Bank, New York. “Will not pay Ten Dollars on demand to Joe Blunthead or Bearer”. Fine to Very Fine.** Printed on frail rag paper. 165mm by 72mm. The first we have catalogued. We are fairly certain that this is from the 1830’s Hard Times era (the style suggests it) and as such was completely unknown to us until the EAHA Sale it came from. Top center, eagle and shield vignette that is styled like the Second Bank of the U.S. cashier bills that were counterfeited heavily at the time. The three small vignettes are a printing press, train with cars, and small sloop which were standard cuts seen on period shinplasters. The title “The Sand Bank” likely refers to the slowing and then suspension of Specie payments during the period. Below is the obligation “Will not pay Ten Dollars on demand to Joe Blunthead or Bearer”. “Blunthead” clearly refers to a populace that

accepted this situation and often was duped by the shinplaster notes. The engraved clerk is “Peter Boozle” and the president “George Van Winckle”. Not in Rulau. Not in Ford. Not in Schingoethe. Not in Leidman. **The only example we have seen.** An intriguing note and with “New York” designation at the upper left. The note itself may or may not be part of the Hard Times note series. However, it certainly has a place somewhere in the complex New York currency canon. As a scrip note related item, it is certainly quite fascinating. For the paper type, a high grade note with some natural voids in the paper as made.

From the Early American History Auctions Sale, April 23, 2005, Lot 1126.

OBSOLETE CURRENCY

Extremely Rare Albany, New York Proof



3692 **The National Bank of Albany, Albany, New York. Twenty Dollars. 1850’s. Proof. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Plate A.** Printed on India paper. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York. Top center, America seated holding flag and leaning on shield, cornucopia to her right. Lower left, Indian chief (Red Jacket loosely adapted, some similarities to McKinney & Hall prints) wearing silver peace medal of unknown design (large Washington oval?). Haxby NY-95 G14 SENC. Not in the British American Bank Note Company Archives. The three plated notes in Haxby were all from that source and this is one of the rarest banks on Albany. An unusual proof recently discovered in England. Stamped at lower left “SPECIMEN” in black. There are some archival folds and handling. A very sharp impression and the first example we have seen of the type.

High Denomination National Bank of Albany Proof



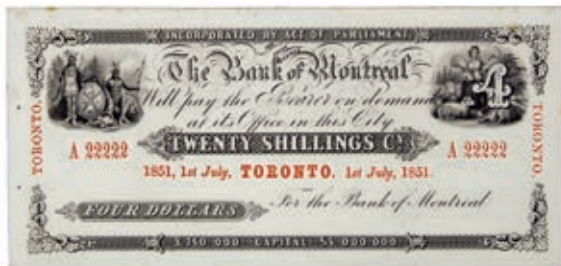
3693 **The National Bank of Albany, Albany, New York. One Hundred Dollars. 1850’s. Proof. Very Fine to Extremely Fine. Plate A.** Printed on India paper. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New-York. Female, eagle draped in flag. Lower left, Sailor leans on New York crest. Lower right, Andrew Jackson. Haxby NY-95 G18 SENC. Not in the British American Bank Note Company Archives. Discovered recently with the above proof in England. Also stamped “SPECIMEN” in black. The highest denomination on the series and until now, unknown. There are some archival folds and minor flaws including a body hole. A bold and attractive impression. Quite possibly a unique note.

Choice Bank of Montreal Toronto Proof



- 3694 **The Bank of Montreal, Toronto Branch. Ten Shillings/Two Dollars. Proof. Choice About Uncirculated.** Printed on card stock. Red dates, branch, and serial without imprint. A22221. Upper left, crest supported by Indians. Upper right, female Agriculture. Denomination across center. Charlton 505-26-02-16E. An archival proof on card stock that is virtually identical to the plated piece in Charlton. Boldly imprinted and embossed. Lightly handled with two pin holes at the left end. There are some minor wisps of foxing.

Bank of Montreal Four Dollars Toronto Branch Proof



- 3695 **The Bank of Montreal, Toronto Branch. Twenty Shillings/Four Dollars. Proof. Choice About Uncirculated.** Printed on card stock. Red dates, branch, and serial without imprint. A22222. Upper left, crest supported by Indians. Upper right, female Agriculture. Denomination across center. Charlton 505-26-02-30E. From the same series as the last example and another superb impression. Boldly embossed with two pinholes at the left that align with the previous type.

Very Rare Bank of Montreal Five Dollars Proof



- 3696 **The Bank of Montreal, Toronto Branch. Twenty Five Shillings/Five Dollars. Proof. Very Fine.** Printed on card stock. Upper left, crest supported by Indians. Upper right, Indian on horseback with 5. Denomination across center. No red overprints. Charlton 505-26-02-46. Slightly different without the overprints. The cardstock is thinner. There is a small chip off the lower right corner and some damp staining.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

REGULAR ISSUES

Choice Fr.1311 Perforated Note



- 3697 **First Issue Postage Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1311. Perforated Edges without Monogram. Choice Almost Uncirculated.** A desirable perforated note without the monogram. There is a corner bend on this superbly green and boldly printed note. A little tight at the top, but a wonderfully vivid example of this tough no monogram type. In full Gem, these are just about impossible to obtain.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 378; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

High-Grade Fr.1284 Group

- 3698 **Second Issue Fractional Currency. 25 Cents. Fr.1284. Quartet of Notes with 18-63 Back Surcharges. All Uncirculated.** All are crisp and original, but mostly average centering. The back surcharges are not well defined on most. (Total: 4 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 404; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Quartet Of Light Curtain 3 Cents Notes

- 3699 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 3 Cents. Fr.1226. Quartet of Light Portrait Curtain Notes. Almost Uncirculated to Uncirculated.** A classic type and a useful group of Ford Sale pedigree notes. Two are well margined and border on Choice. One is toned and one is trimmed in at the right. All with penciled "38B" on a back margin edge. (Total: 4 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 413; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3700 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Pair of 10 Cents Red Back Types with Engraved Signatures:** ☆ Fr.1251. No design figure on face. Choice Almost Uncirculated. There is some light handling ☆ Fr.1252. Design figure "1" on face. Almost Uncirculated. Corner tip fold and some handling. Both with penciled upper left corners. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 419; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Vibrant Group Of Fr.1295 Notes

- 3701 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 25 Cents. Fr.1295. Quintet of Green Back Type Notes with Design Figure "a" on Face. Choice Almost Uncirculated to Choice Uncirculated.** A superior grouping of Ford Sale pedigreed notes. Most have some modest handling and a few with average centering. However, overall bright and attractive type notes that are generally well above the norm. Four with penciled numbers at the back upper left corner. (Total: 5 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 433; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Choice Fr.1343 Justice Note



3702 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1343. Justice. Choice Uncirculated.** Red Back without Surcharges and No Design Figures. A choice example that is well centered and margined for the series. The face bronze is excellent, but has a subtle tone. There is a small ink spot on the back left edge as made. Pencil Valentine number "48L" on back upper left corner and other light pencil notations on the corners.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 442; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Bold And Colorful Fr.1345 Justice Note



3703 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1345. Justice. Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Red Back without Surcharges and with Design Figure "1" on Face. There is only some faint handling and the note is very close to full Choice Uncirculated grade. Three margins are broad with the right end its usual close self. Like most of the Boyd-Chapman holding in this sale, bright and reflective bronze. This Boyd Collection quality diagnostic on these Justice notes will be missed, perhaps as early as the next morning after the sale. Penned "SH" [?] interlocking scrip at bottom right corner. Pencil Valentine number "48N" on back upper left corner.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 444; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Note the unusual glyph at the bottom back right corner.

Attractive Fr.1349 Justice Note



3704 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1349. Justice. Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Red Back with A-2-6-5 Surcharges and with Design Figure "1" on Face. A sharp looking Fr.1349 and an exceptional beauty that most would catalogue Choice Uncirculated. However, there is a corner bending at the lower left that is visible to the naked eye. The margins are fairly close and more typical of Justice notes in general. Another note that is worthy of defying perceived trends or current market levels. Not penciled on the back in any manner.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 450; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Rare Autographed Fiber Paper Justice Note



3705 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1357. Justice. Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Red Back Fiber Paper with S-2-6-4 Surcharges and with Autographed Signatures of Colby and Spinner. "Register" and "Treasurer" are both written. A superior example of this scarcer type with very few printed. There is a heavier bending at the lower right on an essentially new note. This is seen from the back. Wonderful color and paper quality. The margin at the left is closer than its three superior compatriots. Pencil Valentine number "48" on back upper left corner. Quite a riveting note for the technical grade.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 458; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Fr. 1372 Green Back Fiber Paper Justice Note



- 3706 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1372. Justice. Uncirculated.** Green Back Fiber Paper with A-2-6-5 Surcharges and with Design Figure "1" on Face. The note is all there paper quality-wise, but the top margin is trimmed in somewhat. The bronze also glitters strongly on the face. Not penciled on the back in any manner.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 482; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Trio Of High-Grade Justice Notes

- 3707 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Trio of 50 Cents Justice Bond Paper Note Types:** ☆ Fr.1343. Red back without surcharges. No design figures on face. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Bold and bright with clear and even margins. Penciled "48L" at back upper left corner. Old penned "1.55" back lower right ☆ Fr.1355. Red back without surcharges. Autographed signatures of Colby and Spinner. Almost Uncirculated. A trifle dull compared to most notes in this stunning collection. Moderate handling. Penciled "48K" back upper left corner ☆ Fr.1358. Green back without surcharges. No design figures on face. Uncirculated and claims to Choice. Closer margins, but exceptional paper quality. A wonderful trio of collector oriented type notes. (Total: 3 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 483; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Third Issue Partial Type Set With A Spinner Note

- 3708 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Partial Type Set of Lower Denomination Green Back Notes. Almost Uncirculated to Uncirculated:** ☆ 3 Cents. Fr.1226. Light portrait curtain. Choice Uncirculated ☆ 3 Cents. Fr.1227. Dark portrait curtain. Almost Uncirculated. Tight at the bottom center ☆ 5 Cents. Fr.1238. No design figure on face. Almost Uncirculated, slightly heavy handling ☆ 10 Cents. Fr.1255. No design figure on face. Uncirculated. Dinged corner, but fairly wide and outward ☆ 25 Cents. Fr.1294. No design figure on face. Close to Choice Uncirculated. Edge handling on wide top margin ☆ 50 Cents Spinner. Fr.1331. Green back without surcharges. Uncirculated. Tight at the top and light handling. The last four with penciled Valentine notations on the back corners or edges. All attractive and fresh notes with fabulous eye appeal. (Total: 6 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 514; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3709 **Fourth Issue Fractional Currency. Trio of 10 Cents Type Notes. Mostly Uncirculated:** ☆ Fr.1257. Watermarked paper, 40mm Seal. Plate number "20" lower left margin. Great paper, but the back is off center. Penciled back upper edge ☆ Fr.1259. 40mm Seal. Blue end. Almost Uncirculated. faint center fold ☆ Fr.1261. 38mm Seal. Blue end. Choice Uncirculated. A sharp note. Last two, not penciled on back. (Total: 3 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 522; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Quintet Of Five Cents Types

- 3710 **Fractional Currency Collection. Quintet of 5 Cents Major Type Notes. All Almost Uncirculated to Uncirculated, unless noted:** ☆ First Issue: Fr.1228. Perforated, with monogram ☆ Fr.1230. Straight edges, with monogram. Petty tip fold ☆ Second Issue: Fr.1232 No surcharge. Close to Choice. Edge bump ☆ Third Issue: Fr.1236 ☆ Red back, no "a." Choice Extremely Fine ☆ Fr.1238 ☆ Green back, no "a." Great paper, average centering. A few with back corner penciled notations. (Total: 5 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 545; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3711 **Fractional Currency Collection. Quintet of 10 Cents Major Type Notes. All Almost Uncirculated to Uncirculated, unless noted:** ☆ First Issue: Fr.1240. Perforated, with monogram. Pinhole ☆ Fr.1242. Straight edges, with monogram. Bold colors ☆ Second Issue: Fr.1244. No surcharge. Close to Choice. The "10" is centered upwards ☆ Third Issue: Fr.1251. Red back, no "a." Very close at the top ☆ Fourth Issue: Fr.1257. Watermarked, 40mm seal. Three with back corner penciled notations. Another sharp quintet of mostly sharp Uncirculated notes. (Total: 5 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 548; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Choice Collection Of 50 Cents Fractional Notes

- 3712 **Fractional Currency Collection. Selection of 50 Cents Major Type Notes. All Almost Uncirculated to Uncirculated, unless noted:** First Issue. Fr.1310. Perforated, with monogram. Face color is subdued. Close at the top. Penciled "41" at upper left corner ☆ Fr.1312. Straight edges, with monogram. Bold colors, but the back is centered downwards a bit ☆ Second Issue: Fr.1316. No surcharge. Exceptional paper and the back carmine is rich with lovely surcharges. Off center on the back ☆ Third Issue: Fr.1355 Justice. Red back. Autographed by Colby and Spinner. Signature bleed through, edge nick ☆ Fr.1329 Spinner. Red back. Autographed by Allison and Spinner. Beautiful centering and great color. Minor handling ☆ Fourth Issue: Fr.1379 Dexter. Moderate handling ☆ Fifth Issue: Fr.1381. Heavy handling. The others are not penciled on the back. An excellent collection of former Ford notes boasting strong originality and superior eye appeal. (Total: 7 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 553.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SHEETS AND MULTIPLES

Uncirculated First Issue Ten Cents Sheet



- 3713 **Uncut Sheet of First Issue Postage Currency. 10 Cents. Fr.1242. Straight edges with "ABC" monogram. Uncirculated.** Milton 1R10.1d. Twenty impressions configured four vertically by five horizontally. Complete wide selvage as printed. Face plate 6. Back plate 31st. A lower left fold affects the corner note. A green ink smudge on the back selvage. Very similar to the sheet that we sold in Ford Part III.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1006; Ex F. C. C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 2005, Lot 203.

Important Strip of Four Fr.1310a Perforated "14" Notes



- 3714 **Vertical Strip of Four of First Issue Postage Currency. 50 Cents. Fr.1310a. Perforated "14" Edges with "ABC" monogram. Uncirculated.** Milton 1R50.3d. Special variety with 14 perforations per 20mm of length. Collected with the Fractional Currency series since the turn of the last century, despite being considered a private production of dealer Harlan Smith. Listed by Valentine, Limpert and Rotherth as a proper variety. Because of that acceptance it has been extremely collectible. Research, always an evolving process, seems to indicate that only two sheets (32 impressions) were prepared in this manner by Smith around 1890. The sheets used were face plate 23 (as shown on the selvage of the Gengerke example auctioned in January, 1995 and the left end strip included here in the Ford-Boyd collection) and back plate "14th".

First Issue multiples are known and generally much, much rarer in perforated styles. However, this has to be the **finest and most significant multiple** on the First Issue. This left end margin strip with plate "23" at the left selvage is Crisp Uncirculated and has claims to Choice. Each note is well centered and crisp. There is some selvage handling visible and the bottom selvage has been oddly trimmed. A small black ink smudge on the lower right back does not detract much from this epic "showpiece." Kravitz indicates there are only about 15 or so single notes known, not including this heretofore unknown strip.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1009; Ex Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 2005, Lot 208.

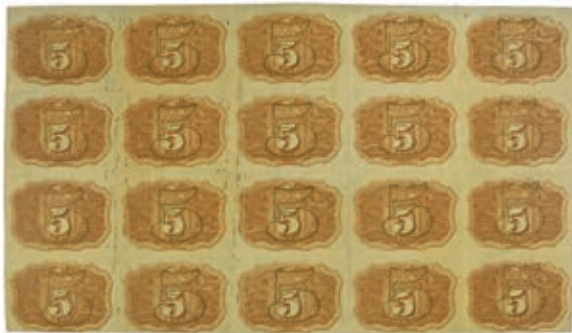
This likely came from the sheet Raymond bought from Chapman that we discussed in the Ford III Catalogue (see Lot 864 of that sale). The Smithsonian has an uncut pair which came from the Crofoot bequest. Milton Friedberg owned at least three of these at one time.

Sharp Fr.1232 Five Cents Sheet



- 3715 **Uncut Sheet of Second Issue Fractional Currency. 5 Cents. Fr.1232. Without back surcharges. Uncirculated.** Milton 2R.5.1g. Twenty impressions configured four vertically by five horizontally. Trimmed selvage as is normally seen. Cut into the design at the top. The bronzing is decent and the color is good. The crispness is fresh and original and gives this sheet a pleasing feel. A partial plate number is seen but is not fully readable on the back (at normal intersection). Signs of mounting at the back corners.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1010; Ex F. C. C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 2005, Lot 209.



- 3716 **Uncut Sheet of Second Issue Fractional Currency. 5 Cents. Fr.1232. Without back surcharges. Extremely Fine.** Milton 2R.5.1g. Twenty impressions configured four vertically by five horizontally. A second sheet. Trimmed selvage as is normally seen. Face plate 100 (at normal intersection). Lightly folded in the margins of the left eight notes and in the center between the notes. The color and bronzing are good and the sheet has excellent crispness. Some extra light bronze inking on the back.

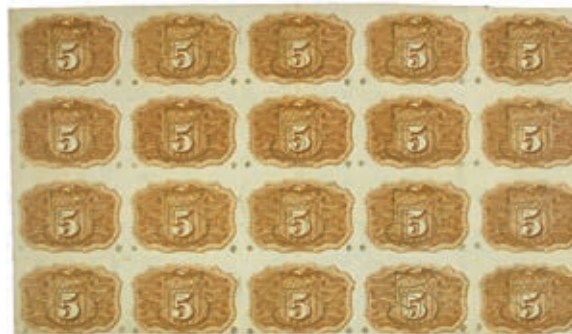
From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1011; Ex F. C. C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 2005, Lot 210.



- 3717 **Uncut Sheet of Second Issue Fractional Currency. 5 Cents. Fr.1232. Without back surcharges. Extremely Fine.** Milton 2R5.1g. Twenty impressions configured four vertically by five horizontally. Trimmed selvage as normally seen. Face plate 343 (at normal intersection). Back plate 195 (also, normal position). Lightly quarter folded. The paper is little subdued, but the bronze on the face is bright. The edges are tight to trimmed in all but the top. A smudge on the back of one note and a penciled "D" at the back lower right corner tip

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1012; Ex F. C. C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 2004, Lot 990.

Attractive Fr.1233 Second Issue Sheet



- 3718 **Uncut Sheet of Second Issue Fractional Currency. 5 Cents. Fr.1233. Back surcharged 18-63. About Uncirculated.** Milton 2R5.2h. Twenty impressions configured four vertically by five horizontally. Trimmed selvage as normally seen. Face plate 174. Back plate 154. Both in normal positions. Three faint vertical folds. Very bright and vivid. The left and top margin lines are trimmed in however. Bright bronze on the face, but the back corner surcharges are blurry. Penciled "D" at the back lower right corner tip.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1013; Ex F. C. C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part III, May 2004, Lot 991.



- 3719 **Uncut Sheet of Second Issue Fractional Currency. 5 Cents. Fr.1233. Back surcharged 18-63. Choice About Uncirculated.** Milton 2R.5.1h. Twenty impressions configured four vertically by five horizontally. A second. Trimmed selvage as is normally seen. Face plate 100 (at normal intersection), back plate not visible. The surcharges are a bit blurry, and the notes at the left and top right are cut into the design. Some minor pencil notation on the back.

From our Capital City Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 1014; Ex F. C. C. Boyd Estate; our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 2005, Lot 211.

Superb Block Of Six Second Issue 10 Cents Face Fiber Paper Experimentals



3720 Second Issue Experimental. Face Design. Block of Six 10 Cents Notes. Choice Almost Uncirculated. Uniface, printed on white fiber paper. Standard note size and design, overall 136mm by 148mm. Face designs as issued with March 5, 1863 enactment date above imprint. Imprint within the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. All face details present including the key. Washington cartouche engraved. Bronze oval as used on issued notes. Not canceled in any fashion. Block of six, two wide and three high. A portion of a sweeping pencil endorsement on the verso, "yellow", on the back of the top right impression. A **superb quality block** with vivid bronze ovals and clearly defined back paper fibers. There is only light handling, otherwise very bold and fresh. Regular issue note blocks of this high quality standard are scarce. We have seen very few multiples on the Experimental Note Series. Strongly contested for in the Ford XIX Sale and worthy of fetching a surprising realization.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 192; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Sharp Fiber Paper 50 Cents Experimental Block A Large Block Formerly from the 1904 Wilcox Sale



3721 Second Issue Experimental. Face Design. Block of Eight 50 Cents. Almost Uncirculated. Uniface, printed on fine white fiber paper. Standard note size and design, overall 148mm by 218mm. As above, the face design as issued with March 5, 1863 enactment date above imprint. Imprint within the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. All face details present including the key. Washington cartouche engraved. Without bronze oval as used on issued notes. Style as Milton 2E50F.4, another variant. Cited as Wilcox, Lot 960 (his cost \$20). The paper is slightly thicker with even more fibers per the surface area presented. Two by four deep block that is very sharply impressed on the face. Very wide top and bottom margins, slightly broad at the left end. Period penned notation within the vertical gutter "Hudson's make Sept 11- Press test 19 - 1863 -". Perhaps this was used to test drying as opposed to paper. There is some foxing, very modest handling and a short shear into top margin (away from notes). This is an important and large block from the Ford-Boyd Collection Sales.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 220; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate; Charles S. Wilcox Collection Sale (Henry Chapman, February 15-16, 1904, Lot 960 at \$2.87).



Superb Fiber Paper 50 Cents Experimental Block

3722 Second Issue Experimental. Face Design. Block of Eight 50 Cents. Extremely Fine. Uniface, printed on fine white fiber paper. Standard note size and design, overall 148mm by 218mm. As above, the face design as issued with March 5, 1863 enactment date above imprint. Imprint within the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. All face details present including the key. Washington cartouche engraved. Without bronze oval as used on issued notes. Style as Milton 2E50F.4, another variant. Slightly thicker paper with even more fibers per the surface area presented. Two by four deep block that is very sharply impressed on the face. Very wide top and bottom margins. Very sharp and attractive, but more foxing than the last example with a few patches visible from the face. Moderate handling from old archive storage. As a multiple, one of the few Experimental items you will ever see. There were very few multiple Experimental items in the Ford Collection. A fabulous display piece for the astute collector.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 221; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

**Very Rare and Handsome 10 Cents Fr.1252
Block Of Four**



- 3723 **Third Issue Fractional Currency Multiple. 10 Cents. Fr.1252. Block of Four Red Back Notes with Design Figure "1." Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Face plate "26" in juncture of four notes. Whether this is full Uncirculated or not does not matter. There is only one full sheet of 10 Cents Third Issue (also, Fr.1252) notes known, the one we sold in Ford III. As such, any block of four or better on any of these numbers is quite a treat for the specialist and certainly stands out as the lovely, nearly perfect looking block does. O'Mara was missing a block from this series, but was fortunate to have the 5 Cents Green Back and a very handsome 25 Cents Fessenden block. It is sad to think they hacked up a sheet to get this block, but we'll take it and enjoy its beauty. An eventual census of these Third Issue multiples will likely yield this as a major rarity. Worth a significant multiple over the sum of its parts.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 595; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

COURTESY AUTOGRAPHS

Extremely Rare Spinner Courtesy Autograph Note



- 3724 **Francis E. Spinner Courtesy Autograph on Third Issue 25 Cents Fr.1291 Back. Very Fine.** Similar to Milton 3R25.1g. (reported note in 1969 Harmer-Rooke Sale). As usual, the Milton data on courtesies can be complex. There are at least two Spinner autographs on the backs of Fr.1292. One of those was in the Tom O'Mara Sale. This Ford-Boyd note was the only example of this style in the collection. The note is bit toned overall with subdued back color. The autograph dominates the back as a Spinner should and is clearly one of the most famous of all courtesy autographs collected on the Fractional Currency series.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI June 13, 2005, Lot 45; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Bold A. U. Wyman Courtesy On Five Cents Specimen Pair



- 3725 **A. U. Wyman Courtesy Autographs on First Issue Postage Currency 5 Cents Fr.1230-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Choice Uncirculated.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "A. U. Wyman Treas U. S. 1876-1883" horizontally on the front margins. This is the first of an incredible run of Specimen courtesy pairs from this illustrious collection. They have obviously been together for several generations. Except for some courtesies seen on Grant & Sherman specimens in the Milton and O'Mara Sales, we have not seen any other wide margin courtesy types. Milton Friedberg's listings in the Encyclopedia (perhaps his most complex numbering scheme and not included in these Lot descriptions) cite them as virtually all Unique. The face is slightly smaller with an uneven cut at the right. The back courtesy date is separated and has the "1883" inside the frame line. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 786; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Note the manuscript dating used for the term (he served until 1885, with a space in between when he was not in this office). Were this and the following specimen pairs and trios signed in 1883 upon his return to the Treasurer's position?

Wyman Courtesy On Second Issue 50 Cents Specimen Pair



- 3726 **A. U. Wyman Courtesy Autographs on Second Issue Fractional Currency 50 Cents Fr.1314-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "A.U. Wyman Treas U. S. 1876-1883" horizontally on the front margins. The final pairing of what might be a unique denomination set of courtesy autographed Second Issue Specimens. Light handling only and a bottom edge fold on the back specimen. Both are likely unique in private hands. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 793; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3727 **James Gilfillan Courtesy Autographs on First Issue Postage Currency 10 Cents Fr.1242-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Extremely Fine to Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Remnants.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "Jas Gilfillan 1877-1883 Treasurer U.S." horizontally on the front margins. A sharp pair and superbly autographed. The face with vibrant and expressive green color. The handling on each is heavier than some of the others. There are traces on the versos of some prior mounting. From the face they are still quite an eyeful. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 813; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3728 **James Gilfillan Courtesy Autographs on Second Issue Fractional Currency 10 Cents Fr.1244-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Almost Uncirculated.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "Jas Gilfillan 1877-1883 Treasurer U.S." horizontally on the front margins. Also an extremely rare, if not unique, courtesy pairing. Stunningly bright and vibrant. The top margins are both folded with the face specimen just over the printed edge line. A sharp set. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 817; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Huston Courtesy On 10 Cents First Issue Specimen Pair

- 3729 **J. N. Huston Courtesy Autographs on First Issue Postage Currency 10 Cents Fr.1242-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Extremely Fine, Impaired.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "JN Huston/Treasurer U.S. 1889-91" horizontally on the top front margins. Pleasing green color on the face. Face edge mount removal seen at the left edge of each with glue residue. There are resultant body holes at the left edge of the face. The strong autographs are unaffected. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 846; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

J.N. Huston Courtesy On Second Issue 5 Cents Specimen Pair

- 3730 **J. N. Huston Courtesy Autographs on Second Issue Fractional Currency 5 Cents Fr.1232-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Stains.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "JN Huston/Treasurer U.S. 1889-91" horizontally on the top front margins. Both have heavy glue mounting on the verso left edges with some staining to the face. The back is modestly toned. An attractive pair despite the glue residue. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 850; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3731 **J. N. Huston Courtesy Autographs on Second Issue Fractional Currency 10 Cents Fr.1244-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Stains.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "JN Huston/Treasurer U.S. 1889-91" horizontally on the top front margins. Both have heavy glue mounting on the verso left edges with some staining to the face. Rather toned at the left, but the paper quality is excellent still. Bold printing and colors. Face with pencil notation "wmk/CSA". (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 851; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Huston Courtesies On Second Issue 25 Cents Specimens

- 3732 **J. N. Huston Courtesy Autographs on Second Issue Fractional Currency 25 Cents Fr.1283-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Stains.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "JN Huston/Treasurer U.S. 1889-91" horizontally on the top front margins. Both have heavy glue mounting on the face left edges with some staining to both sides. Luckily, the courtesies are both unaffected and far from the mounting flaw. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 852; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3733 **J. N. Huston Courtesy Autographs on Third Issue Fractional Currency 25 Cents Fr.1291-SP Wide Margin Specimen Face with Red and Green Backs. All Almost Uncirculated, Mounting Stains.** Each face and back of the Specimen trio is autographed "JN Huston/Treasurer U.S. 1889-91" horizontally on the top front margins. All three have glue mounting on the verso left edges with some staining to the face. Moderate to heavy staining at the left of each. The paper quality on each is strong and the colors vibrant. (Total: 3 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 857; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Huston Courtesies On Third Issue 50 Cents Faces & Backs

- 3734 **J. N. Huston Courtesy Autographs on Third Issue Fractional Currency 50 Cents Justice and Spinner Wide Margin Specimen Faces with Red and Green Backs. All Extremely Fine, Mounting Stains.** Each face and back of the Specimen trio is autographed "JN Huston/Treasurer U.S. 1889-91" horizontally on the top front margins. ☆ 50 Cents Justice Face. Fr.1355-SP. Autographed signatures of Colby and Spinner. Handling, pencil notation on the bottom ☆ 50 Cents Spinner Face. Fr.1328-SP. Autographed signatures of Colby and Spinner. Handling and notation as last ☆ Fr.1343-SP/Fr.1324-SP Red Back. Mounted from the right side and with severe face staining on the edges ☆ Fr.1358-SP/Fr.1331-SP Green Back. Corner fold and handling. Small pencil notation on front corner All four have glue mounting on the verso left edges with some staining to the face. Not all that unattractive and factoring their great rarity makes this yet another very significant set of courtesy autographs. (Total: 4 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 858; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Morgan Courtesies On Second Issue 5 Cents Specimen Pair

- 3735 **Daniel N. Morgan Courtesy Autographs on Second Issue Fractional Currency 5 Cents Fr.1232-SP Wide Margin Specimen Pair. Both Almost Uncirculated.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "D. N. Morgan Treas. U.S. 1893-1897" horizontally on the top front margins. There is an ink blur at the upper left of the face. Both have some light toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 868; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Morgan Courtesy On Third Issue 3 Cents Specimen Pair



(Part of Lot 3736)

- 3736 **Daniel N. Morgan Courtesy Autographs on Third Issue Fractional Currency 3 Cents Fr.1227-SP Wide Margin Specimen pair. Both Almost Uncirculated.** Each face and back of the Specimen pair is autographed "D. N. Morgan Treas. U.S. 1893-1897" horizontally on the top front margins. Great signatures on superb paper quality host specimens. The upper left of the face is sliced inwards just away from the "D." in the autograph. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 872; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Morgan Courtesies On 50 Cents Spinner Face Specimens

- 3737 **Daniel N. Morgan Courtesy Autographs on Third Issue Fractional Currency 50 Cents Spinner Wide Margin Specimen Faces. Both Extremely Fine.** Each face specimen is autographed "D. N. Morgan Treas. U.S. 1893-1897" horizontally on the bottom margin edges: ☆ Fr.1324-SP Face. Engraved signatures. Edge handling mostly, but sharp from the face and bright ☆ Fr.1328-SP Face. Autographed Colby and Spinner signatures. This specimen is heavily handled with a few folds seen from the back. The autographs are very sharp. Another pair of rarities. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 878; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Choice Carmi Thompson Autograph On Fourth Issue 15 Cents



- 3738 **Carmi A. Thompson Courtesy Autograph on Fourth Issue 15 Cents Fr.1267 Face. Choice Uncirculated.** Autographed in black ink "Carmi A. Thompson" across the lower right face. Milton 4R15.2d. Until this sale, the 15 Cents was a rare host note for a courtesy with Thompson the only signature encountered. We handled a few of these in the Proskey-Boyd-Crofoot duplicates we auctioned several years ago. The quality on the Ford-Boyd core collection note is outstanding, given its nearly perfect centering and stunning paper. The signature is bold and directly over the Spinner engraved one.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 886; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

John Burke Courtesies On Specimen Notes

- 3739 **John Burke Courtesy Autographs on Third Issue Fractional Currency Specimen Notes. Average Extremely Fine: ☆ 3 Cents Face. Fr.1226-SP. Narrow margins. Signed in thick pen "John Burke" at the right. Ex shield with wrinkling and tight trimming ☆ 10 Cents Red Back. Fr.1251-SP. Narrow margins. Signed in the blank area lower left and curved. From a shield, but deftly pressed with bright bronze ☆ 25 Cents. Fr.1294-SP Face and Green Back. Each specimen is broadly autographed "John Burke/ Treasurer of the U.S." across the center of the printed portions. Both are mounted to cards but appear to be Extremely Fine from the face. Both are trimmed down from wide margin specimens. This pair has certainly been together since signing and is a significant Burke signature type. (Total: 4 pieces)**

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 907; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3740 **John Burke Courtesy Autographs on Third Issue Fractional Currency 50 Cents Justice Narrow Margin Specimens. Average Very Fine.** Each specimen is autographed "John Burke" on the bottom ☆ 50 Cents Face. Fr.1343-SP Face and Red Back. Engraved signatures. Both narrow margin specimens show harsh shield removal from the verso with wrinkling. The face is quite aged. The face signature is concealed in the engraving. The red back is signed at the lower left in the white space (2) ☆ 50 Cents. Fr.1357a-SP. Autographed Jeffries and Spinner signatures. The type exists only in specimen format. As a courtesy combination, this is likely of very high rarity. Heavily toned and with shield removal seen from the back. (Total: 3 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 908; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY SPECIMEN AND EXPERIMENTAL ISSUES

Rare Wide Margin 10 Cents Back Without Frame Line



- 3741 **First Issue Postage Currency Specimens. 10 Cents. Fr.1243-SP. Wide Margin Back without Frame Line. About Extremely Fine.** Printed on thin white bond paper. Milton 1P10R.1c. This is quite a rare variety with perhaps five to seven known. The other Ford-Boyd example appeared in Ford XI as Lot 151. This is not quite as sharp, but is still a superior example. An important specialist variety in the Specimen genre. Pencil "128A" verso upper left corner.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 858; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Very Choice Wide Margin 25 Cents Pair



- 3742 **First Issue Postage Currency Specimens. 25 Cents. Fr.1282-SP. Wide Margin Face and Back Pair. Choice Uncirculated.** Both printed on orange-yellow bond paper. A bold and original pair from the Boyd Estate and Ford Collection sales. Some light handling on the face. Both are penciled on the verso corners. Pencil cost code on the bottom verso corner of the back. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 673; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Extremely Second Issue Thick Fiber Paper Incomplete Essay

A Distinctive and Unusual Type



- 3743 **Second Issue Experimental. Face Progress Series Essay. Incomplete Face with Early Enactment Date. No denomination. Choice Uncirculated, Cancels.** Uniface, printed on extremely thick fiber paper. 74mm by 54mm. Face design style, as eventually issued with early enactment date at base, "July 17, 1862". Imprint below the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. Missing the key, corner counters, and other denomination features. Stamped "SPECIMEN" diagonally to the left in violet and two half-moon cutout cancels. A superb example and very distinctive paper type. The printing character is on the weak side as made, but the impression is very deep into the paper with embossed lines around the perimeter. Pencil "55" upper right back corner. Looks like this is Milton 2E5F.2e, from the Frossard List #8, item 55, for \$2. Diagnostics seem to match properly. This has the look of a **very key piece** and is called **unique** by Milton Friedberg. None other like it in Ford-Boyd or ever seen by us. An important piece from the Second Issue Experimental note series.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 148; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate; Likely Frossard List #8, item 55; Spencer M. Clark Estate.

Rare Fiber Paper 10 Cents Bronzing Experimental



- 3744 **Second Issue Experimental. Bronzing and Surcharges. 10 Cents. Almost Uncirculated** Without plate printing, bronzing only on coarse fiber paper. Standard size, overall 68mm by 48mm. Bronze oval printed on verso and with back bronze "10" and corner surcharged T-1-18-63 (as back of Fr.1249). Not canceled in any manner. Similar to Milton 2E10FR.4. A rare example from Ford that always kills those "Unique" theories, however, **very rare**. There is only a long corner fold at the upper right from mishandling long ago. Pencil numerals ("2.35"?) upper left corner on the oval side. Quite distinctive.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 321; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

- 3745 **Second Issue Experimental. Bronzing and Surcharges. 25 Cents. Choice Almost Uncirculated, Cancels.** Uniface, printed and surcharged on thin bond paper. Standard size, overall 68mm by 48mm. Printed 25 Cents face, standard design as adopted with bronze oval printed on verso. Blank back bronze "25" counter and without corner surcharges (as back of Fr.1283). Stamped "SPECIMEN" in violet diagonally across the top printed surface. Canceled with two half-moon punch holes. Though this note has a printed face surface, we placed it in this category due to the denomination counter on the blank back being the most dominant feature. In our opinion, it serves as an essay for the surcharge features. There are three types on the 25 Cents, with this always considered the rarest. As Milton 2E25F.4. Similar to O'Mara, Lot 16414. Similar to Milton Sale, Lot 1001 (via J.O. King). When the 1981 Rockholt Sale was catalogued by NASCA, four were considered known to collectors. The 1982 Fraser Sale added to that total. The entire census, public and private, might be 10 or so. A sharp and well printed example with vivid bronze that glitters like gold. Penciled "3.50" on upper left back corner. There is modest handling only and Almost Uncirculated is perhaps conservative for this note.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 323; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Colorful Wide Margin Fr-1283-Sp Pair



- 3746 **Second Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 25 Cents. Fr.1283-SP. Wide Margin Face and Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated.** Both printed on white bond paper. A colorful and bold pairing. Even in size and eye appeal. The colors on both are outstanding like the majority in this collection. Hinge remnant on the top verso edge of the face. Both are penciled on the verso corners. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 693; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Colorful Wide Margin Fr-1283-SP Pair

- 3747 **Second Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 25 Cents. Fr.1283-SP. Wide Margin Face and Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated.** Both printed on white bond paper. A bold pairing. The face is quite sharp with broad, but not exceptional margins. The back has more handling than the face. Both are penciled on the verso corners. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 694; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Yellow Paper 50 Cents Experimental With Proper Enactment Date



- 3748 **Second Issue Experimental. Yellow Paper Face. 50 Cents. Extremely Fine.** Uniface, printed thin translucent yellow bond paper. Standard size, 68mm by 60mm with wide margins. Face design as issued with March 5, 1863 enactment date above imprint. Imprint within the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. All face details present including the key. Washington cartouche engraved. Not canceled in any fashion. This is an unusual paper, rather sturdy and on the stiff side. Similar to Milton 2E50F.4j. The impression is glossy. No notation on either side. A portion of the note above remains. This paper is referred to in Milton as "Waxy Translucent Paper", which fits quite nicely. He also mentions the "ghosting" of other face images. The paper is not seen on other experimental notes. The note is as issued, but there are two fissure cracks into the left edge which appear to be caused by the type of paper. Here was a paper that never would have been usable for notes. Partial ghost impression on back right edge. A distinctive and important paper type.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 179; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Unusual Experimental Group

- 3749 **Second Issue Experimental. Face Design. Group of Five 50 Cents Notes. Choice Uncirculated, Cancels.** Uniface, printed on moderate fine white fiber paper. Standard size and designs, overall 68mm by 48mm. As above, the face design as issued with March 5, 1863 enactment date above imprint. Imprint within the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. All face details present including the key. Washington cartouche engraved. Without bronze oval as used on issued notes. Each stamped "SPECIMEN" in violet across the top face. Canceled with two half-moon punch holes. Style as Milton 2E50F.4. The most often seen fiber paper type. Not all the upper back corner notations are "223" in pencil. One is a "225". However, we believe they are all the same paper type and were classified as such by Mr. Boyd when he sorted and collated the collection long ago. There is some petty handling on a few, but essentially fresh as the day they left the Treasury. One is penciled "7" upper right corner. Another perhaps priced "70 [cents]". Certainly from the original Clark Estate-Frossard gathering. Quality and pedigree, impressive indeed! (Total: 5 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 227; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

**Extremely Rare Pink Bond Paper
50 Cents Face Experimental**



- 3750 **Second Issue Experimental. Special Papers and Styles. 50 Cents Face on Pink Bond Paper. Almost Uncirculated.** Uniface, printed on moderately thick red-pink bond paper. Standard size note, but trimmed at the left end and overall 59mm by 46mm. Printed in black. Face design as adopted with March 5, 1863 enactment date above imprint. Imprint, shaved off, within the frame line, "Engraved and Printed at the Treasury Department", reverse white text on black rectangle. All face details present including the key. Washington cartouche engraved. Not canceled in any fashion. The paper is rather mattelike in finish and despite no watermark traces, might be part of an Olier manufactured paper run. The back is slightly pebbly. A deep impression with a superb appearance. **Extremely Rare and nothing like it in the O'Mara or Milton Sales.** A very distinctive note and the only pink paper note in this offering. The note was trimmed into the printed portions long ago at the left and bottom end. However, as perhaps the only note in the collection on this color paper, **we emphasize its great importance.** The paper quality is nearly perfect.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 332; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

The Milton citation for Lot 1056 goes with .4j, not 4k as printed in the 5th Edition.

Vibrant Wide Margin 50 Cents Fr-1314-SP Pair



- 3751 **Second Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 50 Cents. Fr.1314-SP. Wide Margin Face and Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated.** Both printed on white bond paper. Both are colorful and well centered. The face has minimal handling. The back handling is greater, but seen from the back mostly. Both are penciled on the verso corners. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 698; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 3752 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Three Cents. India Paper Color Back Proof. Almost Uncirculated.** Finished color die proof as used on issued notes. Type of Fr.1226/1227. Milton 3P3R.1b. Rarity 7. A color proof similar to used in the Treasury Department presentation books. These are quite rare and should never be confused with wide margin specimen notes. A vibrant proof with bold green color. Very light handling, petty foxing spots, and some old back mounting remnants. There is a very petty thinning at the bottom right wide corner.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 13, 2005, Lot 241; F.C.C. Boyd Estate

Choice Third Issue Clark Type Die Proof Pair



- 3753 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Five Cents. India Paper Face and Color Back Proofs. Choice Uncirculated.** Finished face and color back die proofs as used on issued notes. Face Type of Fr.1236 to 1239. Back Type of Fr.1238-1239. Milton 3P5F.1b and Milton 3P5R2b. Both are Rarity-7. A similar pair was in the 1981 NASCA Rockholt Sale and was later sold in the O'Mara Sale. Both proofs are boldly printed and fresh. The back has much wider margins than the face. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI June 13, 2005, Lot 243; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.



- 3755 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Ten Cents. India Paper Color Back Proof. Choice Almost Uncirculated.** Finished color die proof as used on issued notes. Type of Fr.1255-1256. Milton 3P10R.2b. Rarity-7, not "Unique" as stated in Milton. Another very rare color die proof the Ford-Boyd Collection. The vast majority were placed into the presentation books. Vibrant and boldly printed. The handling is minimal.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI June 13, 2005, Lot 246; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Very Rare Third Issue 10 Cents Fiber Paper Essay Experimental



- 3754 **Third Issue Experimental. 10 Cents Fiber Paper Face Essay. Choice Almost Uncirculated, Cancels.** Uniface, printed on moderately thick fiber paper. Standard size, 83mm by 48mm. Standard face design as adopted. Washington in oval at center, surrounded by cartouche and flanked by "10" counters. Ornate filigree work covers corners and rest of note. Engraved Colby and Spinner signatures. Without "1" plate design figure at left. Without four bronze face counters or back denomination protector. Stamped "SPECIMEN" diagonally across the face. Three circular punch holes and two half-moon punch holes. Similar to Milton 3E10F.2. Type of Valentine 231. Similar to Milton Sale, Lot 1092 (ex Boyd, per catalogue). Similar to Ford III: Lot 1071. An important fiber paper essay type on a series without fiber paper notes issued for circulation (Fr.1251-1255a types, all on bond paper). There are perhaps five to 10 known (and that is liberal) of this type, with and without cancels. This is a bold example, superbly printed and centered on the paper. Penned "67" at back upper right corner. There is only a partial bend at the far left end, otherwise the look of Gem.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 348; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Another Grant & Sherman Fr-1272-SP Pair



3756 Third Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 15 Cents Grant & Sherman. Fr.1272-SP. Wide Margin Face and Green Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated. Both printed on white bond paper. Engraved signatures of Colby and Spinner on face. A lovely pair with engraved signatures and bold green back. Some handling on each. Staple holes at the left end of the face. Only the back has a small pencil notation on the verso. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 723; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

3757 Third Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 15 Cents Grant & Sherman. Fr.1272-SP. Wide Margin Face and Green Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated. Both printed on white bond paper. Engraved signatures of Colby and Spinner on face. Another FR-1272-SP wide margin pair with engraved signatures coupled with a bold green back. Handling on each and two staple holes in the back end margin. The face is lightly toned. Both are penciled on the verso corners. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 725; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Vibrant Fr-1274-SP Grant & Sherman Wide Margin Pair



3758 Third Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 15 Cents Grant & Sherman. Fr.1274-SP. Wide Margin Face and Red Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated. Both printed on white bond paper. Autographed signatures of Jeffries and Spinner on face. A fourth autographed face with red back pairing. Bold and bright with minimal handling on both parts. The face has a soft fold at the left. Both are not penciled on the verso corners. This superior pair could very well bring a Choice Uncirculated price due to the superior eye appeal. (Total: 2 pieces)

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 735; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

**Sharp Grant & Sherman Allison And Spinner
Wide Margin Pair**



- 3759 **Third Issue Fractional Currency Specimens. 15 Cents Grant & Sherman. Fr.1275-SP. Wide Margin Face and Red Back Pair. Almost Uncirculated.** Both printed on white bond paper. Autographed signatures of Allison and Spinner on face. A very sharp looking pair. The back is quite wide compared to the face with light handling and a left side smudge. There is a long corner fold on the back. Penciled "57" on the verso of the back specimen. (Total: 2 pieces).

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 742; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

**Choice Third Issue 25 Cents
Fiber Paper Essay Experimental**



- 3761 **Third Issue Experimental. 25 Cents Fiber Paper Face Essay. Choice Uncirculated, Cancels.** Uniface, printed on thin fiber paper. Standard size, 98mm by 48mm. Standard face design as adopted. William Fessenden at center, curved title over top of portrait, flanked by ornate filigree work and texts with corner counters. Engraved Colby and Spinner signatures. Without "1" plate design figure at left. Without bronze face detail or back denomination protector or surcharges. Stamped "SPECIMEN" horizontally across the center face. Three circular punch holes only. Similar to Milton 3E25F.2 Series. Type of Valentine 232. A second example and this was

**Very Rare Third Issue 25 Cents
Fiber Paper Essay Experimental**



- 3760 **Third Issue Experimental. 25 Cents Fiber Paper Face Essay. Choice Almost Uncirculated, Cancels.** Uniface, printed on thin fiber paper. Standard size, 98mm by 48mm. Standard face design as adopted. William Fessenden at center, curved title over top of portrait, flanked by ornate filigree work and texts with corner counters. Engraved Colby and Spinner signatures. Without "1" plate design figure at left. Without bronze face detail or back denomination protector or surcharges. Not stamped on the left face. Three circular punch holes only. Similar to Milton 3E25F.2 Series. Type of Valentine 232. The census for all 25 Cents fiber paper experimental notes should be in the five to 10 examples range. This note is quite striking without the stenciling. There are signs of back hinging and certainly once the collection-mate of a note sold in the Ford XIX Sale. Penciled Valentine number "232" at back upper right corner. Excellent paper and printing quality, but there is a light vertical bend left of center.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 352; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

likely a sheet mate once to the last note with alignment of the right signature on the face and fibers on the back matching well. After being severed, this example has toned slightly. Penciled Valentine number "233" at back upper right corner. There is minimal handling on this lovely example. These are quite undervalued compared to many of the Second Issue experimental notes and prices realized in the 2005 O'Mara Auction Sale. Difficult to believe that there could be more than 10 known of this rarity.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 353; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Bold Third Issue Green Back Color Proof



- 3762 **Third Issue Fractional Currency. Twenty Five Cents. India Paper Color Back Proof. Choice Uncirculated.** Finished color die proof as used on issued notes. Type of Fr.1294-1300 Series. Milton 3P25R.2b. Rarity 7. A stunning proof that is bright and fresh as the day it was printed. The vast majority were used in the presentation books.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 13, 2005, Lot 249; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Rare Red Back 50 Cents Autographed Justice Invert



- 3764 **Third Issue Fractional Currency Invert. 50 Cents Justice. Fr.1357. Inverted Back. Very Fine.** Red back. Printed on fiber paper. A rare fiber paper invert note with autographed signatures. The FR.1357 is a tough note to obtain from a modest print run. Modest and honest wear with the right end of the face slightly rounded. The back color is quite bold. Not penciled on the back.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 627.

Scarce Green Back 25 Cents Fr.1294 Complete Invert

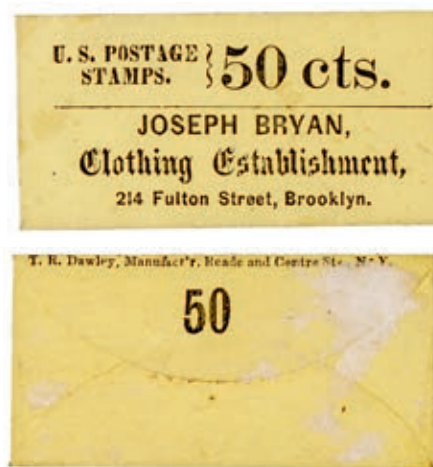


- 3763 **Third Issue Fractional Currency Invert. 25 Cents. Fr.1294. Inverted Back and Surcharge. Choice Very Fine.** Both parts of the back, printing and surcharge, are inverted. Both sides are off centers downwards. Some petty soiling, but mostly a bright note. Lightly penciled back upper right corner adjacent to partial green back plate number. Despite the circulation, a sharp example.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 625; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

POSTAGE ENVELOPES

Rare Brooklyn 50 Cts. Envelope



- 3765 **New York. Joseph Bryan, Clothing Establishment, 214 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. 50 cts. U. S. Postage Stamps. Fine, Mounting Remnants.** Yellow paper. 65mm by 32mm. Black printing, face and back flap. Krause-Lemke 9-50. Drowne 1918 listed. Face and flap style as last. Back flap with denomination "50" and denomination and imprint of T.R. Dawley. From the face, quite vivid. However, glued shut with heavy clear glue seen on the back. A large paper remnant on the flap. Rare and still attractive.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 11; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Choice and Rare N.Y. Central R.R. 10 Cts. Envelope



- 3766 New York. N.Y. CENTRAL R. R. CO. 10 CTS. U. S. Postage Stamps. Nearly Mint. Yellow paper. 66mm by 32mm. Black printing, face only. Krause-Lemke 93-Unlisted. Not on the Drowne 1918 listing. This is the first of three superb envelopes from this historic rail road company. While 100,000 pieces of share certificates exist on this firm, **these are the first postage envelopes we have handled.** Listed in Krause-Lemke, but not in the Western Reserve Sale. Intense embossing and the faintest handling. **Stunning is the word** for this beauty.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 31; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Back Flap Imprinted Bennett & Reay Envelope



- 3768 New York. Bennett & Reay, Envelopes, [5 & 7 Spruce St. N. Y.]. 50 Cents. U. S. Postage Stamps. Fine, Mounted. White paper. 61mm by 34mm. Black printing, face and back flap. Krause-Lemke-Unlisted. Not on the Drowne 1918 listing. The imprint is on the flap, but not completely visible due to the mounting. There are at least five styles from this issuer since there were four differing envelopes in the Western Reserve. This style was not present in that sale. Backed to a thin card with a visible and complete flap. Fairly heavy soiling on the face.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 51; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Important And Extremely Rare Niblo's Garden Forrest Type 50 Cts. Envelope



- 3767 New York. Niblo's Garden, Wm. Wheatley, Lessee, "EDWIN FORREST" Type. 50 CTS. Postage Stamps. Very Fine to Extremely Fine, Mounted. Yellow paper. 74mm by 46mm. Black printing, face only. Krause-Lemke 97-A50. Drowne 1918 listed. There are two major types on this New York theatre issuer. It was natural for these operations to need change and these envelopes could be used in the form of tickets or rain checks (leaky roof anyone?). The other type, Great Ravel Troupe, similar in style to this piece was in the Western Reserve Sale in April, 2007. That envelope in Choice grade brought a stunning \$10,350. That might be an auction record for a postage currency envelope. The rarity of this example is certainly on equal footing. Mounted to a thin sheet as were many of the great rarities from the Boyd-Proskey-Ford envelope collection. The flap can be seen and only minor wear in seen on the surface. **An important and a key piece.**

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 34; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Unlisted Dawley Manufacturer 50 Cts. Envelope



- 3769 New York. T. R. Dawley, Manufact'r, Reade & Centre Sts. 50 Cts. U. S. Postage Stamps. Fine to Very Fine. Yellow paper. 65mm by 34mm. Black printing, face and flap. Krause-Lemke 27-B50 Unlisted style. Drowne 1918 listed. Imprint on flap, cursive and Roman fonts on the face. This plainer series apparently used color envelope coding to differentiate the denominations. A second envelope from this unlisted series and the first we have seen. Rather worn and face surface soiling. One of the harder used envelopes in the Ford-Boyd Collection.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 60: Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Off-Center Blue Printed Leach Writing Paper 50 Cents



- 3770 New York. J. LEACH, Writing Paper, Envelopes and Blank Books, Cheap, 86 Nassau St. N. Y. 50 CENTS. U. S. Postage Stamps. About Extremely Fine. White paper. 69mm by 34mm. Blue printing, face and flap. Krause-Lemke 60-50. Drowne 1918 listed. As last, eagle at top, flanked by "U" and "S." Imprint on the flap. The face printing is skewed and a portion shows on the back flap. Lightly and uniformly toned, but excellent paper quality. An interesting printing anomaly on this series.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 73; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Red Printed Leach Writing Paper 50 Cents



- 3771 New York. J. LEACH, Writing Paper, Envelopes and Blank Books, Cheap, 86 Nassau St. N. Y. 50 CENTS. U. S. Postage Stamps. About Very Fine. White paper. 69mm by 34mm. Red printing, face and flap. Krause-Lemke 60-50 Variety. Drowne 1918 listed. As last, eagle at top, flanked by "U" and "S." Imprint on the flap. A red 50 Cents, slightly more subdued in inking. The paper quality is excellent, but surface soiling and modest foxing. Petty back paper bald scalps. In the scheme of this historical collection of Ford-Boyd envelopes, an affordable type example from this most prolific of stationer issuers.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 76

Red Printed White Diamond Face Imprint Leach Stationery 15 Cents



- 3772 New York. J. Leach, 86 Nassau St. N. Y. Stationery, Cheap. 15 [Cents]. U. S. Postage Stamps. Extremely Fine. White paper. 70mm by 34mm. Dark red printing, face only. Krause-Lemke 59-15 Variety. Drowne 1918 listed. Style as previous, red printing with reversed white texts. White diamond center with denomination "15" counter at center, flanked by white "U" and "S." A sharp 15 Cents denomination on the red face series. The red inking is a bit subdued. Similar to Western Reserve: Lot 4106. Modest handling and wide paper remnants on the right back edge. This light paper remnant indicates it may have been taken from a printer's sample book. Removed with care luckily as this is, from the face, Mint appearance.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 87; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Blue Patriotic Pictorial Leach Writing Paper 25 Cents



- 3773 New York. LEACH, WRITING PAPER, [Envelopes & Blank Books, Cheap, 86 Nassau St. New York.?] 25 Cts. U. S. Postage Stamps. Very Fine, Mounted. White paper. 64mm by 36mm. Light blue printing, face and flap. Krause-Lemke 60-Unlisted series. Drowne 1918 listed. Blue printed face with reversed white text and details. Flags flank both ends, the "U. S." at top and curved text over "25 Cts." at base. Face style similar to Western Reserve Sale: Lot 4108. That face was in green and did not have border frame on flap imprint. Sadly, the mounting prevents the full flap text from being read, but this is certainly Leach. Surface wear apparent and mounted to thin card. Several pieces in the collection have been dismounted from these cards, presumably, long in the past. This is well glued onto the card, but boasts an excellent appearance from the face.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 99; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Yellow Paper S. Raynor 25 Cts. Envelope



- 3774 New York. S. Raynor, Envelope Manuf'r, 118 William St. N. Y. 25 Cts. U. S. Postage Stamps. Very Fine. Yellow paper. 72mm by 44mm. Black printing, face only. Krause-Lemke 115-25 Unlisted. Drowne 1918 listed. Oval frame in center with imprint below, eagle holds ribbon over denomination. Larger size envelope on yellow paper. A distinctive type with small vignette in the center. An attractive envelope that appears to have been misattributed in the Ford XIX Sale catalogue.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 103; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Color Variant H. Smith Patriotic Style 50 Cents



- 3776 H. Smith Envelope Manufacturer. 50 [Cents]. U. S. Postage Stamps. Very Fine. White paper. 65mm by 32mm. Blue printing, face, flap, and back with reversed white texts and counter. Krause-Lemke 128-50 Variety. Drowne 1918 listed. Nearly identical to last, but inking is a different shade of blue. Patriotic pictorial face with flag upper left and shield upper right, reversed in white. Denomination counter in center. Imprint at top of back flap with blue counter in white cartouche. Oddly folded after printing and off center as such. There is a card remnant on the flap and short flap split, however bright from the face.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 116; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

Blue H. Smith Patriotic Style 50 Cents Envelope



- 3775 H. Smith Envelope Manufacturer. 50 [Cents]. U. S. Postage Stamps. Very Fine. White paper. 65mm by 32mm. Blue printing, face, flap, and back with reversed white texts and counter. Krause-Lemke 128-50. Drowne 1918 listed. Style as last. Patriotic pictorial face with flag upper left and shield upper right, reversed in white. Denomination counter in center. Imprint at top of back flap with blue counter in white cartouche. Another denomination on this series. Oddly folded with imprint seen to face and "Postage Stamps" crossing over to the back. Back glue stain and short upper right flap tear. Sharp from the face.

From our John J. Ford, Jr. Part XIX Sale, October 11, 2007, Lot 115; Ex F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

"No Postage Stamps Taken" Broadside



- 3777 "No Postage Stamps Taken" Display Broadside. Ca.1862. Extremely Fine. Printed in black with ornate arabesque flourish borders. 195mm by 100mm. The only example seen of a historically important display broadside printed just prior to issuance of Fractional Currency. The J. Gault patent encased postage stamps or printed envelopes may or may not have been in circulation yet when this was printed, but this certainly indicates a disdain for the annoyance of loose stamps which were used as change before more organized means came about. This is of immense historic importance to postage envelope collectors and encased postage stamps.

From our sale of the John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XI, June 13, 2005, Lot 272; F.C.C. Boyd Estate.

LARGE-SIZE FEDERAL CURRENCY



- 3778 **\$1. Fr.18. Legal Tender. 1869. No.K1012765. Plate A. Choice VF.** Four creases and a single tiny pinhole that is barely detectable account for the grade. The paper has mellowed a bit over the years, and the ink colors that give this note the "Rainbow" moniker blend nicely with the paper. Cut a bit crooked, and two corners are tight, but all design elements are complete. A popular type note.



- 3779 **\$1 Legal Tender. Fr.26. 1875. Gem UNC-66 EPQ (PMG).** A lovely gem example of this visually appealing type note. The centering is only slightly imperfect, and all margins are comfortably broad. The rose tone of the Treasury seal and security element at right are rich and pleasing.

- 3780 **Three desirable large-size type notes:** ☆ \$1. Fr.40. Legal Tender. 1923. No.A19866175B. Plate C. Fine ☆ \$2. Fr.246. Silver Certificate. 1891. No.E17176651. Plate C. About Fine, with a short edge split ☆ \$2. Fr.765. Federal Reserve Note. 1918. No.G250039. Plate C. Choice VG, with a short edge split and a couple of light ink marks. Washed and pressed, but "battleship" deuces are always popular. (Total: 3 pieces)

Lovely 1862 \$2 Legal Tender



- 3781 **\$2. Fr.41. Legal Tender. 1862. No.31137. Plate A. Uncirculated,** with bends at the upper right corner from counting, but none that are creases extending edge to edge. A very beautiful example, and though these come nice, this piece has particularly bold and a nice fresh appearance. Typical thin margins on the face which is a centered a little low, but the back is nearly perfect in this regard. Excellent aesthetic appeal and a very pleasing early Legal Tender type note. A new note to the Census.



- 3782 **\$2. Fr.42. Legal Tender. 1869. No.E9081913. Plate A. VF.** Some very light soiling and a small, light pencil mark are noted on the back, but neither is particularly distracting and the pencil could likely be removed with some ease. Nice colors and good eye appeal. A very pleasing example of the "rainbow" deuce.

- 3783 **\$5. Fr.88. Legal Tender. 1907. No.H6481462. Plate B. Choice VF** with bright, clean paper and good ink tones. Well centered, and with embossing still visible from the back. A sharp "pioneer family" \$5 that lightly circulated but offers good aesthetic quality.

- 3784 **\$10. Fr.96. Legal Tender. 1869. No.H3190013. Plate A. Fine,** or so but with stains at the top edge and a banker's stamp at the left end. Moderately circulated, but a popular type note.

Extremely Rare 1901 \$10 Bison Invert



- 3785 **\$10. Fr.121. Legal Tender. 1901. Inverted Second Printing. No.E16634509. Plate A. About Fine,** and likely worthy of the full Fine grade by many standards. The note has clearly done good service in the channels of commerce, but along the way someone noticed that the orientation of the face and back printing did not have the usual relationship and fortunately saved it. The color is pleasing for the grade, with very light soiling as one would expect, but less than often seen at this grade level. Decent body remains, and aside from a couple of trivial edge splits the piece is essentially defect-free. The centering is a little off, with the top face margin being very tight, but all design elements are complete and this can easily be overlooked on such a rare piece. Of the more than 2,000 1901 \$10 notes reported in the Gengerke Census, just three pieces are reported with an invert error. There are other series that are a little more common with invert errors, but this one is quite rare and this note is the only example of Friedberg-121 we are aware of. A very important find for the error specialist as all large-size errors are tough, and this one combines a rare error with one of the most popular designs of the Federal series. A wonderful opportunity that is not likely to be presented again for some time.



- 3786 **\$10. Fr.122. Legal Tender. 1901. No.E58432329. Plate A. VG.** Soiled and well worn as the grade suggests, but completely intact save for a few minor edge splits.

Distinctive 1923 \$10 Legal Tender

- 3787 **\$10. Legal Tender. 1923. Fr-123. Choice EF-45 (PMG)** A distinctive major design type represented by this lone Friedberg variety which is a little scarce. The present note offers nice broad margins all around and fairly sharp corners. The red ink tone of the Treasury seal, serial numbers and counter at the right side of the face are faded to a soft rose. The paper appears clean and reasonably bright and the creases that account for the grade are just barely detectable through the holder. A faint pale blue stain is seen above Jackson's portrait, but this is only a minor distraction. A little imperfect, but scarce and desirable nonetheless.

- 3788 **\$20. Fr.143. Legal Tender. 1880. No.A12351936. Plate D. About Fine.** A little too worn to make the grade, so to speak, but considerably nicer than most pieces graded VG. A couple of small stains, light soiling and a pinhole are noted, but the piece is generally satisfying for the grade.

- 3789 **\$1. Fr.217. Silver Certificate. 1886. No.B30118169. Plate A. EF.** A bright and overall delightful example of this early Martha Washington Silver Certificate, featuring the fancy back design. Good color and decent centering on both sides. A light pencil notation on the back could likely be removed with some care. A light fingerprint is just visible at the top center, and is noted for accuracy.

- 3790 **Selection of large-size \$1 Silver Certificates:** ☆ Fr.227. 1899. No.K233046. Plate B. VG, with several signatures on both sides dated 1906 and 1907 ☆ Fr.237. 1923 (5). No.B30540281D. Plate E. EF; No.M72842267D. Plate C. Choice VF; No.Z62340853B. Plate E. VF, but light stains; No.D10998737B. Plate A. Choice VG; No.E39496205B. Plate E. VG. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 3791 **Selection of large-size type notes:** ☆ \$1. Fr.234. Silver Certificate. 1899. NO.D96867595A. Plate G. Choice VF. An attractive black eagle ☆ \$1. Fr.729. Federal Reserve Bank Note. 1918. No.G62634604A. Plate H. Choice VF ☆ \$1. Fr.729. Federal Reserve Bank Note. 1918. No.G62189577. Plate A. VF ☆ \$5. Fr.871C. Federal Reserve Note. 1914. No.G63109781B. Plate A. Choice VF. All with good color and nice eye appeal. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 3792 **Partial cut-sheet of 1923 \$1 Silver Certificates. Fr.237. All graded Choice EF:** ☆ No.T55292122D. Plate B ☆ No.T55292123D. Plate C ☆ No.T55292124D. Plate D. A well-matched consecutive threesome with nice color. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 3793 **Cut sheet of 1923 \$1 Silver Certificates. Fr.238. All grade Choice Uncirculated,** save for one with a light corner bend. Serial numbers B39526749E through B39526752E; Plate letters A through D. A nicely matched group with sharp color and traces of embossing. (Total: 4 pieces)

Bold Uncirculated 1886 \$2 Silver Certificate



- 3794 **\$2. Fr.242. Silver Certificate. 1886. No.B13054724. Plate D.** The superb aesthetic quality of this note is immediately striking. The paper appears as fresh as when the note was printed, and the ink tones are all vivid. A truly delightful note. Nicely centered, with good embossing still visible and a very fresh appearance. Some wide internal bends near the right corners are from counting, but they do not extend to the edges. A minor corner bump is also noted at lower right. Without these considerations, this note would be an extraordinary gem example, and as such it offers excellent visual quality and good value.

- 3795 **\$2. Fr.258. Silver Certificate. 1899. No.N82070034. Plate B. VF.** A few creases, folds, and other light handling marks but no imperfections that would not be typical of the grade.



- 3796 **\$5. Fr.278. Silver Certificate. 1899. No.M64174334. Plate B. Choice VF.** A bright and attractive example of one of the most popular design types of the Federal currency series. Lightly circulated, but retaining nice body, color, and overall eye appeal.



- 3797 **\$5. Fr.282. Silver Certificate. 1923. No.A2749332B. Plate H. VF,** but with a short edge tear in the left end, and confined to the margin. Still, a very worthwhile example of this distinctive and desirable design type. Nice body and good color remain.



- 3798 \$20. Fr.321. Silver Certificate. 1891. No.H425071. Plate C. Choice VG. Well worn from circulation with moderate soiling, but an even appearance and no imperfections worthy of specific mention.

Outstanding 1890 \$1 Treasury Note



- 3799 \$1. Fr.347. Treasury Note. 1890. No.A31482. Plate B. Gem Uncirculated. A truly outstanding example of this very beautiful type with the fancy back design. This note appears every bit as fresh and bright as it would have the day it was printed. It is very fresh, fully crisp and boldly attractive. The ink tones are vibrant and it is hard to find any sign of handling to mention. The edges and corners are sharp, and the note is nicely centered on both sides with even margins that are comfortably broad. Notes of this quality are in great demand, and this piece should satisfy even the most discriminating tastes. A new note to the Census, and easily among the finest examples of the type we have handled.



- 3800 \$2. Fr.353. Treasury Note. 1890. No.A1291439. Plate C. VF. Probably gently pressed at one time, but with no severe effects as often seen. A few more creases are evident upon close examination than are immediately noticed, but the overall appearance is even and pleasing for the grade. A couple of tiny stains are noted for accuracy.



- 3801 \$2 Treasury Note Fr-356. 1891. Gem Unc-65 EPQ (PMG). A beautiful gem example of this scarcer variety of the type. Well centered, with good margins all around. The ink colors are sharp and the note retains a nice fresh appearance. A thin wrinkle in the paper is seen along the upper edge at the left relative to the face, but this appears as made. A sharp McPherson deuce suitable for a high grade type set. Though high grade examples of the other varieties of this type might be more available, it is always nice to secure a scarcer one.

- 3802 Grouping of 1918 \$1 Federal Reserve Bank Notes: ☆ Fr.727. No.G15695149A. Plate A. VG or so, but beginning to separate internally ☆ Fr.728. No.G28365722A. Plate A. Choice VG ☆ Fr.728. No.G26331522A. Plate B. VG ☆ Fr.729. No.G49171008A. Plate D. VG ☆ Fr.729. No.G60791820A. Plate D. VG ☆ Fr.729. No.G52523882A. Plate B. VG. All but two have been washed and pressed. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 3803 Three 1918 \$2 "Battleship" Federal Reserve Bank Notes, all on Chicago but all different Friedberg varieties: ☆ Fr.765. No.G443210A. Plate B. Choice Fine ☆ Fr.766. No.G2630565A. Plate A. Fine ☆ Fr.767. No.G9212221A. Plate A. Choice Fine, but washed and pressed. A well-matched group. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 3804 Three 1914 Federal Reserve Notes: ☆ \$5. Fr.855B. No.C91443496A. Plate H. Fine ☆ \$10. Fr.936. No.I2890434A. Plate B. Choice EF ☆ \$20. Fr.996. No.I1805643A. Plate C. Choice VF. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 3805 \$20. Fr.1187. Gold Certificate. 1922. No.K45935124. Plate H. VF. A few creases and folds, but nice body and color remain.



- 3806 \$100. Fr.1215. Gold Certificate. 1922. No.N507188. Plate D. Fine. Moderate circulation wear, but completely intact and showing no signs of any mishandling. Well centered with good color remaining. A satisfying example for the grade.

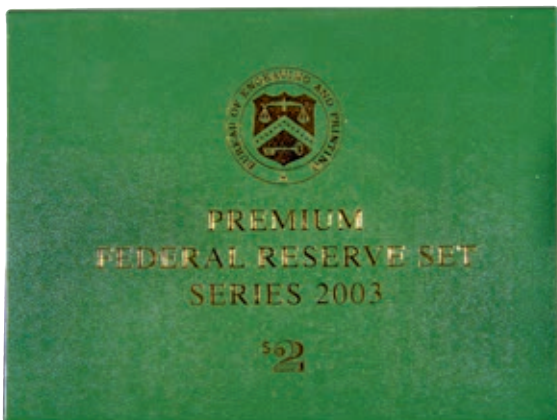
SMALL-SIZE FEDERAL CURRENCY

1953 \$5 Silver Certificates

Uncut 18-Subject Sheet

3807 **\$5. Fr.1655. Silver Certificates. 1953 (18). About uncirculated** A lovely, original uncut sheet of 18-subjects, one of the few released before being cut and bundled for shipment to the banks. While these sheets do appear for sale from time to time, it is not too frequently and they are very desirable objects. This piece shows some minor handling and a couple of vertical creases near the right end which account for the grade, and there are a couple of small stains. However the colors remain quite good and aside from the rightmost vertical row of notes, the individual notes are generally Choice Uncirculated. A neat display item.

3808 **Pair of \$10 Silver Certificates:** ☆ Fr.1704. 1934C. Choice Uncirculated, with one long printing wrinkle, as made ☆ Fr.1705. 1934D. Choice Uncirculated. A lovely note with centering just a little off. A bright and fresh pair. (Total: 2 pieces)



3809 **\$2 Premium Federal Reserve Set. 2003. Star Replacement notes. Fr.1937A-Fr.1937L. Serial Numbers A00000921-L00000921. All notes are Gem Uncirculated.** A scarce set, one of just 2,000 originally issued. Each note is mounted in a booklet giving information on each of the 12 Federal Reserve Banks, including brief historical sketch and an illustration. A neat set. (Total: 1 booklet with dust cover; 12 notes)

3810 **\$2 Premium Federal Reserve Set. 2003. Star Replacement notes. Fr.1937A-Fr.1937L. Serial Numbers A00000922-L00000922. All notes are Gem Uncirculated.** A second example of this scarce set. A neat set. (Total: 1 booklet with dust cover; 12 notes)

Prized 1934 \$10,000 Federal Reserve Note

From the Binion Hoard



3811 **\$10,000. Fr.2231B. Federal Reserve Note. New York District. 1934. NO.B00003031A. Plate G. Crisp Uncirculated-62 (CGA).** This is a note that doesn't appear that frequently, but when it does, it always generates excitement! This is the highest circulating denomination ever issued, and this is the final series of the \$10,000 note. Considering that they were printed during the later years of the worst financial crisis in American History, few of these notes saw much actual circulation. Rather, they tended to be held by banks. Still, when seen, they often show evidence of extensive counting and other bank handling from years of internal audits. This note from the famous Binion's Horseshoe hoard in Las Vegas, shows precious little handling with just few minor marks, mostly consisting of very light smudging near the right corners. However, this is not immediately apparent. The paper is bold and bright, while the ink tones on both sides are pleasantly vivid. The centering is a little imperfect, but all design features are complete and though thin in places, the margins are as well. As one might expect, the New York Federal Reserve released the largest number of \$10,000 notes of any of the banks, but there were only 11,520 originally printed, and very few of these have survived. This note is a lovely example, offering nice aesthetic appeal, and a respectable grade. Beyond this, few collectors will ever have the opportunity to own this denomination, and therefore any example is likely to be the centerpiece of any collection.

Choice 1928 Gold Certificate Quintet



- 3812 \$10. Fr.2400. Gold Certificate. 1928 (5). No.A48021270A Plate letter F and Nos.A48021277A to A48021280A, Plate letters A to D. All are **About Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated** and exhibit only some minor edge handling or petty soiling. A lovely selection of fresh original notes with bright vibrant color. (Total: 5 pieces).



- 3814 \$10. Fr.2400. Gold Certificates. 1928 (4). No.A48194161A to No.A48194164A, Plate letters G to J. A third four piece grouping from these superb old packs All are **About Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated**. A consecutive run of vibrant notes which were cut from the same sheet. (Total: 4 pieces).



- 3813 \$10. Fr.2400. Gold Certificates. 1928 (4). No.A48194151A to No.A48194154A, Plate letters I to L. A second grouping from these superb old packs. All are **About Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated**. An attractive group of original notes with wonderfully bright color. (Total: 4 pieces).



- 3815 \$10. Fr.2400. Gold Certificates. 1928 (4). No.A50184019A to No.A50184022A, Plate letters A to D. A fourth quartet from these superb old packs All are **About Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated**. A bright and fresh partial cut sheet with vivid color. (Total: 4 pieces).



- 3816 \$10. Fr.2400. Gold Certificates. 1928 (3). No.A00321790A to No.A00321792A, Plate letters J to L. A fifth and final grouping of three notes from these superb old packs All are **About Uncirculated to Crisp Uncirculated**. An attractive trio of bright vibrant notes. (Total: 3 pieces).

CURRENCY ERRORS

- 3817 \$1. 1988A. Fold-over error. VF. A nice fold-over error affecting both the second and third printings. The Federal Reserve Bank seal, upper left district number and significant elements of the upper left corner of the second printing are on the fold over.

Superb Consecutive Error Group Third Printing on Back



- 3818 \$20. 1995. Third Printing on Back. Four Consecutive serial numbers, all graded **Choice to Gem Uncirculated**. A really neat group of error notes, each with the complete third printing on the back. The notes are bright and fresh with good color. A couple show light handling. (Total: 4 pieces)

Choice 1934D \$5/\$10 Double Denomination



- 3819 \$5/\$10. Federal Reserve Note. Fr.1960-J. 1934D. Kansas City. **Double Denomination. Choice Uncirculated**, and approaching Gem. This note displays crisp paper quality and although the centering is a trifle off, the margins are quite acceptable. A light spot is found in the upper left margin on the face of the note and although the color is not as vivid as it was when the note was new, the overall presentation of the note is quite pleasing. Double denomination notes are the royalty of all error notes and are quite **rare**. Surprisingly enough, small size double denomination errors are the only type of paper money error that are actually rarer than their large size counterparts. An excellent note that is sure to become the centerpiece of a well appointed paper money collection.

From our 70th Anniversary Sale of October 2005, Lot 1127.

Second 1934D \$5/\$10 Double Denomination Note



- 3820 \$5/\$10. Federal Reserve Note. Fr.1960-J. 1934D. Kansas City. **Double Denomination. Choice Uncirculated**, and approaching Gem. Similar to the above note, but with somewhat better centering. The printing is bright but the paper is lightly aged although crisp. Our research finds no double denomination notes produced in the last 30 years, adding to the mystique of this classic rarity. An important note that worthy of a generous bid as it could be some time until another is available for purchase.

From our 70th Anniversary Sale of October 2005, Lot 1128.

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

Scarce 1929 \$10 Type I

Piper City, Illinois

Serial Number One



- 3821 Illinois, Piper City. The First National Bank of Piper City. Ch.5322. \$10. Fr.1801-1. 1929. No.E000001A. Plate E. Fine, or perhaps a little better. Good body and color for the grade, with just one small stain near the lower right corner which is the only visible defect worthy of mention. The face offers near perfect center, and though the back is a little off, all margins are comfortably wide. A somewhat scarce title, this bank was the only note-issuing bank in this Ford County town. Just 17 small-size notes appear on the Kelly Census, and this serial number one note would be considered by many the best one to have, regardless of condition. Of all type notes issued on the title, this newly discovered piece is the only serial number one note known on the bank. A great find for the Illinois specialist.

Rare Original Series Ace

Richmond, Indiana



- 3822 Indiana, Richmond. The Richmond National Bank. Ch.2090. \$1. Fr.380. Original Series. No.7345/C181338. Plate B. Choice VF. Three visible vertical creases, and one a little less obvious account for the grade. The paper is slightly aged, but the ink tones remain respectably sharp and the note has good body. The centering is nearly perfect on both sides, with nice even margins all around and this is not that common on these early issues. Fine penned signatures remain sharp and the note is essentially defect-free. The bank issued only large-size notes of the Original Series and Series of 1875, and the Census lists just 16 examples known on the title. This one will be a new example to the Census, apparently held along with the lazy deuce in the next Lot for many years in the same collector's hands, and probably collected very shortly after the time of issue as the two notes share the same look and creases, and the serial numbers are only one number apart. A very pleasing note.

Popular Original Series Lazy Deuce

Richmond, Indiana



- 3823 Indiana, Richmond. The Richmond National Bank. Ch.2090. \$2. Fr.387. Original Series. No.7347/C181340. Plate A. VF. A second note from this scarce Indiana title, and another new note to the Census which is now the only Original Series lazy deuce reported on the bank. The note is nearly identical to the ace offered above, with four vertical creases, light aging of the paper and little else to mention in terms of handling other than a trivial edge split at one of the crease. The ink colors are nice, and the paper retains good body. The bottom margin on the face, and the top one of the back are uneven and just into the design, while all remaining margins on both sides are complete. An ever-popular type note on a scarce title, and unique on the bank.

Sharp Original Series \$1 Note

Boston, Massachusetts



- 3824 Massachusetts, Boston. The National Eagle Bank. Ch.993. \$1. Fr.380. Original Series. No.6612/967254. Plate A. Choice VF. An attractive and fresh looking example of the type with good paper tone and bold ink colors in the Treasury seal and serial numbers. The back is deep green and the central vignette, *Landing of the Pilgrims*, is sharp. Centered a little off, but nearly all design elements are complete. Fine hand-autographed signatures are clear. The bank issued only large-size notes, and the Kelly Census lists just 19 survivors. This note will be an addition, and become the fifth example of the type reported. A choice piece on a rather scarce Boston title, and quite attractive.

Delightful and Rare Original Lazy Deuce South Reading, Massachusetts



- 3825 Massachusetts, South Reading. The National Bank of South Reading. Ch.1455. \$2. Fr.387. Original Series. No.245/A628957. Plate A. EF. Creases and folds are very limited and the note retains excellent body and eye appeal, even though the edges are tightly trimmed and into the design in places. Sharp color, with only a light foxing spot just left of the bank president's signature to distract the eye. Both penned signatures are a little light, but clear. The only note-issuing National Bank in this Middlesex County town, and it operated under two different titles, this being the first one. While 11 notes appear in the Census for this bank, just six of them bear this title. This note will be a new addition to the Census, and the second lazy deuce reported. A rare and very desirable type on this scarcely represented bank.



- 3826 Minnesota, Fosston. The First National Bank of Fosston. Ch.6889. \$10. Fr.624. 1902PB. No.3065. Plate E. VF. Light to moderate wear with typical creases and folds for the grade, but no imperfections worthy of specific mention. Good color, body, and centering, with complete margins all around. Lavender bankers' signatures are light but visible. Large-size notes on this title are represented by just 12 examples in the Census, to which this note will be an addition.

- 3827 Minnesota, Lanesboro. The First National Bank of Lanesboro. Ch.10507. \$10. Fr.631. 1902PB. No.2273/B747045H. Plate C. Choice VG, with one very short edge split confined to the margin. Intact otherwise, and with decent color for the grade. The deep rose banker's signatures are sharp. A new note to the Census, which presently lists just 16 notes, large and small size combined.



- 3828 North Dakota, Casselton. The First National Bank of Casselton. Ch.2792. \$20. Fr.642. 1902DB. No.1052/H158613A. Plate B. Choice VF. A little soiling is seen on the back, but the note is generally attractive, particularly the face. Good color and nice body with just a few creases and folds. Centered high, with the back near the edge but with all design elements complete. Just 13 large-size notes are reported and this will be an addition as the second known of the type on the bank. Fine penned signatures, both of which are clear.

Extremely Rare 1882 \$10 Value Back Port Angeles, Washington



- 3829 Washington, Port Angeles. The Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles. Ch.6074. \$10. Fr.577. 1882VB. No.702/U288320. Plate D. Choice VG. A little limp from typical circulation wear and showing the usual light, even soiling as expected. However, the central areas are a little cleaner than often seen at this grade, and the note is completely intact without any pinholes or other problems worthy of mention. Well centered, with good margins and generally attractive for the grade. A scarce title, but one that is prohibitively rare where large-size notes are considered. Combining both large and small types, the Kelly Census lists 22 notes. However, just three of these records are large-size. For many locations, this wouldn't be that serious of a case, but Washington is a very desirable state for National Bank note collectors and large-size notes on this title carry considerable value premiums. Interestingly, for a desirable state, there are relatively few notes to go around. In fact, per the Kelly Census figures, the total number of National Bank notes on the state of Washington, is just over 40% more than are known for a single New York bank, the Chase National Bank. The Citizens National Bank of Port Angeles operated under three different titles, this being the second. No notes are known on the first title, and until this note came to light, there had been only a single example reported bearing this second title. The present piece is new to the Census and will be the second example of the type, and title on this bank. Clearly an important Washington note. Rare and very desirable.

END OF SESSION THREE

SESSION FOUR

Monday, July 28, 2008

IMMEDIATELY UPON CONCLUSION OF SESSION THREE

Lots 4001-4811

TREASURES FROM THE ARCHIVES OF AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY

Welcome to our latest presentation of historical treasures from the Archives of the American Bank Note Company. Offered are printing plates, vignette dies, and cylinder dies, some of which date back to the early 19th century. Ever since we began offering these items, they have attracted a larger and larger following. Indeed, we are at a remarkable conjunction with history—as no archive of this nature and extent has ever been offered before, and once sold, it will not be repeated. The reason is simply that in its time the American Bank Note Company was unique worldwide in the amount of engravings that it did.

Items Offered

The present sale offers a wide variety of ABNCo treasures. Generally they are divided as follows:

- *Vignette dies*: Rectangular plates of hardened steel in which scenes, lettering, and designs are engraved. While there are exceptions, many of these range in approximate size from a playing card to a postcard, some going up to letterhead size. The lettering and details on these are in mirror image, so that when impressions were taken from them they would appear in the proper orientation.

Many of these vignette dies date from the antecedent firms that comprised ABNCo in the 1858 merger, and have remained intact and unused ever since! Others date from a later period and include scenes for currency and security printing, among which are stock certificates of certain companies whose names are recognizable today. The rectangular plates are ideal for display, could be easily mounted on a walnut plaque as an office decoration, or can simply be enjoyed as collectibles. Prior to our sales, rarely has even a single vignette die been offered for auction. The Newman Money Museum in St. Louis, opened in October 2006, became the first institution to display such items. The ABNCo Archives are like opening Ali Baba's cave—revealing a treasure trove of which there never has been an equivalent or will there be again.

- *Bank note printing plates*: These plates, usually of four subjects, but sometimes one or two, were used to print currency for state-chartered banks in the early 19th century. Each plate has the name of the bank, location, denomination, designs, and other details, as well as the name of the engraving company that created it, such as Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York, or one or another of the other firms that was merged to form ABNCo in 1858. Plates used to make limited runs of currency, generally up to 5,000 impressions, were often made in copper. Those intended for longer runs (but not always used for such) were made in hardened steel.

Many of the bank note plates we offer are in pristine condition, having been carefully wrapped in heavy paper and put away for generations, some from before the ABNCo merger in 1858. Each plate is cross referenced to James A. Haxby's *Obsolete Paper Money of the United States 1782-1866*, issued in four volumes by Krause Publications, 1988. In the ABNCo archives there are many plates of subjects unknown to James Haxby, and as these are presented in our sales they will be described in detail and illustrated for the benefit of future historians.

Relatively few printing plates have ever reached the collectors' market, but when such occasions have occurred, there has been a lot of interest. Now and again old plates have been used to issue reprints, profitably, as in the case of R.M. Smythe and Company which produced 25 impressions from a four-subject bank note plate of the Bank of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, "reprinted by Smythe as a presentation to valued clients in 1990.... The notes are stamped and numbered on the verso in accordance with the Hobby Protection Act" which was offered in the July 2006 catalogue of the Herb

and Martha Schingoethe catalogue as Lot 1249. ABNCo itself reprinted some notes in the 1980s in particular, which were then *photographed*, and high resolution copies offered as "proprietary proofs." In other instance proofs printed directly from plates by the owners of the bank note plates have been made. Some bear modern markings, while others do not.

No representation or warranty is made of any kind as to the suitability or desirability of any plate for future reprinting, except to add the suggestion that unlike certain prior reprintings, it would be good form to stamp on the back of each note that it is a modern proof, or whatever term, to avoid modern proofs from being sold as originals. In many instances, such reprints, if made, would serve to provide examples for which *no originals are known*—likely with success in the marketplace. Collectors a generation from now will marvel upon the availability of plates in our series of auctions, much as in a related way one can only contemplate when the paper archives of American Bank Note Company were auctioned by Christie's in 1990 and 1991. However, unlike paper notes, each bank note plate is absolutely unique!

- *Cylinder dies* (19th-century usage), today called rolls or transfer rolls, comprise another major section of our offering. These consist of hard metal cylinders which bear around their periphery a relief impression from a vignette die. During the transfer or siderographic process, a soft steel roller was impressed into the face of a hard vignette die. The roller then picked up the impression in relief. Hardened by tempering, the cylinder die was then used to transfer the impression into the face of a copper or soft steel bank note plate or other printing plate, the details being transferred incuse or intaglio. A bank note plate was created by successive applications of cylinder dies, adding one at a time different aspects such as vignettes, counters (numbers and decorations referring to the denomination), lettering, and the like. After this process the soft steel plate was hardened, polished, and made ready for printing—in the form which we offer plates today. The copper bank note plates were made by the same method, except that the metal was soft to begin with.

Until our ABNCo sales, most dedicated specialists have never even seen a cylinder die, much less have had the opportunity to own one. These units are very interesting, historical, and as a class are very rare.

- *Other plates*: A limited number of plates used by the antecedent companies that formed ABNCo to produce broadsides and advertising sheets are offered in time. These are the "rarest of the rare." In addition, other artifacts will be presented and described.

About Designs and Vignettes

Generally, the vignette dies as well as printing plates in the ABNCo archives are not labeled as to title. Ideas for attributions can be gained from the series of monographs created by Roger H. Durand in his *Interesting Notes* series, from certain reference books on state bank notes (Harold Bowen's 1956 text on Michigan bank notes is especially rich in this regard), back issues of the late lamented *Essay-Proof Journal*, and elsewhere. In our descriptions of scenes we describe what we see, usually not assigning a specific title. However, by lucky happenstance no doubt many of the purchasers will be able to research their treasures and come up with additional information. The unknown is always exciting, and many of the ABNCo items come with this quintessential element.

Notes about Our Descriptions

Measurements: The sizes are close approximations only, each one being rounded to the nearest quarter inch. These measurements reflect the actual

size of the plate. The vignettes on the plates are generally somewhat smaller. In cases where the vignettes are considerably smaller, the vignette measurements are given, in addition to the plate measurements. The illustrations in this catalogue are of the vignettes themselves, with the exception of the multi-subject bank note plates and the cylinder dies. On many vignette dies, blank unused areas were inscribed with crossed lines, perhaps to make the important area of the design visible at quick glance.

Surfaces: Most of the plates were chemically treated or coated with paraffin by the various engraving firms to protect the surfaces for long-term storage. These treatments have worked very nicely for the most part and in the vast majority of cases, the design features are free of oxidation. These coatings have been mostly removed, but traces remain in some cases

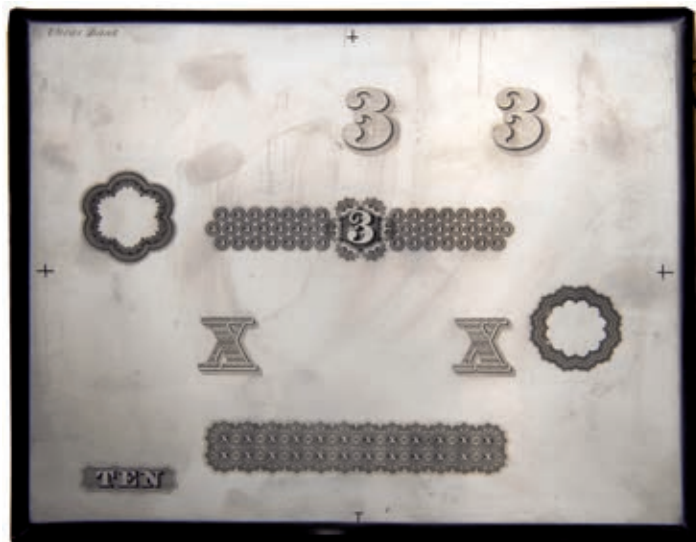
and recent handling has added oils to the surfaces. For the steel plates, it is recommended that they be stored in cool dry conditions, and where this is not possible, it is further recommended that the surfaces be treated with oil or a commercially available rust inhibitor to prevent oxidation.

Descriptions: General descriptions are by John Pack, with the assistance of Susan Novak, Q. David Bowers, and Bruce R. Hagen. For many if not most subjects, much additional historical information can be found from standard sources including the Internet—making the further research of any item you buy a pleasant exercise.

Photographs: The photographs taken by staff expert Doug Plasencia are mirror images of the actual dies/plates, showing how the final image would be printed.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Two-Subject Currency Plates for the Uncas Bank Norwich, Connecticut



4001 Connecticut, Norwich. The Uncas Bank. Face plate and face tint for a 2-subject sheet. \$3-\$10. Haxby CT-375, G20c-G24c. Steel. 9 x 7.5 inches. Imprints of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Company, New York & Philadelphia, and American Bank Note Company. A delightful pair of half-sheet plates, with a somewhat unusual denomination pair considering that the bank issued eight different denominations from \$1 to \$100. The face plate is bright, lustrous pewter gray with a few minor marks and some pitting along the bottom edge, well away from the designs. Ghostlike images of the tint design are clearly visible. The \$3 note bears a large Native American *progress* vignette at left, and allegorical female at right. The \$10 note has a large federal eagle at center, and an allegorical vignette of *Hope* at left. The tint plate is light steel gray with minor handling marks. Traces of green ink remain in the recesses of this plate, from the last printing which was likely near the end of the Civil War. The bank title is neatly engraved at the upper right corner of the plate, left as printed, to identify the purpose in the event that this plate were separated from the face. Both notes are illustrated in Haxby, with the \$3 issue catalogued as both issued and remainder examples, while the \$10 was known to him only as

a remainder. The 2-subject sheet is also listed. Both original paper wrappers are included, one with a single severed back flap.

Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back of face plate. Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England and numbered 7625 on back of tint plate.

The Uncas Bank of Norwich was one of several banks in that community taking names from Native American tribes. The institution was chartered on July 24, 1852, under the Free Banking Law of the same year. This provided that new banks have a different security system to redeem their notes, backed by specified stocks deposited with the treasurer of the state, against which the bank could release an equal amount of currency. At the same time, older banks continued issuing notes on their good faith and credit, which sometimes was not so good after all. The first president of the bank was James A. Hovey and the first cashier was Edward H. Learned. The initial capital was \$100,000, increased to \$200,000 in the next year. The institution ran into trouble in 1859 when it had loans to western (Prairie state) railroads that turned sour, forcing dividends to be suspended until losses could be recouped. This was done in season, and the capital was further increased to \$300,000. In 1863 cashier Learned was criticized for laxity in submitting required quarterly reports, and the commissioners threatened to take legal action. Despite such problems, on May 25, 1853, the institution reincorporated to become the Uncas National Bank of Norwich, Charter Number 1187.

The Freeman's Bank Currency Plate Washington, D.C.

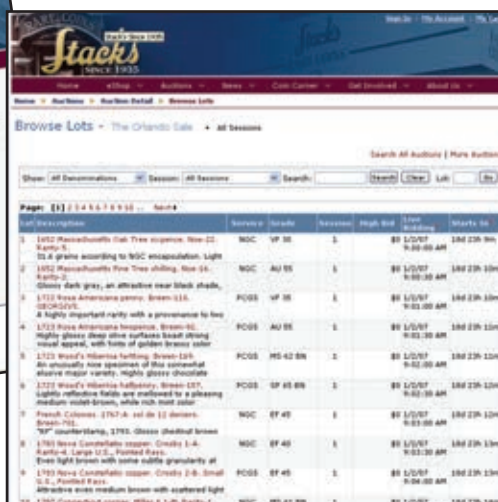


4002 District of Columbia, Washington. The Freeman's Bank. Face plate for a 2-subject half sheet. \$2-\$5. Haxby DC-245, G4-G8. Steel. 9 x 14 inches. Imprint of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear and Company, New York & Philadelphia, but with this mark partially effaced on each note, though remaining clearly visible. Bright and lustrous light steel gray with a few thin scratches and typical light hairlines over much of the plate. Traces of black ink remain in a few of the recesses. The two notes represented on this plate are the only designs given by Haxby for this title, and both are catalogued as signed notes and as remainders. However, Haxby notes that this was a fraudulent title, and that it may not have existed at all. Still, the prepared plate lacks nothing in quality and workmanship, and this plate may well be the most important piece of tangible history associated with the title. Nicely vignetted designs and an attractive, desirable plate overall. The original paper wrapper is included.

Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back.

Washington, D.C. was a veritable playground for the issuance of notes for non-existent banks. To be charitable, perhaps a few of these were banks that were projected to operate in the District of Columbia but never did. Evidence seems to suggest that the vast majority were fraudulent. The District had no specific banking commission. Now and then the Congress would have a committee investigate local banks, but this was done erratically and with no consistent formula. Often, banks that had charters could not have them renewed on a timely basis, and simply continued in business without their benefit. In other instances, banks despaired of acquiring charters and went into business anyway. The bank note printing companies, despite certain protestations of integrity, seemed to be always willing to print currency for just about all comers. Sometimes this was necessary, as in many instances entrepreneurs projected a bank, had currency printed, and then were not able to have a charter. In other instances, of which there are many, the whole idea was criminal to begin with.

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Superb Threesome for the Commercial Bank of Kentucky

Paducah, Kentucky
With Printed Back Proofs



4003 Kentucky, Paducah. The Commercial Bank of Kentucky. Face plate, back plate and face tint for a 4-subject sheet. \$5-\$5-\$10-\$20. Haxby KY-255, Designs 5Ba-5Ba-10A-20A. Steel. 9 x 14 inches. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. The face plate is bright, clean, light pewter gray with typical soft lustre and a nice even appearance. Slight handling marks are noted, also as typical. Traces of black ink are noted in some of the deep recesses. An attractively vignetted series of notes, with large, elegantly appointed counter vignettes on the \$5 issues, a large riverboat at the center of the \$10, and a woodchopper at rest at the center of the \$20 design. Ghostly traces of the face tint design are seen in the steel, which was apparently microscopically etched by the tint ink which had clearly been applied to the bank note paper first. The back plate is also light pewter gray with faint pale blue toning. Some light, scattered hairline scratches are noted. Elegant designs, including the bank title and three counter vignettes on each, all within a complex floral and engine-turned framework. Each back design bears the engravers' imprint near the bottom, somewhat unusual for back designs. **Eight Proof Sheets** in red ink struck from this back plate were found with the plate in its original wrapper, and are included with the lot. They are generally EF, or so as sheets, but some are slightly discolored. The tint plate is thinner than the other two plates, and retains a considerably more polished texture. Some light hairlines from cleaning are evident, but again, this is typical.

A wonderful and complete group of plates for three denominations issued by this bank, which had its main offices at Paducah, but branch banks in Cynthiana, Harrodsburg, Lebanon, Louisville, Monticello, Newport, and Versailles. Nearly all issued notes from this bank are very rare, with most having been listed in Haxby as

SENC. Of the denominations and designs featured on the present group of plates, only the \$5 note was catalogued as anything other than SENC by Haxby who had confirmed unissued remainder example(s) without the issuing bank filled in. The \$10 and \$20 designs are described, but not illustrated. Within the descriptions of the designs, Haxby gives the \$5 design here twice, once without tint (Design 5B) and once with tint (Design 5Ba). Study of the quality of these three plates, and their associated wrappers as briefly noted above, suggests that when originally prepared by RWH&E, the issue was not intended to have a tint. The tint plate is thinner, of different character, and the wrapper is markedly dissimilar to those for the face and back plates. Perhaps the tint was engraved later, post formation of ABNCo, as an additional security measure. The original paper wrapper is included for each of the plates, with those for the face and back being in excellent condition, and both bearing a printed label of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson on the face. The label, on light lavender paper, gives the address of the firm as No. 48 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, and includes an "extract from terms" giving their warrantees as to the number of impressions that are guaranteed from each plate in copper or steel, and the statement that the plates are engraved by them on the terms that they will only be printed by RHW&E, and that they will never leave their possession. The wrapper for the tint is of a somewhat different character and somewhat rough, though it is clearly of the 1850s or 1860s. A superb offering for the advanced collector of obsolete currency of Kentucky. (Total: 3 plates; 8 Back Proof sheets)

Mark of J. Garside, Newark, New Jersey on back of face plate. Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England and numbered 3970 on back of tint plate. Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back of back plate.

The first meeting of the Paducah office of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky was held in that town on Monday, May 24, 1852. L.M. Flournoy was elected president, and J.L. Dallam was appointed as treasurer. Both men remained in their posts through the early 1860s.



Highly Interesting Multiple-Use Face Plate

Designed for Interchangeable Titles and Locations — The Second We Have Seen of this Style



- 4004 **Unusual multiple-use currency face plate for a 4-subject sheet. \$1-\$1-\$2-\$3.** Steel. 9 x 14 inches. Imprints of Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear and Company, Philadelphia & New York, and American Bank Note Company in monogram form. The steel plate is lustrous light steel gray with scattered handling marks, minor traces of wax residue and trivial oxidation along the uppermost edge, comfortably away from the engraved designs of the notes. This highly unusual plate was designed for use by multiple banks, in different locations. The spaces for titles and city and state identifications are cut voids where smaller title, state, and city dies can be inserted prior to printing. It appears that these tight fitting insertion dies were secured in place by hot wax behind them. Small holes through the back of the main plate are found at each location where a small die might need to be pushed out and replaced with a different title, city, or state. Presently, the plate bears the title, "Mercantile Bank" in each of the \$1 note title positions, with the first note bearing no state identification die, and the town die, "Bangor." The second \$1 bears no city or state. The title block in the \$2 note bears the title, "South Berwick Bank," and blank copper dies for both city and state. The \$3 design includes no title or state identification, but the town die "South Berwick" is in place. The two intended bank uses suggested by the dies present are discussed here individually. **Maine, South Berwick. South Berwick Bank. Haxby ME-550, G16b-G16b-G32b-G48b.** These notes are all catalogued by Haxby as including a tint, which was probably from a general tint plate, not specific to this bank. Haxby lists the \$1 denomination as an issued note, but both the \$2 and \$3 denominations are SENC. It is useful to note here that the original paper wrapper is included, and has a reddish-orange Proof from the plate affixed to the face. On the Proof, the title of each note was the "South Berwick Bank," with town dies in each note for South Berwick, and state dies missing for all but the bottom note where "State of Maine" fills the position. **Maine, Bangor. Mercantile Bank. Haxby ME-106, Unlisted designs.** Curiously, five different denominations are listed for this title in Haxby, all bearing the imprints of Toppan, Carpenter and the ABNCo. monogram. None of the descriptions match the designs for the notes on this plate. Interestingly, the only other plate we have seen of this style included title and location dies from this same bank (see our February 2008 Sale, Lot 4016), but again, those notes were not known to Haxby. Though considerable work was required to create this specially styled plate, perhaps it was merely an experiment? This may never be revealed, but nonetheless it is another fascinating find from the ABNCo. archive, and one that certainly has a further story to tell.

Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back.

Currency Plate for the Minnesota Valley Bank

New Ulm, Minnesota — Designs Unknown to Haxby



- 4005 **Minnesota, New Ulm. The Minnesota Valley Bank. Face plate for a 4-subject sheet. \$1-\$2-\$3-\$5.** Haxby MN-92, Individual notes unlisted. Steel. 9 x 14 inches. Haxby includes the title, with the following discussion, "This bank was organized, but did not received any notes from the Auditor's office and there fore apparently did not open for business. Notes are known to have been printed, but none has been traced by us." This plate discovered in the American Bank Note Company archives, double wrapped with intact wax seals at each end of both the inner and outer wrappers, is therefore a highly important discovery for this scarcely known title. The plate came to us with its original protective thin paraffin coating which has protected it since near the time it was engraved. We have removed this coating, and the steel below is very clean, as one would expect from a piece so carefully wrapped and cared for. Only a few trivial hairlines are seen.

The note designs are fully vignetted and beautifully laid out. The \$1 note features an allegorical vignette, *Union* at left, and a wild horse resisting an attempt at bridling it at right. The \$2 note has a Native American *progress* vignette at left, a rural scene of a rider resting and letting his horse drink at center, and a milkmaid and cows at left. The \$3 note shows a rural scene of a rider taking a break in a farmyard at center, with young children's portraits at left and right. The \$5 note shows a rider with his horse, watching as men repair his broken cart at left. A girl is to the right, and at the lower right, a group of chickens. Both the inner and outer wrappers are hand dated, May 30, 1859, probably either the date the engraving was approved, or the date the plate was sealed up for what would be very long-term storage. Both wrappers include the hand-written bank title, location, and denominations featured. The outer wrapper includes a label of the firm of Toppan, Carpenter & Company, but as the work seems to postdate the formation of American Bank Note Company, it appears that perhaps they simply used an old Toppan wrapper that was on hand. Another historic and important offering from the exciting archives of American Bank Note Company.

Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back.

The operations of this bank must have been ephemeral, for scarce notice of it ever appeared in any banking, financial or other journals we have consulted.

**Hernando Rail Road and Banking
Company Draft Plate**
Hernando, Mississippi
Unknown Issues on this Bank



Currency Face Plate for the Bank of Dakota
Dakota City, Nebraska



- 4006 Mississippi, Hernando. Hernando Rail Road and Banking Company. Face plate for a 2-subject half sheet. \$50-\$100. Haxby MS-95, Unlisted. Partial engraved date 184_. Copper. 9 x 7.25 inches. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright and Hatch, New York. An important plate for this banking title, as the draft forms from it are not known to us and were not included by Haxby in his listings for the bank. This plate therefore represents a completely unlisted series which is likely extremely rare or perhaps unknown in printed form. The plate is rich orange copper with considerable mottled violet, red, green, brown, and blue toning over much of the surface. Each note bears a large counter at the center of the left-end block, with cotton boll vignettes above and below. A great piece for the Mississippi collector in several respects—perhaps previously unknown designs, high denominations, and a colorful, visually stimulating copper plate. The bank was in operation from 1837 to 1840, so this plate dates to the very end of the business, and it is quite possible that the company failed before any printed forms from this plate were needed. The original paper wrapper is included, but it is curiously titled on the cover by hand, "New York Banking Company," with the correct \$50 and \$100 denominations. One back flap is severed.

Mark of J. Garsides Patent on back.

- 4007 Nebraska, Dakota City. The Bank of Dakota. Face plate for a 4-subject sheet. \$1-\$1-\$2-\$5. Haxby NE-15, G2a-G2a-G4a-G6a. Steel. 9.25 x 14 inches. Imprint of Danforth, Wright & Company, New York and Philadelphia. Uniform and attractive light pewter gray with a few minor handling marks and one single tiny oxidation spot in the margin, well away from the engraved designs. An attractively vignettted series of notes, with Native American themes such as progress-type vignettes on the \$1 and \$2 notes showing Native Americans looking at signs of Western Expansion such as a locomotive and a small village. Other vignettes include a frontiersman at the left of the \$2 note, perhaps intended to be Daniel Boone, and a deer hunting scene as the central vignette of the \$5 issue. The portrait of Stephen Douglas is at the right end of the \$2 note. Haxby lists these three notes and remainder sheets from this plate, all being quite rare and desirable. Issued notes are extremely rare. A lovely Nebraska plate representing the totality of the note designs issued by this short-lived institution that later moved to Omaha and became the First National Bank of Nebraska. The original heavy paper wrapper is included.

Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back.

The Bank of Dakota City, as it was called in the legislation, was authorized in 1858, along with a handful of other banks in that state. Most were fraudulently conceived and ended in disaster. This particular bank, which was owned by the highly respected Kountze brothers (who also dealt in bullion), was honorable and conducted an excellent business in Dakota City. Most of the bills were issued and redeemed in Omaha. The Kountze brothers formed the First National Bank of Omaha in August 1863, one of the earliest of all National Banks. In the meantime, they continued the Dakota City Bank until July 1865, when it was merged into the First National Bank. Interestingly, in 1862 branches were established in Denver and Central City, Colorado, which evolved to become the Colorado National Bank of Denver and the Rocky Mountain National Bank of Central City. No doubt an interesting essay could be written on the Kountze brothers and their commercial activities.

First National Bank Title

Hastings, Nebraska



- 4008** Nebraska, Hastings. First National Bank. Charter: 2528. Title plate. Steel. 7.25 x 2.5 inches. Bright and reflective light steel gray with scattered thin scratches and hairlines. Some light burnishing marks where small oxidation spots have been treated. A large title designed in Eastlake style, popular in the 1880s.

Engraved identification number: 790.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

This institution was organized on May 23, 1881, and endured until the Depression, going into receivership on October 13, 1931. It was the successor to the private banking company of A.L. Clarke & Company, and was capitalized at \$60,000.

Stock Yards National Bank Logo

South Omaha, Nebraska

- 4009** Nebraska, South Omaha. Stock Yards National Bank. Charter: 9908. Logo vignette. Steel. 3 x 4 inches. Satiny and lustrous light steel gray with some light toning. A neat logo vignette with the head of a beef cow at center and titles around.

Engraved identification number: 8541 (D5491 scratched in two places).

Partial mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

The Stock Yards National Bank was chartered in December 1910, at which time the Union Stockyards National Bank of South Omaha, Charter 4632, was in difficulty.



Honesdale Borough Scrip Plate

Honesdale, Pennsylvania

- 4010** Pennsylvania, Honesdale. Borough of Honesdale Scrip Issue. Face plate for an 8-subject sheet. 5¢-5¢-5¢-50¢-25¢-25¢-10¢-10¢. Hooper 160, 14-14-14-Unlisted-16-16-15-15. Engraved date January 1, 1863. Steel. 7.5 x 9 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Lustrous pewter gray, with few handling marks. However several small oxidation spots are seen, and though these are mostly concentrated in the margins, a couple of the engraved note designs are affected. That said, the marks are small and light and could probably be cleaned and neutralized with some ease. A neat little plate of scrip notes, all with the same design featuring a gentleman at center and text around. The engraver's mark is at the lower left corner of each note. Richard T. Hooper catalogued four denominations for this issue in his *Pennsylvania Obsolete Notes and Scrip*, 3¢, 5¢, 10¢, and 25¢. He was unaware of the 50¢ denomination seen on this plate, and as each other denomination on the plate (the 3¢ was on a different plate) is represented more than once, the 50¢ issue design appears only once. Thus, the 50¢ denomination was printed in far smaller quantities, and would naturally be considerably rarer today. The original paper wrapper is included.

Mark of C. Yeager, Philadelphia on back.

This town in Wayne County, Pennsylvania, is remembered today for several historical events, perhaps obscure. The Stourbridge Lion Locomotive, a pioneer on the American scene, made an early run there. Christy Mathewson played baseball in the early days at a site later occupied by the Lincoln Elementary School (where Dave Bowers of our company spent the second and fourth grades in the 1940s).



Bank of North America Check Plate Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



- 4011 Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. The Bank of North America. Charter: 602. Steel. 9.5 x 4 inches. Satiny medium gray with scattered flecks and areas of somewhat deeper gray toning. An interesting plate with various design elements that would be used on a check, and laid out here roughly correct for such a form, but with a few extra elements. Nice portrait vignettes of Washington and Lincoln.

Engraved identification number: 30132 (C-16211 crossed out).
Numbered S1267 on back.

The Planters and Mechanics Bank Currency Plate Charleston, South Carolina



- 4012 South Carolina, Charleston. The Planters and Mechanics Bank. Face plate for a 4-subject sheet. \$10-\$10-\$10-\$10. Haxby SC-25, G24a-G24a-G24a-G24a. Steel. 9.75 x 14 inches. A lovely 4-subject currency plate for this relatively long-lived South Carolina title which began operations in 1811. The plate is pleasantly lustrous light steel gray with typical light handling marks are some trivial oxidation spots confined to the outer edges and margins of the plate and none are serious. A somewhat atypical layout for American Bank Note Company, but one that followed in the style of earlier issues for this title bearing the imprints of Spencer, Hufty and Danforth or Danforth, Spencer and Hufty, with minor design modifications in the end blocks. Classical cameo portraits of the earlier notes have here been replaced with a girl holding chickens at left, and an allegorical vignette representing Agriculture, or perhaps more specifically, Cotton. A bold perched eagle at center, facing, with wings spread. Notes from this plate were issued, and catalogued by Haxby as such, with good associated premiums. These notes were printed with a tint, but unfortunately, the tint plate is lost. The original paper wrapper is included.

Mark of J. Keim, Philadelphia on back.

The Planters and Mechanics Bank was formed in Charleston in 1810 with an authorized capital of \$10,000. At the time Charleston was the capital and also the center of commerce in the state, the title of the latter remaining for a long time. In the mid-1830s this was a number of "pet banks" under the Johnson administration. The institution did well, and conducted business until it was brought down during the Civil War, as were nearly all Southern financial institutions.

Buffalo N.Y. Depression Scrip Plates



- 4013 Depression Scrip. City of Buffalo, New York. Face plate and back plate for a \$10 note. Steel. 7.25 x 3.75 x 5 inches. Imprint of Security Bank Note Company on face plate. A lovely pair of plates, both satiny and highly lustrous light steel gray with slight olive overtones. Both plates feature an engraved "Buffalo" apparently modeled after the Bison on the 1901 \$10 Legal Tender notes. A very attractive pair.

Engraved identification number: 4800 on face plate; 4783 on back plate.

Series of Private Scrip Note Backs



- 4014 Series of Private Scrip Note Backs. Eight back plates for a series of private scrip issues. Steel. 8.5 x 4 inches. Imprints of New York Bank Note Company. A fascinating series of plates with a wide range of denominations up to 1000. The exact nature of these plates is unknown to us, but they appear to be for a private scrip issue of some type, probably of the early 20th century, as suggested by the design elements. All are clearly part of the same series, and

in every case a brown proof impression is affixed to the original paper wrapper, except for the 100 plate which has its wrapper, but no proof. A neat series of plates which have unfortunately been disassociated with their face plates, but they are interesting in their own right. (Total: 8 pieces)

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on backs.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS

American Bank Note Company



- 4015 **American Bank Note Company. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2 inches; Diameter: 2.745 inches. Satiny medium gray with a few small oxidation spots and scattered handling marks. The partial design for an advertising card of the company, but not a complete design. An engraving of George Washington at center, after the Houdon Bust. The other side of the cylinder bears a vignette of a blacksmith making a horseshoe, while an apprentice looks on and another man waits.

Numbered 25A on bottom.

Second ABNCo Cylinder Die



- 4016 **American Bank Note Company. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 3.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Medium steel gray with mottled gold and olive toning over much of the surface. Rather clean otherwise, with no oxidation or serious handling marks noted. The roller bears the design of the American Bank Note Company eagle head logo, and title above and to either side. All is built into an ornate and attractive framework. A neat-looking cylinder from this company that dominated the security printing industry of the world for the better part of 100 years.

Numbered 06802 on top and B150 on bottom.

Third ABNCo Cylinder Die



- 4017 **American Bank Note Company. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 4.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Lustrous deep steel gray with uniform surfaces and nice lustre. Among the large cylinder dies we have handled at 4.5 inches in height. The die bears the design for the cover of an American Bank Note Company color chart. Within the ornate framework of engine-turned elements, there is a space at the top which would allow the chart to be numbered by hand for internal filing purposes. At the upper center is a Liberty head vignette, facing left with cap, and below is the eagle head logo vignette. An attractive roller, beautifully executed and likely bearing a rare form as this would have been used internally rather than circulated like the calendars or advertising cards.

Numbered 64290 and marked V on top.

Final ABNCo Cylinder Die



- 4018 **American Bank Note Company. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 4 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Satiny medium gray with large areas of deeper gray toning. Another large roller for this firm, bearing the design of a card that would accompany a specimen, presumably one sent to a prospective client of the firm. The card reads as follows, "The presentation of this specimen shows, in a general way, the character of design and quality of workmanship of the bank notes, postage and revenue stamps, bonds, debentures and securities of all kinds prepared by this company. Railroad bonds, stock certificates, bills of exchange, checks, letters of credit and all documents requiring protection against fraud are engraved and printed from steel with special safeguards to prevent counterfeiting or alteration. Special papers are manufactured exclusively for the use of this company. All work is executed by the most skilled artists, engravers and printers in our own fireproof buildings only, and under our direct control.

"American Bank Note Company

"70 Broad Street

"New York City"

Numbered 58885 and marked V on top.

Continental Bank Note Company



- 4019 **Continental Bank Note Company, New York.** Steel. 3 x 3 inches. Satiny medium gray with some deeper toning flecks and traces of olive. Heavily hairlined. One corner tip is off, but this does not affect the engraved area. Not a printing plate, as the lettering is not mirror image. However, we suspect that it was a design that could have been used for embossing the design onto a printed form. Unusual style, but similar to a couple of other pieces that we have seen in the archive to date.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 1167.

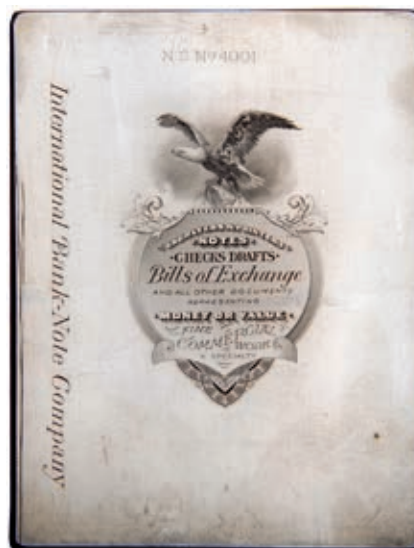
Hamilton Bank Note Engraving and Printing Company



- 4020 **Hamilton Bank Note Engraving & Printing Company.** Steel. 7 x 3 inches. Lustrous light steel gray, satiny and pleasing. Some minor oxidation spots are seen, primarily just below HAMILTON in the title, but to a lesser degree in other areas as well. They appear shallow and could likely be cleaned and neutralized with some ease. The firm was located at 90 Gold Street in New York.

Engraved identification number: 4007.

International Bank Note Company



- 4021 **International Bank-Note Company.** Steel. 3.5 x 4.5 inches. Typical light hairlines over much of the bright and lustrous light steel gray plate. Traces of pale blue and yellow are seen. A transfer plate with two distinct elements. The title of the firm is engraved at the left side (as it would print), and at the center is a vignette used in the firm's advertising which gives the description of services in 11 lines as follows, "Engravers & Printers / Notes / Checks Drafts / Bills of Exchange / And All Other Documents / Representing / Money or Value / Fine / Commercial Work / A Specialty." A perched eagle above, with wings spread.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 4001 (3 crossed out).

New York Bank Note Company



- 4022 **New York Bank Note Company.** Steel. 6.5 x 4 inches. Lustrous light steel gray with some mild olive toning highlights. An elegant title for the firm, giving the location of their offices as 245 Broadway in New York.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 4000.

Partial mark of F. Whiteley, New York on back. An additional mark reads J DIE STEEL.

Security Bank Note Company



- 4023 **Security Banknote Company.** Steel. 12 x 8.25 inches. Very bright and lustrous light steel gray, with some reflectivity. Mild hairlines, fine burnishing marks and other signs of handling are noted, as usually seen on the plates. This is a substantial piece of good size and heft, featuring the engraving of a large advertising piece for the firm. A large perched eagle at the top center, flanked on either side by ornate elements that give the firm's list of services such as, postage stamps, currency, stocks, letters of credit and "other documents of value." Company addresses are given at 55th and Sansom Streets in Philadelphia, and 345 Hudson Street in New York. An interesting piece from this firm, large, nicely executed and attractive.

Engraved identification number: 185-5 scratched on face of plate.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

American Airlines



- 4024 **American Airlines.** Steel. 7 x 4 inches. Imprinted S.C.B.Co. A nice airline vignette plate with two American Airlines planes and an employee. Light steel gray, bright and lustrous. American Airlines was founded as American Airways in January 1930. Today, it is the largest airline in the world, with operations based at five hubs from which the airline serves 158 destinations with a fleet of more than 800 planes.

Engraved identification number: 19911 and 13016.

Partial mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Bear River Tunnel Company



- 4025 **Bear River Tunnel Company.** Steel. 4.75 x 5.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. Satiny and lustrous light steel gray with faint gold and blue overtones and typical hairlines. Cover art for a company pamphlet, to which was added titles. Visually dramatic and interesting.

Engraved identification number: SPECIAL V 44703 (C-87 crossed out).

The Bear River Tunnel Company was a gold mining company with 164 acres on either side of the Bear River in Nevada and Placer Counties, California.

Brandreth Works

- 4026 **Brandreth Works. Ossining, New York. Box label. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 5.25 inches; Diameter: 3 inches. One of the largest cylinder dies we have seen. Trivial handling marks, but overall a rather clean piece. Satiny medium steel gray. The cylinder for the plate that appeared in our first sale of material from the American Bank Note Company archive in August 2006, Lot 1034, which was for a box label intended for a shipping case of 36 boxes of Brandreth's Vegetable Universal Pills. Brandreth was very concerned with marketing his products and also with the authenticity of the pills, both sentiments being clearly spelled in the text of this label which reads in part, "...each box wrapped in bill of printed directions secured by a band in red and black ink, the red printing being upwards of one hundred repetitions of BENJAMIN BRANDRETH'S PILLS. All pills sold for use within the limits of the United States, have a Government Stamp thereon. By special permission this stamp is a CERTIFICATE OF GENUINENESS, each one having on it the words B. BRANDRETH in white letters." Ovals at left and right describe the uses and benefits of the pills. Small imprint below reads, "Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1868 by Benjamin Brandreth in the clerk's office of the District Court of the Southern district of New York."



Numbered 29279 on bottom.

Presumably, Brandreth's Pills worked especially well if taken with Ayer's Sarsaparilla or Drake's Plantation Bitters. No holds were barred in the promotion of patent medicine-until the whole business came to a near stop when the Pure Food and Drug Act went into effect on January 1, 1907.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company

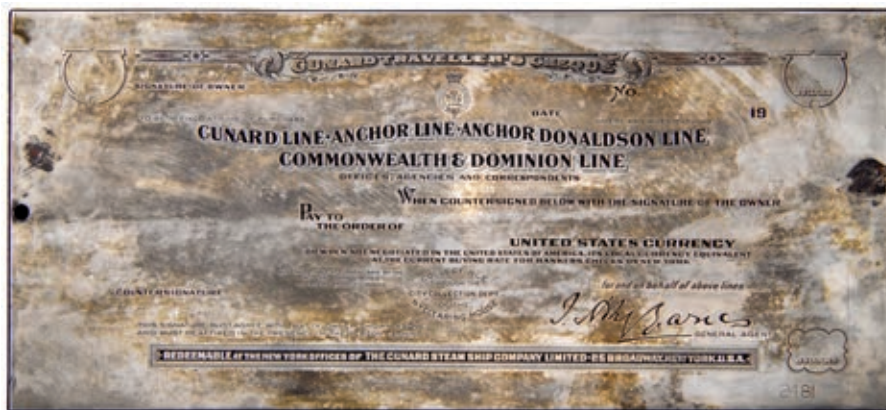
- 4027 **Chicago Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 3.25 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Lustrous light steel gray with areas of deeper gray mottled toning. Slight oxidation is seen on the end of the cylinder, but none is visible on the die face. An attractive bond or stock certificate header with bold titles and a nice engraving of one of the line's engines named "America."

Marked I twice on top; numbered 33701 on bottom.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company was formed July 9, 1866 through the combination of two older companies that dated to the 1840s and 1850s. The railroad operated a system of lines that extended as far north as Minneapolis, as far south as Galveston, Texas, as far east as Chicago and Memphis, and as far west as Denver, Colorado and Santa Rosa, New Mexico.



Cunard Traveller's Cheque



- 4028 **Cunard Traveller's Cheque.** Steel. 9 x 4 inches. Medium gray steel with considerable brown, and blue-gray toning mottled over much of the surface. Some dark spots of some type of residue at each end. An engraved design for traveler's checks issued to passengers of the Cunard Line, and other cruise ship lines under their aegis, but operating under other names including Anchor Line, Anchor Donaldson Line and Commonwealth & Dominion Line.

Engraved identification number: 2481.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

Fruit of the Loom



- 4029 **Fruit of the Loom. Logo vignette.** Steel. 6.5 x 3.5 inches. The company logo of an apple and grapes used as the central art on the company's stock certificate header. Bright and lustrous light steel gray with typical hairlines and mild gray toning.

Engraved identification number: 1241.

The Fruit of the Loom name dates to 1851, the earliest roots of this company. A Rhode Island textile mill owner named Robert Knight discovered that the daughter of a shopkeeper that sold his goods had been painting designs on the fabric to make them stand out, including fruit motifs, which were the most popular with the shopkeeper's customers, and thus the name was born. Today, Fruit of the Loom is owned by Berkshire Hathaway Corporation.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company

- 4030 **Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Logo vignette. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 1.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. The early "wingfoot" logo for the company, designed in 1900 and inspired by a statue of *Mercury* that stood in the home of the company founder. The symbol is still seen today in Goodyear advertising, but in a slightly different form. Deep steel gray, with clean surfaces and a nice appearance.

Numbered 42132 on top.

Goodyear was founded in 1898 to produce tires for bicycles and carriages in addition to horseshoe pads, rubber poker chips and other items. Automobile tires were added to the product line in 1899. Goodyear began operations in Akron, Ohio with 13 employees and a payroll of \$217.86. Due in large part to the popularity of bicycles at the time, the first month in operation delivered over \$8,000 in sale. By 1926, Goodyear was the largest tire company in the world and today its annual sales exceed \$18 billion.



Green Giant Food Company

- 4031 **Green Giant Food Company. Logo vignette.** Steel. 3.5 x 3.5 inches. An engraving of the firm's famous Jolly Green Giant used in advertising for many years. Light pewter gray with some light mottled toning. A couple of small oxidation spots are visible near the edge of the plate, but far from the design. The Jolly Green Giant has been the logo of the Green Giant Food Company since 1928. The company name comes from a variety of green pea, and was adopted in 1925 for the purpose of promoting the company's peas. The company was founded as Minnesota Valley Canning Company in 1903. Today it is owned by General Mills.

Numbered W269 on back.



Greyhound

- 4032 **Greyhound. Logo vignette. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. The vignette of a racing greyhound dog as used as the Greyhound Corporation logo. Similar to a plate offered in our August 2007 sale, but here in an oval frame. Lustrous and nicely polished light steel gray.

Numbered 14550 on top.

Mark of Lovejoy Flex, CPLG, Chicago, 44 on bottom.

The Greyhound Corporation was founded in Hibbing, Minnesota in 1914, and later began operations in Canada in 1929. During the 1920s and 1930s, the company enjoyed rapid growth and remains essential to North American travelers after nearly century in business. Today, Dallas and Calgary-based Greyhound Lines has over 2,400 stations and serves over 3,000 destinations.



The Hygeia Hotel



- 4033 **The Hygeia Hotel. Old Point Comfort, Virginia.** Steel. 4.25 x 6 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. Deep steel gray with heavy mottled toning over the entire surface of bold blue, violet, red, and gold. An interesting plate, apparently to produce advertising cards for the hotel.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 68 (C-367 crossed out).

The first Hygeia Hotel built at Old Point Comfort was erected in 1820, and was replaced by a newer structure in 1863, presumably the one depicted in this engraving. It was later replaced by a grand structure built between 1890 and 1896, which burned to the ground in 1920, at which time yet another hotel was erected, the one standing today. Unfortunately, the hotel is presently closed to guests, but it is undergoing an estimated \$50 million renovation and there are plans to open it as a senior living facility in 2007. The hotel has a grand view of Chesapeake Bay, at the entrance to Hampton Roads, and was a popular vacation spot whose guests included Edgar Allen Poe, who is said to have presented a reading of *The Raven* on the front porch a month before his death. During the Civil War, the Hygeia served as a hospital.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery



- 4034 **Kennedy's Medical Discovery.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 3.5 inches; Diameter: 2.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, Boston. Medium pewter gray, with a few handling marks, but generally a clean and attractive cylinder. The design is probably a large bottle label for Kennedy's Discovery, which, per the label had been in production since 1846. The label gives uses and recommended doses. Interestingly, it also gives the alcohol content to be 42%, commonly referred to today as 84 proof in liquor terms!

Numbered B 1558 on top.

Donald Kennedy's Medical Discovery was one of many medicines sold in the 19th century with extraordinary claims of curing a wide range of ailments. In the case of Kennedy's compound, "a benefit is always experienced with the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the [suggested] quantity is taken," per one of his advertising broadsides of 1854. The cure was supposedly useful for a wide variety of problems ranging from mild skin irritations to "the worst Scrofula." Kennedy was located in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and the empty bottles for his product are still found in New England antique shops with some frequency.

Lafayette College



- 4035 **Lafayette College.** Steel. 5.25 x 3.25 inches. Satiny medium steel gray with scattered light brown and olive toning flecks over much of the surface. A logo vignette for the college, with the portrait of the Marquis de Lafayette at center, and titles around. The portrait of Lafayette here is taken from the 1822 life portrait by French painter Ary Scheffer. Many copies of this image were produced for circulation during Lafayette's 1824 visit to the United States, at which time he made stops in every state. An original card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 42474 (P-5110 crossed out).

Lafayette College was founded in 1826 by the citizens of Easton, Pennsylvania where the school remains in operation today. Named for the Marquis de Lafayette, and likely inspired, at least in name, by this French hero of the American Revolution's historic return and last visit to the United States in 1824.

McDonald's Corporation

McDonald's Corporation

- 4036 **McDonald's Corporation.** Steel. 7 x 1.5 inches. Bright and lustrous light steel gray. A simple title for use on company forms.

Engraved identification number: 12445.

What began as Ray Kroc's scheme to sell a model of milkshake mixers for which he had exclusive distribution rights, turned into the world-famous McDonalds Corporation. In 1954, Kroc visited the original McDonald's Hamburger stand in California, where he learned that brothers Dick and Mac McDonald were using eight of his mixers. He proposed opening more locations, and shortly thereafter did just that, beginning a new era in what the corporation now refers to as the "globally branded quick service restaurant segment of the informal eating-out market," that most Americans know as "fast food." Today, McDonalds operates around 30,000 individual locations worldwide, in over 100 countries.

McDonald's Corporation

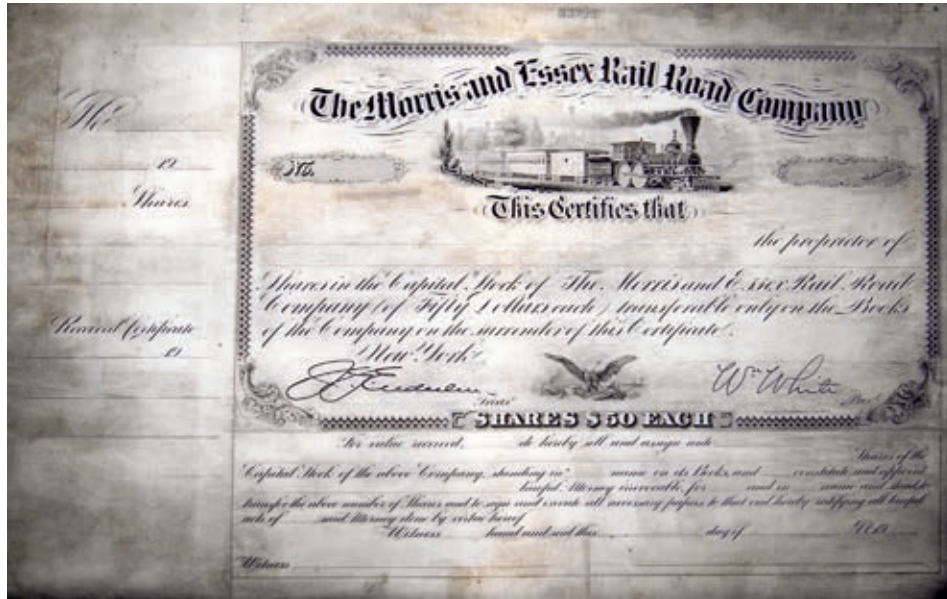


- 4037 **McDonald's Corporation.** Steel. 4.5 x 4 inches. Bright and lustrous light steel gray, with heavy hairlines over much of the surface. A lovely advertising vignette for McDonalds, apparently dating to the 1960s. A mother is leaving the restaurant with her son who is just biting into a burger. An early golden arch style example of the restaurant is visible in the background.

Engraved identification number: 12266.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

Morris and Essex Rail Road Company



- 4038 **Morris and Essex Rail Road Company.** Steel. 14 x 10 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. A bright and lustrous light steel gray plate with some reflective quality remaining. A rarely seen full stock certificate plate, as most elements from stock certificates have been cut from the original plate and saved as individual art. This plate shows the complete design. A lovely locomotive vignette at the upper center, with the title above. A neat

display piece for a railroad enthusiast or stock certificate collector.
Engraved identification number: 83799.

The Morris and Essex Rail Road was an early railroad company incorporated in January 1835. It began operations in northern New Jersey in 1836, and continued operations under this name (though the lines were leased by several other larger railroad companies over the years) until being merged with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad in 1945.

Mrs. Wagner's Home Made Pies



- 4039 **Mrs. Wagner's Home Made Pies.** Steel. 7.25 x 4 inches. Satiny and lustrous medium gray steel with soft gold and olive overtones. A bold title and logo vignette of, presumably Mrs. Wagner, with an apple pie. Likely the header for a company certificate.

Engraved identification number: 4477.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

Mrs. Wagner's Home Made Pies was founded in Ocean Grove, New Jersey, and grew to become reportedly the largest baker of pies in the United States. The main operations were in Newark, but other locations extended as far as Chicago. The final individual serving pies were made July 11, 1969.

National Lead Company



- 4040 **National Lead Company.** Steel. 7 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Satiny and lustrous medium gray with some olive, gold, and deeper gray toning around. The logo vignette for Dutch Boy Paints, but bearing the imprint below of National Lead Company, who would have been the client for the engraving. An attractive piece.

Engraved identification number: SPECIAL V-59001.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

National Lead Company was a lead mining and smelting company based in St. Francois County, Missouri. Operations began in 1898, and the operations were closed in February 1933 after an extended period of business losses resulting from both the low grade of their ore reserves at the time, and the depressed market prices brought on by the Great Depression. The company had supplied lead pigments to Dutch Boy Paints. The Dutch Boy logo was first painted by Lawrence Carmichael Earle in 1907.

New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Line



- 4041 **New York, Rio & Buenos Aires Line, Inc.** Steel. 6 x 3.5 inches. Bright and highly lustrous light steel gray. A nice vignette of a seaplane, with the company logo at center, interestingly featuring a flying fish, with titles around.

Engraved identification number: 3500.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

The New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Line was an airline with service connecting North and South America in the early 20th century. It was later acquired by Pan Am Airlines, who sought to increase their own worldwide services.

Parsons Paper Company



- 4042 **Parsons Paper Company.** Steel. 6.5 x 4 inches. Medium pewter gray with areas of deep brown and violet toning, mostly toward the edges, and light olive overtones over much of the plate. A large advertising piece giving the titles and promotional language relating to the company's paper products, with specific mention of the high quality papers "Manufactured expressly for the highest grade of Steel Plate Printing and Engraving as well as Lithographic and Commercial Printing." A lovely female portrait at center, with engine turned security engraving around.

Engraved identification number: 503.

Parsons Paper Mill in Holyoke, Massachusetts was founded in 1853, and continued in operations until April 2005, though the properties were sold to National Vulcanized Fiber Company in 1959. Today, Parsons Paper Company remains in the local news for back taxes due the City of Holyoke, which the city claims to be \$1.8 million. In its day, Parsons must have been a substantial operation, and likely produced paper used for many printing jobs of American Bank Note Company, at least at their Boston location.

Pizza Hut



- 4043 **Pizza Hut. Building vignette.** Steel. 5.25 x 5.75 inches. Imprinted S.C.B.Co. An engraving of a typically styled Pizza Hut store at center, with one-time company mascot "Pizza Hut Pete" on the face, dating the plate to the 1960s or perhaps early 1970s. Security engraving around. Bright and lustrous light pewter gray.

Engraved identification number: 16186.

A \$600 loan from their mother in 1958 financed the launch of brothers Dan and Frank Carney's pizzeria which would become Pizza Hut. The first store was opened with used equipment and a family recipe in Wichita, Kansas. By 1970, there were 310 stores in the United States. Today Pizza Hut operates locations in 70 countries.

Procter and Gamble

- 4044 **Proctor and Gamble. Logo vignette.** Steel. 4.75 x 3.5 inches. Imprint of the Homer Lee Bank Note Company, New York. The logo vignette as used on the company stock certificate header, the complete design of which appeared on a plate offered in our March 2007 sale, Lot 3088. Light steel gray. A stress fracture is seen at the right end of the plate, but this does not threaten the engraved design. The original paper wrapper is included, with a proof impression affixed.



Engraved identification number: V 48927 (284 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

The huge consumer goods company Procter and Gamble, which generates annual revenue in excess of \$50 billion, is what grew out of the combined forces of a soap maker and a candle maker in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1837. William Procter and James Gamble, immigrants to the United States from England and Ireland, respectively, met through their wives who happened to be sisters. By 1859, sales had reached \$1 million, and government contracts to supply the Union Army with candles and soap during the Civil War were very lucrative. One of the most famous products of this company, Ivory Soap was introduced in the 1880s, and by 1920 the company had abandoned the candle business. The term "soap opera" was first used for radio programs in the early days of the technology that were sponsored by this company in an effort to market their products to a wider audience.

Quaker Oats

- 4045 **Quaker Oats Company. Logo vignette. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 1.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. No imprint, but the work of American Bank Note Company. The transfer cylinder featuring the company logo that appeared on a plate offered in our March 2007 sale, Lot 3077. Satiny medium steel gray.



Mark of Sharp & Sons, New York on top. An additional mark on top reads 21577. Dated 8 14 1901 on top. Marked G and a curved arrow on bottom.

The Quaker Oats Company was formed in 1901 by a merger of three companies engaged in the production of quality rolled oats and other cereal products. Though the logo features a Quaker in proper dress of the 18th century, the company does not and has never had any connection to the Quaker religion, known today as the Society of Friends.

Rogers Coal Company



- 4046 **Rogers Coal Company.** Steel. 4.5 x 2.5 inches. Light pewter gray with some reflectivity. A neat coal company scrip note plate good in the company stores at Pittsburgh or Litchfield, Kansas for 25 cents. Apparently not a complete design, as vignettes would most likely have been placed in the framed blank areas.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 3251.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

The Rogers Coal Company was formed in 1882, in Crawford County Kansas where it soon controlled much of the coal mining in the county. Its name changed in 1885, so this plate can be dated to a relatively short window of time.

Tropicana



- 4047 **Tropicana. Logo vignette.** Steel. Height: 1.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Two impressions of the company's mascot, "Tropic-Ana." Light pewter gray with mild mottled toning.

Engraved identification number: 110763.

Numbered S105 on top. Numbered 015296 on bottom.

Tropicana was founded as a fruit packaging business in Florida in 1947, but real success for the company began in 1954 when the founder Anthony Rossi, developed a method for pasteurizing orange juice making it safe to ship it long distances in refrigerated trucks. The Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York was one of his first customers, and had a standing order of 1,000 gallons of juice per week. The logo, "Tropic-Ana" was developed in the early 1950s.

Victor Talking Machine Company

- 4048 **Victor Talking Machine Company. Small logo or seal vignette.** Steel. 2.75 x 2.5 inches (engraved area 0.75 x 0.75 inches). A small vignette, including the famous dog and phonograph logo of the company. Medium gray steel with light olive toning and traces of wax residue.



Engraved identification number: 2011.

Founded in 1901 during the early years of recorded sound, the Victor Talking Machine Company quickly established itself as a leading producer of disc records of high quality which had previously been regarded as inferior to the more popular recorded cylinders of the day. In 1904 the firm offered to sell out to the larger and more famous Regina Music Box Company, but the proprietors of the latter firm, feeling that music boxes with their brilliant tone had a bright future, and the scratchy-sounding phonographs were questionable, declined (reminiscent in business history of IBM declining to purchase from Bill Gates the DOS operating system for \$100,000, or General Aniline and Film expressing no interest in what became Xerox when offered the opportunity to buy the process in the early 1950s). The success was rapid and huge, quickly making Victor the largest producer of phonograph records and players at that time. The company was sold to Radio Corporation of America in 1929, effectively ending the Victor Talking Machine Company history and beginning the legacy of RCA-Victor.

Victor Cylinder

- 4049 **Victor Talking Machine Company. Logo vignette.** Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Two impressions of the famous dog and phonograph logo of the company. Lustrous medium steel gray with some deeper gray mottling. An attractive cylinder from this American icon.



Mark of William F. Lodge, Philadelphia on top. Additional marks on top read 9251 and 1 crossed with 1.

Another Victor Plate

- 4050 **Victor Victrola Company. Logo vignette.** Steel. 4.5 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. A nice large example of the famous logo of the Victor Company featuring the dog and phonograph. This art was used on the company stock certificate, just above the main title. However, this plate bears the imprint "Victor Victrola Company," which refers solely to the Victrola line of phonographs introduced in 1906.



Engraved identification number: SPECIAL V 44861 (P-7312 crossed out).

Partial mark of John Sellers, England on back.

PEOPLE AND PORTRAITS

Portrait of John Adams The Second President

4051 **Adams, John (1735-1826). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 2.5 x 3.5 inches. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. Lustrous light steel gray with some scattered toning flecks over much of the surface. A sharp portrait of the second President, the same portrait as offered in our November 2006 sale, Lot 3078, but here with a rectangular frame. An original heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 42146.

John Adams was born in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1735. He attended Harvard where he studied law. He was elected to the first and second Continental Congresses, and was elected as the first vice president of the United States under George Washington. Though remaining in this office the full two terms, he felt it a position less than commensurate with his ability and was generally dissatisfied with it, a sentiment expressed by many of his successors. He was elected the second president in 1796, and was the first such officer to inhabit the new White House. He lost his second presidential election campaign to Thomas Jefferson in 1800.



Portrait of Jefferson Davis Circa 1853-1857

4052 **Davis, Jefferson (1808-1889). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 2.5 x 2.5 inches. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. A very nice plate, well preserved and nicely polished. The steel is reflective light gray with some soft olive and deeper gray toning. The vignette stands out sharply, and is surrounded by a ornate frame. The inscription "HON. JEFN DAVIS / SECY OF WAR," dating the engraving to his tenure as President Franklin Pierce's Secretary of War from 1853 to 1857. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V-39911.

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Jefferson Davis was born in 1808, a moment of relative calm. His father and uncles had all fought in the American Revolution, his older brothers in the War of 1812, including service at the Battle of New Orleans under the leadership of Andrew Jackson. After graduating from West Point in 1828, Davis saw his first military action in 1831 in the Black Hawk War. Upon the encouragement of family members who had longer military experience, he resigned from the military in 1835, married the daughter of Zachary Taylor and set his attentions to cotton as a business, and study of politics which would serve him well. As of December 1845, he was an elected representative of Mississippi in the Congress of the United States. His time in Congress was short however, and within a year he resigned to return to military service and was soon leading soldiers in the Mexican War. He later returned to Congress as a Senator for a time, was appointed by President Franklin Pierce as his Secretary of War, and



returned to the U.S. Senate where he worked for preservation of the Union as difficulties arose over states' rights. Though he wanted to prevent it, his state of Mississippi seceded from the Union January 9, 1861, and though it was not his hope, he believed in the state's right to do so and promptly resigned from the U.S. Senate. Within weeks he was elected president of the Confederate States, a position that he did not seek, but felt a duty to accept. Upon the end of the war, Davis was held prisoner by the United States for two years, but never tried, though a fair trial was his primary desire. He remained highly regarded in the South. He died in New Orleans in 1889.

Portrait of Benjamin Franklin After Duplessis, 1778

4053 **Franklin, Benjamin (1706-1790). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 2.5 x 3 inches. Imprint of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, New York. Bright and reflective light steel gray with minimal handling and a sharp appearance. This likeness of Franklin is the most widely known one, taken from the 1778 life portrait of the statesman by Joseph Duplessis. This vignette is featured on a rare and spectacular large sample



sheet printed by Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, a printed example of which sold in R.M. Smythe's July 2006 sale for over \$19,000. An original heavy card sleeve is included.

Original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V-39887.

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

To Benjamin Franklin, there was no other purpose in life than to "live usefully." Benjamin Franklin is internationally famous (particularly with school children) for a kite experiment that verified the nature of electricity and lightning. To those with more advanced study, this man who invented the lightning rod is recognized as an inventor with other valuable developments such as bifocal glasses. He is also known for his political acumen, his contributions to science and diplomacy, and a his work as a printer. He was also one of the leading founding fathers of the United States of America. He signed the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, and served as the country's ablest diplomat. He believed that "the doors to wisdom are never shut." He proved this in his own educational experience. Although his formal schooling ended early, he taught himself simple algebra and geometry, navigation, logic, history, science, and English grammar, as well as four other languages. His believed that successful people just work a little harder than other people. His teenage experience working for a newspaper proves that he lived by his own motto about success.

Benjamin's brother, James Franklin, started the first "newspaper" in Boston, *The New England Courant*. Just a lowly apprentice to his brother who would not let him write for the paper, Benjamin wrote letters at night and signed them with the name Silence Dogood, a fictional widow. As Dogood, he made criticisms of the world around him, in particular concerning the treatment of women. Though the identity of Dogood was a topic of much interest at the time, it would be 16 years later that Benjamin confessed that he was the writer all along. James was taken to jail for a period for making fun of the clergy, so Benjamin took over the newspaper in his absence. Benjamin, who was harassed and beaten by his jealous brother upon his return from jail, ran away in 1723 to Philadelphia. In 1729, he bought the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, which soon became the most successful paper in the colonies. Throughout the 1720s and 30s, the side of his personality devoted to the good of the public came shining through. He joined the Masons, and organized a group dedicated to self and civic improvement. He launched city improvement projects and began pushing for environmental clean up. Among many accomplishments, he is also famous for having started the nation's first subscription library.

Another Franklin Portrait After Duplessis, 1785



- 4054 **Franklin, Benjamin (1709-1790). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 5 x 2.25 inches. Scattered handling marks on the satiny light steel gray surfaces. Minor oxidation pits are also seen, but none appear active or are too distracting. Franklin's portrait in an oval frame, supported by two allegorical female figures. The circa 1785 Duplessis portrait of Franklin on which this image is based, hangs in the gallery of the Smithsonian American Art Museum in Washington. An original heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 46041 (P 638 crossed out).

Franklin supported by *Electricity*



- 4055 **Franklin, Benjamin (1709-1790). Currency vignette.** Steel. 5.5 x 3 inches. Satiny light steel gray with a few small toning spots and typical hairlines. A small portrait of Franklin in profile, in an oval frame supported by *Electricity* at left, as printed. A small scene of Franklin's kite experiment is seen at the right, beyond his portrait. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 45068 and P 4685 (P 4685 crossed out).

Portrait of Ulysses S. Grant The 18th President



- 4056 **Grant, Ulysses Simpson (1822-1885). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 4.25 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Light steel gray with mild hairlines as typical. A nice portrait of Grant, three-quarter facing, in his military uniform. A nice portrait of the 18th President, from before his election. The original heavy card wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V-38969 (B-497 crossed out).

Mark of George B. Sharp, 13 Baxter Street, New York on back.

Ulysses S. Grant was born April 27, 1822, the son of a tanner in Point Pleasant, Ohio. He attended West Point, and served in the Mexican War under the command of Zachary Taylor long before the military events that would bring him fame in the Civil War and pave the way for his election to the Presidency of the United States in 1868 and 1872. During the Civil War, he led Union soldiers in battle at such famous engagements as Shiloh and Vicksburg, earning the respect of Lincoln as a strong fighter and eventually earning the rank of General-in-Chief, appointed as such by Lincoln in March 1864. Perhaps his most famous accomplishment of the war was the leadership of the Army of the Potomac in the defeat of General Robert E. Lee at the command of his Army of Northern Virginia. This resulted in Lee's famous surrender at Appomattox Court House, Virginia on April 9, 1865. This action, in concert with General Sherman's brutal advance through the South brought the Civil War to a decisive end.

Portrait of Alexander Hamilton Likely After James Sharples



- 4057 **Hamilton, Alexander (1755-1804). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 3.5 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Satiny and lustrous light steel gray with soft gold overtones. A nicely executed portrait, facing right, as printed, in a nicely ornamented circular frame. The portrait is markedly different than the usual images of Hamilton, but this image is very close to the depiction of the man in a 1796 life portrait by James Sharples, which was his official portrait as Secretary of the Treasury. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 42095 (C-457 crossed out).

Numbered 69969 on back.

Today Alexander Hamilton is best known as the face on the circulating \$10 Federal Reserve Note, and is thus one of the few non-presidents to appear on a piece of small-size United States currency, sharing the honor with Benjamin Franklin and Salmon P. Chase. He is perhaps second best known for dying from mortal wounds sustained in a duel with his political rival Aaron Burr, at Weehawken, New Jersey in 1804. Hamilton also practiced law at 57 Wall Street in New York City, served in Congress, founded the Bank of New York, signed the United States Constitution and was the first to publish a letter in defense of the newly signed document in 1787, served as the first secretary of the Treasury under President Washington, and remained a close advisor to the President after his resignation of that post in 1795. Hamilton is buried in the yard of Trinity Church, in lower Manhattan.

Portrait of Ernest Hemingway



- 4058 Hemingway, Ernest Miller (1899-1961). Portrait vignette.** Copper. 5 x 5 inches. Numerous hairlines and small scratches in the soft copper plate. Vivid and lustrous reddish orange surfaces with pleasing violet, pale blue and green toning in places. An engraving of Hemingway in later years, taken from a photograph of him in a somewhat pensive pose. His signature is engraved below at left, as printed, with his self-given nickname "Papa" engraved at right. The first portrait of Hemingway we have seen from the archive, and likely the last.

Famous author and Nobel Prize winner Ernest Hemingway began life in Oak Park, Illinois in 1899, the son of a doctor, Clarence Edmonds Hemingway, and his wife Grace Hall Hemingway. Ernest excelled in academic endeavors, but chose work as a Journalist over going to college. He served in World War I as a member of the Red Cross Ambulance Corps, and was wounded in action. After the war, Hemingway returned to America and journalism, but he moved often, spending time Oak Park, Toronto, and Paris where he settled with his first wife in 1921. He made the acquaintances of Gertrude Stein and Ezra Pound, who would both become influential mentors to him. His life would continue to take many turns. He returned to Toronto, published his first American work in 1925, a series of short stories, and in 1926 his first American novel, *The Sun Also Rises*. He married his second wife in 1927, and settled in Key West, Florida. There would be no rest for Hemingway. By 1929, his father had committed suicide, his second son had been born, and his publishing never slowed as he dealt with his personal life issues in the stories he composed. This same year included the work, *A Farewell to Arms* which provided him financial independence. He wrote prolifically through the 1930s, and again in 1940 his life changed with the divorce of his second wife and nearly immediate marriage to his third. It was also the year that *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was published. The following year brought World War II, and Hemingway served in the Navy and as a war correspondent. By 1945, he had divorced again, and married his fourth wife. In 1953 he won a Pulitzer Prize for *The Old Man and the Sea*, published in 1952. And, in 1954 he was honored with a Nobel Prize in literature. About this time, while on safari in Africa he survived two plane crashes and a bushfire accident which left him with considerable injury. Though immensely successful in his career, he had been a heavy drinker and suffered from bipolar disorder which likely contributed to much of his personal hardships which had taken their toll on Hemingway's body and mind. On July 2, 1961 he followed his father's path and took his own life, ending his incredible creation of literature, through several works would be published posthumously.

Portrait of Andrew Jackson

The Seventh President

- 4059 Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845).**

Portrait vignette. Steel. 2.5 x 3.5 inches. No imprint, but the work of American Bank Note Company. Light steel gray, bright and somewhat reflective. A nice clean plate with only minor hairlines as is typical. The image is the same engraving that appeared in our November 2006 sale, Lot 3084, but here in a larger oval showing a larger area of the original art. Sprigs of oak and laurel around with stems tied below the portrait.



Original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V-39975.

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Though born poor in rural South Carolina, Andrew Jackson strove well beyond his early disadvantages to study law and become a successful lawyer in Tennessee, eventually becoming the first member of the House of Representatives elected from this state. Most of his fame was earned in the War of 1812, where he defended the valuable port city of New Orleans against British attempts to take it, which would have given the British access to the Mississippi and made them a serious threat to the young United States. Jackson won the elections of 1828 and 1832, the latter with 56% of the popular vote, and nearly five times the electoral votes of his opponent Henry Clay, though early in his first term he had proposed the elimination of the Electoral College, believing that the popular vote was the one that should rule supreme.

Portrait of Thomas Jefferson

The Second President

- 4060 Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826).**

Portrait vignette. Steel. 2.5 x 3 inches. Imprint of National Bank Note Company, New York. Somewhat reflective medium steel gray with attractive gold, violet, and blue toning highlights around the periphery of the plate. Minor handling marks, but generally a nice clean plate. An attractive portrait of Jefferson in an oval frame, with floral scrollwork around. His name is lightly engraved below.



Engraved identification number: V 49637.

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back. An additional mark reads 975.

Thomas Jefferson was one of very few men for whom service as president of the United States was but one of many illustrious accomplishments that served to shape a nation. He was a brilliant scholar and as well as a statesman, with diverse interests from archaeology to agriculture to architecture to philosophy. He was one of the great renaissance men of his time. Jefferson was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and of the Continental Congress. At 33 years of age, he drafted the Declaration of Independence, ten years later he was the United States' Minister to France. He was secretary of state during the Washington administration, Vice President under John Adams, and elected the third president in 1800.

As president, he took swift advantage of the opportunity to purchase the Louisiana Territory from Napoleon in 1803, and in doing so a vast expanse was added to the United States, which today is over 20% of the total land area of the nation. Thomas Jefferson founded and designed the University of Virginia, which opened in March 1825, just over a year before Jefferson's death. In doing so, he left behind an active memorial to his life and intellectual philosophies that is unparalleled amongst those left by the other 41 former presidents of the United States.

Portrait of John F. Kennedy

The 35th President



- 4061 Kennedy, John Fitzgerald (1917-1963). Portrait vignette.** Steel. Height: 2.25 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. The cylinder is light steel gray with some olive overtones and minimal handling marks. A nice portrait of Kennedy, and the first we have seen from the archive. The other side of the cylinder bears an engraving of a theatre box, perhaps intended to be Lincoln's box at Ford's Theatre, which is probably the only box seat famous enough to warrant such an engraving. However, it is not correctly styled to match Lincoln's box.

Numbered 48368 and S116 on bottom.

Though tragically cut short by an assassin's bullet, John F. Kennedy's term as the 35th President of the United States from January 20, 1961 to November 22, 1963 including many landmark events of the 20th century. His story is well known, but this short period of American history was truly incredible. He presided over the first serious clashes with the Communist East, beginning with the Bay of Pigs Invasion, and continuing to the Cuban Missile Crisis, and later the beginning of the Viet Nam War. Construction of the Berlin Wall began in 1961, and the matter of nuclear arms had become a grave political threat. Kennedy also created the Peace Corps, and initiated an American program for space exploration that resulted in the landing of Apollo 11 on July 20, 1969. He worked selectively against racial discrimination, being careful not to alienate Southern Democrats in the Congress who might have made his plan in this arena difficult to enact, but he did maintain with threatened force on more than one occasion the equal rights guaranteed by the Supreme Court's 1954 decision that racial discrimination in public schools was unconstitutional. The Civil Rights struggle would continue long after his death, but it was his proposal that became the Civil Rights act of 1964. Today, Kennedy is counted by many among the truly great American Presidents.

Portrait of Lillie Langtry

An English Actress

- 4062 Langtry, Lillie, born Emilie Charlotte le Breton (1853-1929). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 8 x 10 inches. Imprint of Baldwin & Gleason Company Ltd., New York. Light steel gray with considerable reflectivity in the fields around the portrait. Some scattered handling marks and light hairlines are seen, but none are seriously distracting. A superb large engraving of Mrs. Langtry, thoughtfully executed by a talented hand.



Mark of F. Whiteley, New York, Machine Ground on back.

Langtry was an English born actress whose career began with her 1881 debut at the Haymarket Theatre in a production of *She Stoops to Conquer*, and shortly thereafter she made her first stage appearance in America where she found considerable success and returned on several occasions. In 1887, she became an American citizen. Her life included extramarital scandals, and

these included English royalty. Sadly, the paternity of her only daughter Jeanne Marie was never certain. As a young girl, Langtry had yearned to leave Jersey, in the Channel Islands where she was born, and after living in London, America, and Monaco, she was returned to Jersey for burial upon her death in 1929.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln

The 16th President



- 4063 Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865). Portrait vignette. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2.25 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Satiny deep steel gray, with minor handling marks. A nice portrait of the President probably from early in his Presidency, as he wears his beard tightly cropped and his face has not yet taken on the signs of wear and hardship that took their toll by the end. The other side of the roller bears a seal design for the Nebraska Power Company, dated 1917.

Numbered 78927 and D 34101 on bottom.

Abraham Lincoln rose to be one of the great figures of American history through pure ambition. Much of his education was on his own, and though money was always a difficult consideration, through hard work and determination he saw to it that his education never took second place. His efforts paid off, eventually attaining partnership in an Illinois law firm. He also served in the Illinois Legislature for several years, and ran for a position in the United States Senate in 1858. Though this election did not fall in his favor, his experiences in the campaign and the name he made for himself as a first class debater served him well when he entered the presidential race in 1860. The threat of civil war was already running high at the time of the election, and Lincoln's inaugural address included clear advice to the South of the position he would take on the matter of secession, "In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without yourselves being the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect and defend it."

This policy was anathema to the South, and on December 20, 1860, a little more than a month after his election, South Carolina seceded from the Union, soon followed by other states. Before Lincoln was inaugurated, on March 4, 1861, the Confederate States of America was formed, with its capital in Montgomery, Alabama. The rest is history.

Portrait of Abraham Lincoln

- 4064 Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 3 x 3.5 inches. Bright and lustrous light steel gray. Some trivial oxidation pitting is seen near the edges of the plate, but these are cleaned and no longer appear active. A well engraved portrait of the 16th President.

Original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V 37731 (5551 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.



Lincoln Portrait and Poem

4065 **Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865). Portrait vignette and poem. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 3.25 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Work of Western Bank Note and Engraving Company, but no imprint. Satiny and lustrous medium gray with and area of oxidation just right of the design. The transfer roll for a plate that appeared in our June 2007 Sale, Lot 1076. A nice portrait of Lincoln in an oval frame, with a poem around by American author and poet, Samuel Ellsworth Kiser



(1862-1942), perhaps prepared in 1909 on occasion of the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth in 1809. The poem reads as follows,

"Our love increases with the years, and with the years our wonder grows; we catch bright glimpses through our tears of that great height to which he rose; more brightly as each dawn appears the crown his country gave him glows. More clearly as the years advance we come to know how well he knew; how in each trying circumstance his faith was firm, his vision true; how that he could not owe to chance his place among the splendid few. No future centuries shall dim his fame or make his merit less. Nor may the world deny to him the glory the divine possesses; his name shall be a synonym for courage, love and faithfulness."

Mark of Lahey Steel Type Co., Chicago and 4 on top. Numbered 12342 on bottom.

Another Lincoln Portrait



4066 **Lincoln, Abraham (1809-1865). Lincoln Memorial.** Steel. 4 x 3 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Light steel gray with some reflectivity. Scattered fine scratches and hairlines from handling. An engraved bust of Lincoln, facing left in a starred oval frame, a flag and fasces behind. Below, a ribbon reads, "Malice Towards None / Charity for All." Titled "Lincoln Memorial" below. The cylinder die for this design appeared in our June 2007 sale, Lot 1079.

Engraved identification number: V 47371 (514 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Portrait of Hugh McCulloch

4067 **McCulloch, Hugh (1808-1895). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 3 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. A bright steel plate, well polished and reflective. Scattered hairlines, light olive toning, and a few small flecks of deep gray are noted on the surface. The third engraved portrait we have offered of McCulloch, each with somewhat different styling and different identification numbers.



Engraved identification number: V 46753 (272 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Hugh McCulloch was born in Kennebunk, Maine and attended Bowdoin College, studied law, and practiced law for a short time before entering the business of banking in 1836. In 1835 Hugh McCulloch became associated with the State Bank of Indiana, and in 1857 he became president of the Bank of the State of Indiana, in which position he signed bills for all the branches. The bank under his direction operated virtually problem-free and was a model of what a state could do, with good people and planning. He later went on to serve as the first comptroller of the currency under Lincoln in 1863, during the launch of the National Banking system and its paper money issues. Later he served as secretary of the Treasury 1865 to 1869 and again in 1884 and 1885 under the administrations of Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Chester Arthur, and Grover Cleveland.

Portrait of Theodore Roosevelt

The 26th President

4068 **Roosevelt, Theodore (1858-1919). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 4 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Satiny medium gray with pleasing soft lustre and deeper gray toning around the outer edges of the plate. A nice facing portrait of the President in a simple square frame. The same portrait that appeared in our November 2006 sale, Lot 3094, which was attributed to engraver Robert Savage, after an earlier engraving by Robert Cumming Smillie.



Engraved identification number: V-55576.

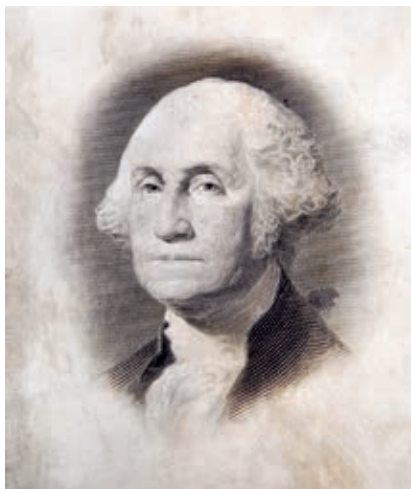
Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

Theodore Roosevelt was recognized as a hero of the Spanish American War for his successes as lieutenant colonel of the Rough Rider Regiment. He was something of a rough rider in his personal life as well and is known for having an affection for hard work on his South Dakota ranch, driving cattle, and big game hunting both in the United States and abroad. He assumed the presidency upon the assassination of William McKinley, and was re-elected for a second full term. Being very interested in conservation issues at the time, he used his position to expand public lands in the West among other environmental endeavors. He was awarded a Nobel Peace Prize for his efforts to bring an end to the Russo-Japanese war, and worked for the construction of the Panama Canal. Today "Teddy" Roosevelt is recognized as being the most "numismatic" of all presidents—becoming personally interested in coin designs and working with Augustus Saint-Gaudens in creating new motifs.

George Washington

The First President

4069 **Washington, George (1732-1799). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 4.5 x 6 inches. Imprint of Continental Bank Note Company, New York. Bright and lustrous medium steel gray with some traces of reflectivity, and typical hairlines and minor handling marks. A nice large portrait of Washington, after Gilbert Stuart's "Athenaeum Portrait," his most famous life portrait of Washington, executed in 1796. Though Stuart made many copies of this work, the original *unfinished* painting is presently the joint property of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts and the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, D.C. However, it presently physically resides in the collection of the Boston Athenaeum.



Engraved identification number: V 48207 (206 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

George Washington is probably the most highly revered figure of American history. First and foremost, he considered himself a farmer, but his intellect and sense of duty led him through a truly extraordinary life at a time when a man of his social stature could make a mark on history that would be difficult to duplicate today. He was a wealthy landowner, who would not have had to enter the political fray that led to the American Revolution beyond intellectual matters, a level expected by society of his class. However, he soon became a central figure in the War, and as a natural leader he rose rapidly to become the most revered member of those who constructed, fought for, and won American Independence. He was the first man elected to lead the new nation, and after serving two terms in office, he retired from public life to his beloved Mount Vernon, where he could once again be a planter for the short time that remained in his life. He had dedicated much of his adult life to the American cause, and well earned the nickname later bestowed upon him by a grateful people, "The Father of our Country."

George Washington

After the Houdon Bust

4070 **Washington, George (1732-1799). Portrait vignette.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 3.75 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Two large impressions of Washington's portrait, in an ornamental frame. This is a nearly identical copy (without being reversed) of the obverse of the electrotype Crutchett medal catalogued in the Rulau-Fuld revision of Baker as T128, but without the legends. The hair styling of the portrait is almost identical, as is the distinctive border around. Modeled after the Houdon bust in excellent style. The cylinder is related to an engraved plate that appeared in our Norweb Sale of November 2006, Lot 3060. That piece bore the imprints of both National Bank Note Company, New York, and Homer Lee and Company, New York. A few scattered marks are seen, but none are too serious. Satiny medium steel gray.

Numbered 2438 on top.



Apotheosis of Washington



4071 **Apotheosis of Washington.** Steel. 4.5 x 2.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Lustrous medium gray with faint gold and olive toning highlights. A bust of Washington on a flag-draped pedestal at center, flags behind. Allegorical figures at left and right. The pedestal bears the Latin inscription, "Pro Patria Gloria." An attractive bank note vignette in memory of Washington, titled in the steel below. The original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V 47609 (278 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Another Washington Portrait



4072 **Washington, George (1732-1799).** Steel. 4 x 5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. Bright and highly lustrous light steel gray. Another portrait of Washington, again after the famous Stuart life portrait. Here engraved at the center of a design celebrating the Centennial Celebration of American Independence on July 4th, 1876. This would likely have been used on the back of a series of playing cards, as the name A. Dougherty appears below the portrait. Dougherty was a manufacturer of playing cards. An attractive piece.

Engraved identification number: V 47072 (827 crossed out).

Multiple marks 2 on back.

Fifth Washington Portrait

- 4073 **Washington, George (1732-1799).** Steel. 7.25 x 4.75 inches. Satiny and lustrous medium gray steel with some light golden brown and olive toning. Another nice plate featuring a portrait of Washington, this one engraved in commemoration of Washington's birthday which is celebrated on February 22nd. His portrait at left, as printed, with a vignette of the United States Capitol dome at right. The patriotic slogan "United We Stand, Divided We Fall," engraved below. The original paper wrapper is included, with a proof impression affixed, though both are rough. Very similar to a piece engraved for the 1908 Republican National Convention, which we sold in our June 2007 sale.

Engraved identification number: V-38221 (7571 crossed out).



Portrait of Martha Washington



- 4074 **Washington, Martha Dandridge (1731-1802). Portrait vignette.** Steel. 2.25 x 2.75 inches. Lustrous light steel gray with typical hairlines. Large nicks in the field below the portrait do not affect the engraved area, and a small corner chip is noted. The portrait is nicely executed by Thomas House, who died around 1865. While the art is not imprinted, just below the portrait the engraver left his mark in faint cursive as follows, "T.House Sc.," the Sc. an abbreviation for the Latin *Sculpsit*. The portrait appears to have been taken from Gilbert Stuart's unfinished Athenaeum Portrait, painted from life in 1796.

Engraved identification number: V-39234.

Martha Washington was born to John and Frances Dandridge near Williamsburg, Virginia in 1731. Abigail Adams who knew her well in later years once described her as "one of those unassuming characters which create Love and Esteem," a quality that she must have learned at home as she was raised, though she did not enjoy formal education. She married her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis at the age of 18, but shared a life with him for only a short time and was left with two small children upon his death in 1757. In 1759, she married George Washington, and supported him tirelessly during the American Revolution, complemented him well in social circles as wife of the First President of the United States, and sought to enjoy retirement with him at Mount Vernon. Unfortunately, this was also short-lived, as Washington died in 1799, just two years after his retirement from public life.

Portrait of a Young Woman



- 4075 **Portrait of Young Woman.** Steel. 7.5 x 5 inches. Imprint of Western Bank Note Company, Chicago. A really lovely plate, lustrous light steel gray with minimal signs of handling. A superb large engraving of a beautiful young woman with a leafy vine in her flowing hair.

Engraved identification number: V 37770.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

HISTORICAL VIGNETTES

*Columbus***Sighting Land, October 12, 1492**

- 4076 *Columbus*. Steel. 3 x 3.75 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. An engraving of Christopher Columbus and members of his crew aboard the Santa Maria, sighting land for the first time on their famous 1492 voyage. Columbus stands at center, with his arm outstretched, pointing to the distant landmass. Curiously, in this depiction, Columbus would be pointing to the left in the final printed form, whereas most depictions of this scene have him looking toward the viewer's right. Bright and lustrous steel with minor handling and traces of light residue on the surface. Titled *Columbus* in the steel below the engraving. The original paper wrapper is included.



Engraved identification number: V 47187 (561 crossed out).

Funded by Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, Christopher Columbus sailed west in search of an easier water route to the East Indies, which successful venture might have given Spain an advantage in trade with the far east over other European nations, at a time when the eastward routes were not only long and arduous, but had also been rendered more difficult in the few decades leading up to his voyage by the conquests of Constantinople and Egypt by the Ottoman Empire. Opinions differed about the feasibility of a westward route around the globe, but most people agreed that the Earth contained a vast known landmass, and a vast ocean without additional continents. Other differences of opinion included the size of the globe, and thus the distance and time required to make a voyage to the East. A few people still held the belief that Earth was flat, and that sailing across an ocean would result in eventually falling off the edge, however most educated people had long since abandoned that theory. Still, Columbus' proposal was a bold one and certainly the many unknowns could have resulted in insurmountable risks. He was determined however, and assembled three vessels and crew members to accompany him on this landmark voyage, one of the greatest of its kind ever undertaken, not only for the challenges it posed but certainly for the result of his landing on shore in the Bahamas, at an island he named San Salvadore, on October 12, 1492. He had in fact "discovered" for Western Civilization what would later be named the Americas (after another maritime explorer, Amerigo Vespucci).

Discovery of America

- 4077 *Discovery of America*. Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 3 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Work of National Bank Note Company, but without imprint. A second vignette depicting Christopher Columbus' first view of land on his famous voyage. Columbus stands aboard his ship seeming to show relief that his determination has resulted in the vision of land, after a long voyage. A kneeling sailor in the foreground



holds Columbus's hand in reverence, while a religious figure in the background presents the vision of land to other shipmates. A superb rendering of this historic scene. The face of Columbus appears to be styled after the 1512 portrait by Lorenzo Lotto, but with longer hair. An engraved plate with this vignette appeared in our June 2007 sale, Lot 1059. Two impressions of the vignette are on the cylinder, but one shows some minor oxidation.

Numbered 10885 on bottom.

*Third Discovery of America***After John Vanderlyn**

- 4078 *Discovery of America*. Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 2.75 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Another depiction of this historic event, but here illustrated by Columbus and his crew standing victoriously on land in the New World. This engraving is extremely similar to that used on the Original Series and Series of 1875 National Bank Notes, but with enough minor differences of placement to differentiate after careful study. The scene is after the large painting completed in 1847 by John Vanderlyn which is on display in the United States Capitol rotunda. A nice cylinder die. Lustrous medium steel gray.



Numbered 41903 on top.

Reception of Columbus

- 4079 *Reception of Columbus*. Steel. 3 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. An exceptionally well-detailed engraving showing Christopher Columbus dressed in 15th-century finery, being greeted by a female allegorical representation of the New World. Beautifully executed, and titled in the steel, "Columbus." However, this is the second example we have seen of this vignette, and the previous example bore the title, "Reception of Columbus," which better describes this vignette. Typical light hairlines and handling marks. The original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V 47313 (591 crossed out).

Pocahontas saving John Smith, circa 1607

4080 *Pocahontas saving John Smith. Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.25 inches. Work of American Bank Note Company, but without imprint. A nice smaller diameter cylinder with two impressions of this well known scene, which may be a historical one. However, this is much debated and it is suggested by many scholars that it is a concoction of John Smith's, citing the fact that the first report of the occurrence was given by Smith himself many years after the fact, which many question as unreliable circumstances. The scene shows Pocahontas saving John Smith from being executed by her father, the chief of the Powhatan (who, it is reported, referred to himself as Powhatan, and thus has been so in historical texts). A desirable vignette depicting real historical figures, regardless of the validity of the story.*



Marked T on top and numbered 3914 on bottom.

While the nature of the relationship between Captain John Smith and Pocahontas is uncertain today, Captain John Smith was among the first English settlers to arrive in America and was part of the establishment of the Jamestown Colony in 1607. As the story goes, Smith was captured by a group of Powhatans who delivered him to their Chief, the father of Pocahontas. After supposedly being saved from execution by the pleading of Pocahontas, Smith was set free. The goals of the colonists included discovery of gold, and the establishment of a faster route to the valuable trading grounds of the far East. Both efforts failed, but Jamestown is still remembered today as the first successful English colony in America. The arrival of John Rolfe and subsequently his first planting of tobacco seeds in Virginia delivered the colony its first cash crop, and his marriage to Pocahontas four years after his arrival secured some level of peace with the local Native Americans. Both actions contributed to the colony gaining more secure standing, contributing much to the success of the venture in Virginia.

Landing of the Pilgrims

December 11, 1620



4081 *Landing of the Pilgrims. Steel. 4.75 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. The landing party stands on the shoreline, with their boat at right and women and children at left kneeling in thanks for their safe voyage. Titled in the steel below. The same vignette that appeared in our November 2007 sale, Lot 3728, but here within a thin rectangular frame.*

Engraved identification number: V-96396 LAYDOWN FROM V-49247.

Numbered N28377 on back.

The landing of the *Mayflower* in November and December 1620 is one of the most famous historical events of the history of the New World. However, just as with the Jamestown Settlement years earlier, the settlers were free to leave at any time until the moment their means of transportation home departed on the return trip without them. For the pilgrims at Plymouth, this day was April 5th, 1621, when the *Mayflower* left New England, never to return. While the decision to make the trip to the New World was certainly no small one for any member of any group of Europeans that crossed the ocean in 1620, the decision to remain in this unfamiliar place is the true genesis of Western Civilization in the area that would become central to the development of the United States of America.

Eliot Preaching to the Indians, Nonantum, 1646

4082 *Eliot Preaching to the Indians, Nonantum, 1646. Steel. 4 x 2.75 inches. Imprint of the engraver, Thomas House who also drew this design. His mark is lightly cut in the steel in cursive, below*

the engraving. The third example of this scene we have had the pleasure to offer from the ABNCo archives, all of which have been styled differently. The other pieces offered were included in our October 2006 and November 2006 sales. This piece is titled, and was used on the notes of the Newton Bank of Newton, Massachusetts (Haxby MA-930), all of which are quite scarce and many were catalogued as SENC by Haxby. A couple of small inactive oxidation pits are noted, along with typical handling and a missing corner tip, but the engraved area is only slightly affected. Another nice historical vignette.

Original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V 40425.

John Eliot, born in England in 1604, sailed to New England in 1631 and became a minister of the Puritan Congregationalist Church in Roxbury, Massachusetts Bay Colony. He is known for having devoted much attention to the local Algonquin Nation, including learning enough of their language to be able to preach to them in their native tongue. In doing so, he earned the nickname, "Apostle to the Indians." He arranged for land grants for Native Americans who had converted to Christianity, and continued working on their behalf throughout his career. John Eliot died in 1690, having left numerous lasting marks on the colony where he spent the majority of his life.

William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, 1681.

After Benjamin West, 1771-1772



- 4083 *William Penn's Treaty with the Indians, 1681. Cylinder die.* Steel. Height: 2.75 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. A superb historical piece featuring an image of William Penn's Treaty taken from Benjamin West's famous depiction executed in 1771-1772. The engraved plate (or a transfer from this roller) appeared in our November 2006 sale, Lot 3114. Interestingly, the original engraving shows the correct orientation of the figures in the painting, while the cylinder which shows how the image would be printed shows the scene in mirror image. A very nicely preserved cylinder, highly lustrous light steel gray and very pleasing.

Engraved identification number: V 44933.

Numbered 02757 on top and B17 on bottom.

William Penn (1644-1718) is widely known today as the founder of the Pennsylvania Colony on lands granted to him by King Charles II in 1681, to settle a debt owed to Penn's father. This debt had been inherited by William as a young man. The land grant was one of the largest ever bestowed on an individual. He is known also for fair dealings with the aboriginal peoples he encountered in the New World, as he endeavored to purchase lands and make treaties including the one with the Leni Lenape (Delaware) Nation for which he also famous. The engraving here is of this treaty, and though it is dated 1681 on the plate, Penn was not in the New World until 1682, and he stayed on this visit only a short time, leaving for England in August 1684. This engraving was used as a logo for the John Wanamaker department stores in Philadelphia, with the theme of "fair dealing" translating nicely to the retail establishment.

This scene was widely reproduced in various other media, including on medalets produced in Philadelphia by Robert Lovett, Jr., progenitor of the famous 1861 Confederate States of America cent.

The Death of General Mercer

Battle of Princeton, January 12, 1777



- 4084 *The Death of General Mercer.* Steel. 4 x 2.25 inches. An early engraving on a thicker steel plate. The engraving is after Charles Willson Peale's 1784 painting, *George Washington at the Battle of Princeton*, which was a work commissioned by the Trustees of Princeton University. The original request was for a portrait of General Washington, but according to Roger Durand in his *Interesting Notes about History*, Washington asked that the painting include General Hugh Mercer who died in battle before the larger nearby army under Washington's command could assist. Peale added the dying Mercer behind Washington as a tribute to the fallen general, and though this engraving is titled in the steel, *Death of Mercer*, the formal title of the original art refers only to Washington. The original painting remains in the collection of Princeton University. The vignette was used on the \$5 note of the Princeton Bank, Princeton, New Jersey (Haxby NJ-470, G8), an extremely rare note. A card sleeve is included, with a proof impression affixed.

AMERICAN POLITICS



- 4085 *Republican National Convention, 1892. Employee's Pass.* Steel. 6.75 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. A nicely vignettted employee's pass dated June 7th, 1892 the first day of the convention that lasted through June 10. The convention was held at the Industrial Exposition Building in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The sitting President, Benjamin Harrison was nominated as the Presidential candidate and Whitelaw Reid was selected as the Vice Presidential candidate. The Democrats would win this election, putting Grover Cleveland back into the Oval Office as the 24th President (he had also served as the 22nd President before Harrison's victory in 1888), with Adlai Stevenson as his Vice President. The plate is light steel gray with mottled gold and gray toning.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 2491; C-4403.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

- 4086 **Republican National Convention, 1892. Guest's Ticket.** Steel. 7.5 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. Another nicely vignettied form from this Convention, with the same designs as the Employee's pass above, but with an additional stub at left. Medium gray steel with scattered deeper gray mottling and traces of pale blue toning.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 2431; C 4383.

Partial mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.



- 4087 **Democratic National Convention, 1896.** Steel. 6 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. A general entrance pass to the convention which was held in the Chicago Coliseum, July 7 through July 11 and made history with the nomination of William Jennings Bryan as the Democratic Presidential Candidate. Bryan was the youngest person ever nominated at 36 years of age. Light steel gray with deeper gray toning flecks over much of the surface and traces of lavender and olive.

Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 2490; C-5756.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.



- 4088 **Republican National Convention, 1904. Ticket stub.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 1.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. A ticket stub for the convention, dated June 21, 1904. The Chicago Coliseum was the site for this convention, held June 21 through June 23, 1904. Theodore Roosevelt, the sitting President was nominated as the Republican Presidential candidate, with Charles Warren Fairbanks selected as his running mate. Roosevelt, the popular successor to the assassinated William McKinley easily won the election over Democratic opponent Alton Brooks Parker and his running mate Henry Gassaway Davis. The cylinder is deep steel gray with mottled olive toning.

Numbered 1148 on top.



- 4089 **Republican National Convention, 1912. Ticket stub.** Steel. 3.75 x 2 inches. A ticket stub for the admission ticket for the afternoon session of the convention, June 18, 1912. The convention held in Chicago from June 18 through June 22, 1912, nominated sitting President William Howard Taft for a second term, along with his running mate James S. Sherman, an election lost to Democratic candidate Woodrow Wilson and Thomas R. Marshall. An original heavy card wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: 1945.

- 4090 **Republican National Convention, 1912. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 1.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. The cylinder die for the ticket stub offered above. Bright and lustrous medium steel gray with two impressions of the stub.

Numbered 2130 and 3 on top. Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.



- 4091 **Republican National Convention, 1920. Guest's Ticket.** Steel. 6.25 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. A very attractive ticket for the admission of one guest to the convention, dated June 8, 1920. An attractive form, with a vignette of the United States Capitol building at the left. The Chicago Coliseum was the site of this convention, held June 8 through June 12, 1920. The convention nominated Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge as the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates, the winning ticket in the election of 1920. Medium steel gray, and cracked through the center of the plate, but still intact.

Engraved identification number: 34980 (C-15617 crossed out).
Numbered 76015 on back.



- 4092 **Republican National Convention, 1924. Entrance ticket.** Steel. 6 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. A nice ticket with an engraving of the recently deceased Warren G. Harding, who died in office in 1923. After the death of Harding, Calvin Coolidge was sworn in as President and this convention nominated him for the election of 1924, along with running mate Charles G. Dawes. The Coolidge-Dawes ticket won this historic election, the first Presidential election after all Native Americans had been granted U.S. Citizenship and the right to vote. A thin scratch in the portrait, but typical otherwise. Soft olive toning and nice lustre.

Engraved identification number: 50649.
Numbered S5383 on back.



- 4093 **Republican National Convention, 1924. Title plate.** Steel. 7 x 2.5 inches. A nice title plate perhaps for letterhead, a program, or other official form related to the convention. Cleveland, Ohio was the location of the 1924 Republican National Convention, held at the Public Auditorium. Light steel gray with mottled olive and golden brown toning.

Engraved identification number: T-50440.
Numbered S5383 on back.



- 4094 **Republican National Convention, 1928. Entrance ticket.** Steel. 6.5 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. A nice vignetted form, with an engraving of Convention Hall at left. The 1928 Republican National Convention was held at Convention Hall in Kansas City, Missouri from June 12 through June 15, 1928. After the sitting President, Calvin Coolidge decided not to seek a second full term, the convention selected Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis as the nominees for President and Vice President on the Republican ticket. The Hoover-Curtis camp widely won the election over Democratic opponents Al Smith and Joseph Taylor Robinson, carrying all but seven states. Satiny and lustrous medium gray with some minor handling marks, as usual.

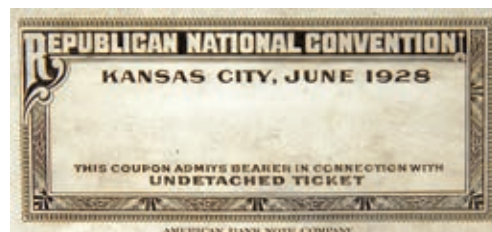
Engraved identification number: 61154.
Numbered S39791 on back.



- 4095 **Republican National Convention, 1928. Entrance ticket.** Steel. 3.75 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. The vignette of Convention Hall used on the above entrance ticket. Lustrous light gray with mottled olive and golden brown toning.

Engraved identification number: SPECIAL-V-60892.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back. An additional mark reads S3979L.



- 4096 **Republican National Convention, 1928. Ticket stub.** Steel. 4 x 2.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. A ticket stub associated with the main entrance ticket offered above. Satiny medium gray with soft mottled toning.

Engraved identification number: 61063.
Numbered S39791 on back.



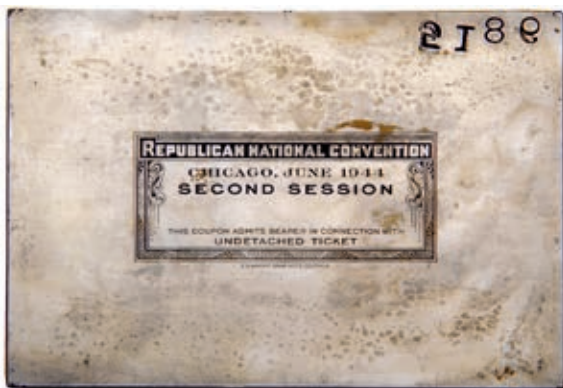
- 4097 **Republican National Convention, 1936. Entrance ticket.** Steel. 7.5 x 5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. An attractive ticket, with a large portrait vignette of William McKinley at left. Cleveland, Ohio's Public Auditorium was selected once again to host the Republican National Convention. The nominees for Presidential and Vice Presidential candidacy on the Republican ticket were Alfred Landon of Kansas and Frank Knox of Illinois. Democratic incumbents Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Nance Gardener won the election in a massive landslide, with just two states going to the Republican candidates. Satiny medium steel gray with attractive mottled toning. A nice-looking piece.

Engraved identification number: 75173.
Numbered C1883 on back.



- 4098 Republican National Convention, 1940. Ticket stub.** Steel. 4.75 x 3.5 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. A ticket stub for the second session of the convention, dated June 1940. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania hosted the Republican convention from June 24 through June 28, 1940. A critical election year situated between the dawn of Adolf Hitler's aggressive advance on his European neighbors and the 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor which began direct American involvement in World War II; this election would elect the President to face this immense challenge. The Republican nominees were Wendell Willkie for President and Charles McNary for Vice President. Having led the nation through much of the Great Depression, incumbent President Franklin Roosevelt had earned the trust of the nation and was nominated to run for an unprecedented third term. With a world crisis looming, the United States easily elected him and his running mate Henry A. Wallace. Lustrous light steel gray. This convention year marks a change in the engravers hired, with the pieces dated for 1936 and before bearing the mark of American Bank Note Company, and those 1940 through 1952 bearing the imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company.

Original paper wrapper is included.
Engraved identification number: 4822.



- 4099 Republican National Convention, 1944. Ticket stub.** Steel. 4.5 x 3 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. Ticket stub for admission to the second session of the convention, dated June 1944. Chicago, Illinois hosted this convention from July 26 through July 28, 1944 which nominated New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey as the Presidential candidate and Ohio Governor John Bricker as the Vice Presidential candidate. With the United States and much of the world still at war, Franklin D. Roosevelt made history again by winning an unprecedented fourth term as President of the United States. However, he died in office months later. The 1947 Twenty-second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution which imposed a term limitation on the office of President guaranteed that Roosevelt would be the only U.S. President to be elected to more than two terms upon its ratification in 1951. Satiny light pewter gray with some deeper gray and gold toning.

Engraved identification number: 5186.



- 4100 Democratic National Convention, 1948. Ticket stub.** Steel. 4 x 2.75 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. A lovely little ticket stub on a well polished plate. Held in Philadelphia's Convention Hall from July 12 through July 14, 1948, this convention nominated the sitting President, Harry S. Truman and Vice Presidential candidate Alban W. Barley. Though it was widely expected that opponents Thomas E. Dewey for President and Earl Warren for Vice President would win the election for the Republican party, the Truman-Barley camp won the election in what is considered the greatest Presidential election upset. Mostly bright steel gray, with heavy brown and violet toning near the right end.

Engraved identification number: 5593.
Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.



- 4101 Republican National Convention, 1948. Ticket stub.** Steel. 4.5 x 3 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. This convention was held in Philadelphia, at the Municipal Auditorium from June 21 through June 25, 1948. Thomas Dewey was again selected as the Republican nominee for President, along with running mate Earl Warren. After the loss of this election to the Democrats, Earl Warren went on to become the 14th Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, serving on the High Court from 1953 through 1969. Satiny pewter gray with some soft gray toning.

Engraved identification number: 5543 (5443 crossed out).

- 4102 Republican National Convention, 1952. Guest's ticket. Cylinder die. Steel.** Height: 2.75 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. A lovely cylinder die bearing the guest ticket design one time. An attractive ticket, with the portrait vignette of Abraham Lincoln at left. The International Amphitheatre in Chicago hosted the 1952 Republican National Convention from July 7 through July 11, 1952. The Republican nominees for President and Vice President were Dwight D. Eisenhower and Richard Nixon who defeated Democratic opponents Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman. Medium steel gray with light olive toning.
Numbered 11323 on top. Mark of Lovejoy Tool Works, Chicago on bottom.



- 4103 Republican National Convention. Logo vignette. Steel.** 5.75 x 3.75 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. A logo vignette with engine-turned security engraving around. Unspecified date, but likely created for one of the conventions between 1940 and 1952 based on the imprint. Satiny light pewter gray.

Engraved identification number: 5190.

Marks Jersey City, Domestic, and Grain with arrows on back.



- 4104 Democratic National Convention, 1960. Entrance ticket. Steel.** 8.5 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of Jeffries Banknote Company. An attractive ticket with a large engraving of the Capitol dome at left. Held at the Los Angeles Memorial Sports Arena, in Los Angeles, California, this convention nominated John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson as the Democratic candidates for what would be a tough election. The Democratic ticket won both the electoral majority as well as the popular vote, but the latter only by roughly 110,000 votes nationwide, a relatively thin margin. The plate is lustrous light steel gray.

Engraved identification number: 3844.

Mark of "beaver" on back. An additional mark reads 37596.

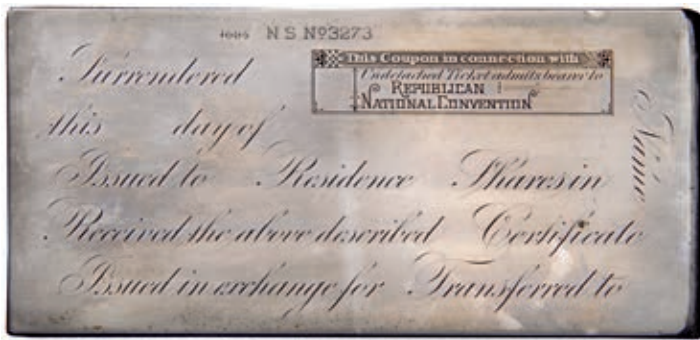


- 4105 Democratic National Convention, 1960. Ticket stub. Steel.** 5 x 3 inches. No imprint, but by Jeffries Banknote Company. The ticket stub associated with the above main entrance ticket to the convention.

Engraved identification number: 3845.

Numbered 37642 on back.





- 4106 **Transfer plate with an element used on a ticket stub for a Republican National Convention ticket.** Steel. 5.5 x 2.5 inches. The plate includes several text pieces for use on various forms, but one element which reads as follows, "This Coupon in connection with / Undetached Ticket admits bearer to / Republican / National Convention." Based on the lettering style, this is likely for a convention of the 1880s or 1890s. Uniform medium gray. Engraved identification number: N.S. No. 3273 (1025 crossed out). Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

- 4107 **Republican National Convention. Logo vignette.** Steel. 3.5 x 3.5 inches. Head of *Liberty* at center. A logo die for an unspecific convention. Lustrous gray with soft olive toning. The original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: 1941.



- 4108 **Republican National Convention. Logo vignette.** Steel. 5 x 3.75 inches. A logo die for an unspecific convention. Head of *Liberty* at center, styled differently than the one offered above. Lustrous medium pewter gray. The original paper wrapper is included, with a proof impression affixed.

Engraved identification number: V-38287 (7159 crossed out).

MISCELLANEOUS VIGNETTE DIES

COUNTERS



- 4109 **"1/ONE" and "2/TWO."** Steel. 3.75 x 2 inches. A charming pair of small counters featuring tall ornated digits supported by figures at each side. Both are in a decorative oval frame. Between them is a tiny vignette of *Hope* suitable for the central base of a banknote. Lustrous medium gray steel. Partial engravers guide lines are seen around.

Engraved identification number: V 39655.



- 4110 **"V."** Steel. 4 x 2.25 inches. Imprint of Toppan, Carpenter and Company, but also with a registration imprint of John W. Casilear, dated 1849. Casilear joined the firm in 1848. A nice early counter with a mechanic standing at center, leaning against a large Roman numeral five. Images of industry are seen in the background. A fine piece. Satiny steel gray with typical handling marks. A card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 46409 (P 261 crossed out).

- 4111 **"5/FIVE."** Steel. 2.75 x 4.5 inches. Another wonderful large and early counter. George Washington stands at the center and within a large and very ornate "5," in Roman Senatorial dress, holding a bundle of arrows. The denomination is spelled out within the design below him. A superbly crafted design, and very attractive. Satiny medium gray. Three corners are broken off, but this does not affect the design.

Engraved identification number: V-39863.



- 4112 "5." Steel. 2.25 x 3.25 inches. Another really neat counter with a large Arabic 5 at center, having vines growing up it. Two Native Americans are in the foreground, one seated with a rifle in a pensive pose, the other beginning to climb the digit. A waterfall is seen in the distance, and another is the foreground, while a train crosses a bridge at center. Lustrous medium gray. Beautifully designed and very attractive.

Engraved identification number: V-39859.



- 4113 "X/10." Steel. 2.25 x 3.25 inches. A neat counter with a coastal theme. A large Roman numeral stands on what appears to be the rocky Maine coast, with waves lapping the shore and a lighthouse visible in the distance. A sailor stands ashore, with a telescope, while another is in a boat in the water. Lustrous medium gray, and somewhat reflective.

Engraved identification number: V-39843.



- 4114 "20." Steel. 3.5 x 2 inches. Another elegant counter, this being so ornate that the digits (when quickly looking at it in reverse) are not obvious. A female allegorical figure representing *Liberty* and *Justice* is seated between the Arabic digits "2" and "0", and each digit has a cherubic allegorical figure within. Lustrous medium gray. A card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 45863 (P 776 crossed out).

OTHER MISCELLANEOUS DIES

Abundance



- 4115 **Allegorical vignette. Abundance.** Steel. 4 x 5.5 inches. Imprints of International Bank Note Company and American Bank Note Company. A large and very thoughtfully executed vignette showing a cherub spilling coins out of a large and ornate cornucopia, all atop a heavy base. A lovely art piece, satiny and lustrous medium gray steel. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V-49863 (2095 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back. An additional mark reads 2095.

America



- 4116 **Allegorical vignette. America.** Steel. 4.5 x 2.5 inches. *America* depicted as a seated Native American princess, leaning against a draped shield, surmounted by an eagle with wings spread. Symbols of *Fame*, *Liberty*, *Justice*, and *Abundance* surround her. Lustrous medium gray with some light olive toning. A sharp piece. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 46211 (P 514 crossed out).

America



- 4117 **Allegorical vignette. America. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. A bold vignette of *America*, depicted as a female figure with starred tiara and American flag, supported by an eagle in the clouds. She holds a lightening bolt in her left hand. Satiny medium steel gray. A nice allegorical transfer roller.

Mark of William F. Lodge, Philadelphia on top and numbered 28978 on bottom.

Confederation



- 4119 **Allegorical vignette. Confederation.** Steel. 6.5 x 4 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. An American shield at center, in an ornate oval frame, supported by allegorical figures representing peace and victory at left and right. Titled in the steel below. A very attractive and nicely executed vignette. Satiny and lustrous medium steel gray. A small stress fracture is seen at the left end, but does not interfere with the design.

Engraved identification number: V 44221 (C-577 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

American Commerce



- 4118 **Allegorical vignette. American Commerce.** Steel. 3.5 x 2.25 inches. An allegorical female seated on an anchor, her arm resting on an American shield. Large sheaves of wheat stand to her rear, and a large ship is seen in the distance. At the upper right corner of the plate is the head of a dog, facing. A curious little addition. Satiny and lustrous light steel gray with heavy crosshatching around and typical hairlines. A small chip is out of the bottom edge. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 45812 (P 717 crossed out).

Virgo



- 4120 **Allegorical vignette. Virgo.** Steel. 5 x 6 inches. Imprints of International Bank Note Company and American Bank Note Company. A seated female in flowing white drapery, holding long corn stalks in her lap. Possibly a depiction of Virgo, or the Maiden, who is often seen with corn stalks. A cityscape is seen in the distance. She is seated against an architectural base and leans against a column. An attractive piece of good size for display. Satiny and lustrous light steel gray. An original card wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V-49922 (1599 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back. An additional mark reads 1599.

Brooklyn Bridge

- 4121 **Brooklyn Bridge.** Steel. 7 x 4 inches. Imprints of International Bank Note Company and American Bank Note Company. A lovely engraving of this famous expanse across the East River, connecting Manhattan Island to the borough of Brooklyn. Bright and reflective steel with some minor traces of wax and a few trivial handling marks. Copyright imprint dated 1888, but International Bank Note Company. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V-49816.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

Upon its completion, the Brooklyn Bridge was one of the earliest suspension bridges erected, and it was the largest one, extending 5,989 feet across the East River. It was originally called the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, but was formally renamed in 1915. It was designated a national historic landmark in 1964.



A Cat in a Hat



- 4122 **A Cat in a Hat.** Steel. 4 x 5 inches. Imprint of Baldwin & Gleason Company, Limited. A superbly executed cat standing up out of an upturned top hat. Bright and lustrous light pewter grey. A neat piece for a fan of felines and their curious ways.

Engraved identification number: 624.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back.

The Charter Oak

- 4123 **The Charter Oak.** Steel. 2.75 x 3.25 inches. Imprint of Continental Bank Note Company, New York. A bold little engraving of the famous Charter Oak of Hartford Connecticut, probably the most famous tree in America. Lightly titled in the steel below the engraving. Light steel gray, bright and lustrous with light hairlines.

Engraved identification number: SPECIAL V 47954.

The Charter Oak, believed to have sprouted as early as the 12th Century, was first reported in writing in 1614 by a Dutch explorer. Legend has it that the document securing the original charter of the colony of Connecticut was hidden in a hollow of its massive trunk in 1687. It is not a certain historic event, but nonetheless, the famous and massive white oak tree came to be known as the Charter Oak. At a maximum circumference in the range of 20 to 30 feet, the tree had apparently been weakened by some malady, and was lost in a storm on the night of August 21, 1856.



Declaration of Independence



- 4124 **Declaration of Independence.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 2 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Light steel grey, bright, lustrous and clean. A superb expression of the sharp skill and steady hand of the engraver, Charles Toppan, who cut this tiny copy of the Declaration of Independence into steel by natural light in 1840. The design includes the Declaration, along with arms of the 13 original colonies and tiny portraits of George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and a federal eagle surrounding the text. Toppan's imprint is seen along the bottom edge of the engraved area, along with the date July 4, 1840. We have sold two other examples of this vignette, both in plate form. This is the only cylinder die we have seen bearing the work. Signed engravings are rare, and this is a fine example on a transfer roller. The other side of the roller bears a seal vignette for National Fuel Gas Company, New Jersey, 1902.

Numbered 81429 on top and 5142 on bottom.

Popular Coin Vignettes

- 4125 **Pair of Coin Vignettes. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. A wonderful pair of coin vignettes used on obsolete currency as central artwork which also served as ornate counters. The first includes two figures, one male and one female, with a pair of 1852 gold dollars at their lower right. This vignette was used on the \$2 note of the Hancock Bank of Ellsworth, Maine (Haxby ME-18, G4). The second vignette shows five cherubic allegorical figures standing amongst five Liberty Seated silver dollars. This vignette is seen on issues including the very rare \$5 note of the Townsend Bank, Townsend, Massachusetts (Haxby MA-1225, G6b). A couple of small nicks are noted on the cylinder, but these are not near the engravings and the steel is light pewter gray. A rather clean and attractive piece.

Numbered 016805 on top.



Currency Vignette

- 4126 **Currency vignette.** Steel. 9 x 4.5 inches. Unmarked, but the work of Danforth, Wright and Company. A nice currency vignette designed to fill each end and connect in the center of the note at bottom, creating a wide scene for a fully vignetted note. A sailor, blacksmith and two girls reading are seen at left. At right, a boy and two girls depict *agriculture*. The vignette was used on the \$20 notes of the Bank of Chattanooga, Tennessee (Haxby TN-10, G6) and others. Light marks and hairlines, but generally bright and reflective.

Engraved identification number: Litho No. 2. V-18335 (X-2138 crossed out).

Mark of George B. Sharp, New York on back.



The Cylinder for the Above Vignette

- 4127 **Currency vignette.** Steel. Height: 3.25 inches; Diameter: 2.5 inches. Unmarked, but the work of Danforth, Wright and Company. The cylinder die used to transfer the above engraving to printing plates. This pair of pieces would be a great way to illustrate this part of the process of banknote production. A completed currency plate, which we hopefully will yet see revealed by the archive, would be another key piece. A few light scattered nicks and marks, but none are serious. Even medium gray steel

Numbered 604 on top.



Perched Eagle

- 4128 **Perched Eagle.** Steel. 6 x 3 inches. A large eagle perched on a mountaintop with wings outspread. Airplanes are seen in the distance at left and right, and what appears to be large tanker ship is seen in the distance at left. Satiny and lustrous medium gray steel. The original paper wrapper is included, with a proof impression affixed.

Engraved identification number: 282.



Falls of the Yellowstone



- 4129 **Falls of the Yellowstone.** Steel. 4 x 5 inches. The famous lower Yellowstone Falls, in Yellowstone Park, showing the rugged surrounding landscape, all in an oval frame and titled below. The falls is believed to have been first seen by a white American explorer in 1846. Bright and highly reflective with some minor toning. The original paper wrapper is included, with a proof impression affixed.

Engraved identification number: 9184.

Mark of John Sellers and Sons, Sheffield, England on back. An additional mark reads 90065.

Cylinder with Three Desirable Vignettes

Mount Vernon Cemetery

Example

Benjamin Franklin

- 4130 **Cylinder die with three desirable vignettes.** Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.5 inches. **Mount Vernon Cemetery.** The design by H. Billings, features a portrait of Washington at center, after Houdon, supported by Liberty at the right, a shield at the left and a memorial to Washington below giving the dates of his birth and death. Mount Vernon is seen in the background, and the entrance to his tomb is seen at left. Around the portrait is the engraver's name, and the engraving firm title is seen at the top. The inscription around the bottom half reads as follows, "Entered according to Act of



Congress in the year 1859 by H. Barnes in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the District of Massachusetts." The plate was used to print the paper insert for wooden wall decorations described in the Rulau-Fuld revision of Medallion Portraits of Washington, as Baker R-128. These are listed as Crutchett plates, and come in several variations including electrotype shells in wood frames, apparently with a printed label from this plate affixed to the back, a style with the paper insert under glass in a wood frame, and others. The engraving was done by Charles Burt for American Bank Note Company. **Example.** An elderly man with a strong resemblance to Benjamin Franklin, holds a young girl on his knee, and points to the Houdon Bust of George Washington. Apparently the man is instructing the young girl on the honorable ways of Washington, a highly revered figure in the 1850s. A tiny registration imprint by American Bank Note Company dates the vignette to 1859. The vignette is used on numerous obsolete bank notes including \$3 Proof notes of the Bank of La Crosse, Wisconsin (Haxby WI-335, G4). Engraved by Francis W. Edmunds. **Benjamin Franklin.** Portrait vignette of Franklin seated in his study. A very nice cylinder with lustrous surfaces.

Numbered 87 on top.

Example. Steel. 4.5 x 2.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company.



Three Horses Eating



- 4131 **Three horses eating.** Steel. 3.25 x 2 inches. The heads of two white horses and one black one eating from a pile of hay. A nice little equine vignette. Satiny light steel gray with some minor oxidation, but all well away from the engraved design. An original card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 40705.

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Independence Hall Philadelphia, Pennsylvania



- 4132 **Independence Hall.** Steel. 4.5 x 2.5 inches. A lovely early engraving of the State House of the Province of Pennsylvania, better known today as Independence Hall. A couple of minor nicks, but a very clean engraving in general. The engraving is slightly different than most images of the building, but is nearly identical to an engraving in the collection of the National Archives. The vignette was used on the \$500 note of the Manufacturers and Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia (Haxby PA-450, G50). Bright and highly lustrous light steel gray. A superb piece with a heavy card sleeve included.

Engraved identification number: V 41543.

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

Lion Family Group

- 4133 **Lion Family Group.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 2.25 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. A small family group of lions resting, with the large male at the rear, the female in front of him, and a group of three cubs nestled at her belly. Lustrous medium gray steel.

Numbered 9605 on top.



A Lion's Head

- 4134 **A Lion's Head.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. The facing head of male lion, with a full mane. The vignette is impressed into the steel three times around the cylinder. A striking vignette, and a lustrous and pleasing cylinder.

Numbered 9016 on bottom.



Pan-American Exposition Souvenir Ticket Cylinder Die

- 4135 **Pan-American Exposition. Buffalo, 1901. Souvenir ticket. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2.75 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. An engraved souvenir ticket for Dedication Day, May 20th 1901. The building at the center is the exposition's New York State Building. The other side of the cylinder includes the ticket stub that was used for admission at the gate. Dark steel gray.

Mark of J. Belcher, Newark, New Jersey on top and bottom; numbered 806 on bottom.

The Pan-American Exposition was held in Buffalo, New York from May 1st to November 2, 1901. Sadly, it is perhaps most famous as the site of President William McKinley's assassination on September 6, 1901, at the Exposition's Temple of Music building. The attractions of the more than 340 acre site attracted around eight million visitors.



Prince

- 4136 **Prince.** Cylinder die. Steel. Height: 3 inches; Diameter: 2.5 inches. Lustrous medium olive gray steel, with a few minor surface abrasions. A nicely executed engraving of a standing pit bull terrier, titled "Prince" below.

Numbered 16378 and marked P on bottom.



Popular Santa Claus Vignette

- 4137 **St. Nicholas. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Unmarked, but the work of Rawdon, Wright, Hatch and Edson. A somewhat elflike depiction of St. Nicholas, as a clearly young and small figure, carrying his sack of toys and looking back over his shoulder just before entering a fireplace hung with stockings. This variety is Type II, as catalogued by Roger Durand in his study of the theme, "Interesting Notes About Christmas." According to Durand, this is the second most commonly encountered vignette of St. Nicholas on obsolete bank note issues, though all are fairly scarce and extremely popular with collectors. The cylinder is satiny medium pewter gray, and quite clean. A really great piece for the collector of Santa Claus vignettes.

Numbered 42743 on top and S110 on bottom.



Exciting Santa Claus Cylinder Die With Two Different Vignettes



- 4138 **St. Nicholas. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2.25 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Unmarked, but the work of Toppan, Carpenter and Company. A superb cylinder die for the collector of St. Nicholas vignettes, as this die includes two different variations! The first is catalogued by Durand as Type IV, showing St. Nicholas emerging from a fireplace, alongside which two children have fallen asleep. He moves carefully, keeping his eye on them. This vignette appears only on \$5 notes issued by the Bank of Milwaukee, in Wisconsin, (Haxby WI-500, G6), and is therefore a scarce vignette as opposed to those seen on notes of several institutions. The banknotes are quite rare, and in high demand. The original art was executed by F.O.C. Darley, and according to Durand, the engraving was likely done by John W. Casilear or Nathaniel Jocelyn. The second vignette is Durand's Type V, also by Toppan, Carpenter and Company. This shows St. Nicholas in his sleigh pulled by reindeer, with the roofs of a town visible in the distance. This vignette was used on the \$5 and \$10 notes of the Saint Nicholas Bank, New York, New York (Haxby NY-1900, G8 and G10). These notes are extremely rare, and at the time the Haxby reference was published, the author had not confirmed any surviving notes. Deep pewter gray with faint gold overtones. An exceptional cylinder die.

Numbered 51416 on top; 5116 on bottom.

Space Shuttle



- 4139 **Space shuttle.** Steel. 4.75 x 4.75 inches. A wonderful modern vignette from the American Bank Note Company Archive, depicting the space shuttle in flight. The vessel appears to be deploying a satellite from its cargo bay. Certainly among the most modern pieces we have seen from the archive. Bright pewter gray, reflective and relatively clean.

Engraved identification number: 8023.

State of Illinois Warrant Card



- 4140 **State of Illinois.** Steel. 6 x 4.5 inches. Imprint of Columbian Bank Note Company. Satiny and lustrous steel gray with golden brown and olive toning, mostly toward the edges of the plate. An engraving for a printed Warrant Card, with vignette of Lincoln at left, and the engraved signature of the Governor of the State of Illinois at the lower right.

Engraved identification number: 8107.

State Treasurer's Check Form
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



- 4141 **State Treasurer's Check. Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.** Steel. 11 x 6 inches. Imprint of E.A. Wright Bank Note Company, Philadelphia. Satiny and lustrous medium gray with some light toning. A nice large check plate, with a vignette of Betsy Ross and the flag at left. An interesting piece for the Pennsylvania collector.

Engraved identification number: 3390.

Steamship *City of Richmond*, of the Inman Line



- 4142 ***City of Richmond* of the Inman Line.** Steel. 5.5 x 3.5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company, New York. A fine engraving of a three-masted steamship sailing toward the left, as printed. Nicely executed and quite attractive. A nice piece for collectors of nautical themes. The original paper wrapper is included.

Engraved identification number: V 44788 (C-22 crossed out).

Mark of John Sellers, Sheffield, England on back.

The steamship *City of Richmond* was launched February 15, 1873, and primarily was used on the Liverpool to New York route as a passenger ship, generally completing the journey in about eight hours. In 1891, the Inman Line sold the ship, and in 1896 it was scrapped.

Stone Mountain Memorial



- 4143 **Stone Mountain Memorial. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. Lustrous light steel gray with only minor signs of handling. Two impressions of the vignette around the die, with title below.

Numbered 44247 on top and S96 on bottom.

The Stone Mountain Memorial is a memorial to the cause of the Confederacy, its war dead, its finest generals, and its President. It is carved into one of the largest granite monoliths in the world, and with a total carved area of three acres, it is the largest bas-relief sculpture in the world, featuring depictions of Confederate President Jefferson Davis, General Stonewall Jackson, and General Robert E. Lee. The concept of the memorial dates to 1912, but work on the monument did not begin until 1923 after considerable planning, and delays brought on by World War I. The monument was not completed by the deadline stipulated by the family who donated the huge granite face, and upon this failure all work stopped and the ownership of the granite face returned to the family. Work did not begin again until 1964, and the finishing touches to the sculpture were not complete until 1972.

Thirst No More

- 4144 **Native American. *Thirst No More*.** Steel. 7.5 x 5 inches. Imprint of American Bank Note Company. A beautifully engraved piece, featuring a Native American man kneeling to collect water from a spring into a small bowl. The scene is thoughtfully engraved and surrounded by an elegant, somewhat architectural frame. The legend, "Thirst No More" is seen just right of the falling water. This engraving was referenced by Wallace White in his piece published as part of the *Talk of the Town* column in the *New Yorker*, for December 24, 1979, as a piece of general art that could be selected for stock certificates or other purposes. Satiny and lustrous medium steel gray. A nice large piece, and a popular Native American theme. A heavy card sleeve is included.

Engraved identification number: V 42256.
Numbered S 164 on back.

**United States Capitol**

- 4145 **United States Capitol Building.** Steel. 5.5 x 2 inches. An attractive early engraving of the Capitol, with people and horse-

drawn carriages passing by in the foreground. Satiny and lustrous medium steel gray with some olive and deeper gray toning. Corner tips are off, but the engraved area is reasonably free of marks. A charming piece, and similar to one we offered in our November 2006 sale, but here depicted without the smaller domes at either side of the central main dome.

Engraved identification number: V 41747.

While the construction of the U.S. Capitol building began in 1793, the structure as we know it today was not completed until 1862, upon the completion of the last extension of the building. The structure has survived two major fires, one in 1814 set by British soldiers during the War of 1812, and a second in 1851. A gas explosion also damaged the building in 1898. The vignette engraved here shows the Capitol as it appeared in the middle 1850s, with the original dome which was removed in 1856, and after the additions of the large wings at each end of the building.

Wall Street in New York

- 4146 **Wall Street. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 2.5 inches; Diameter: 2.75 inches. Lustrous medium steel gray. A lovely vignette of Wall Street, with the building of the New York Stock Exchange seen at the right, with Trinity Church visible in the distance at center. A \$500 certificate counter is seen on the other side of the cylinder.

Mark of J. Belcher, Newark, New Jersey on top and bottom, numbered 17445 on bottom.

Whaling Vignette Cylinder Die

- 4147 **Whaling vignette. Cylinder die.** Steel. Height: 1.75 inches; Diameter: 2.5 inches. The cylinder die or transfer roller for a whaling vignette, among the themes that have proven most popular among the many engravings revealed in the ABNCo archive. This vignette shows six sailors in a whale boat laying on to a thrashing whale in the foreground, its eye visible just above the water line. Birds are seen nearby and the larger whaling vessel waits in the distance. This design was used on \$1 notes of the Union Bank of New London, Connecticut (Haxby CT-320, G136), and it is extremely similar to another whaling vignette sold in our September 2006 sale, Lot 787, which we had erroneously attributed as this engraving due to the similarity. The cylinder also features a Native American princess overlooking a railroad and riverside town from a bluff.

Mark of C. Durand and numbered 174 on top.

U.S. PATTERN COINS

A LANDMARK COLLECTION OF PATTERN COINS

Significance and Overview

Welcome to one of the most significant, most important offerings of pattern coins we have ever had. Considering what Stack's has offered, and also including the experience of Dave Bowers, this statement is incredible. Past direct sale and auction offerings have included the *majority* of important cabinets to be offered to the numismatic community. These include the Lenox H. Lohr Collection (over 1,400 different patterns including seven of the nine 1792 issues), the Willard Blaisdell Collection, the William Sieck Collection, the Rogers M. Fred, Jr. Collection, the Armand Champa Collection, and many more. There are some coins in the present sale for which not a single piece was offered in the collections just mentioned!

Patterns are among the most interesting American specialties. They tell the story of what might have been in American coinage, but wasn't. Ideas tested, considered, sometimes adopted, other times discarded. Still other patterns were made as collectors' pieces, to benefit Mint officials while at the same time providing coins of great rarity for numismatists to enjoy. Most of us are familiar with standard denominations in this category—such things as the 1804 silver dollar, 1884 and 1885 trade dollars, 1913 Liberty Head nickel, and so on—but are not aware or know less about the many patterns *even rarer* than these famous coins. Similar to the situation of the famous rarities just mentioned (1804 dollar to the 1913 Liberty Head nickel), the Mint kept very few records concerning pattern coins, and in most instances no records at all. This has made the field a fascinating area for numismatic research and endeavor. Year by year, discovery by discovery, the fabric becomes more closely knit, with the result that today in 2008 we know much about the designs, engravers, and the approximate population of the various issues.

The Story of Patterns

Pattern coins were first showcased in print in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in the 19th century, followed by the efforts of William H. Woodin and Edgar H. Adams in 1913, then Dr. J. Hewitt Judd's book in 1959. Presently, *United States Pattern Coins*, in its ninth edition, is the successor to the first seven editions of the Judd text, and is produced in much more expanded form by Whitman Publishing, LLC. Q. David Bowers is the editor, and Saul Teichman is the researcher and technical advisor. Pricing contributors include an illustrious panel of expert collectors and dealers. As these words are being written the tenth edition of the Judd book is in progress at Whitman, expected to be published in *color* for the first time.

Pattern coins were first produced in 1792 when the Mint was just getting under way. The cornerstone of the facility was laid on July 31, and certain of the premises were ready for limited occupancy beginning in September. Coinage operations seem to have begun later in the year, including the making of certain pattern coins engraved by Robert Birch, Joseph Wright, and possibly Henry Voigt. To these can be added the silver 1792 half disme or five cent piece, struck in July, before the Mint was a reality, in premises nearby. These little silver coins were not intended as a patterns but, instead, were regular issues placed into circulation to the extent of about 1,500 pieces. Thus was the beginning of the Philadelphia Mint and the federal coinage.

As the years went on, pattern coins were made to test designs, proposals, and even weird ideas. In addition, trial pieces or trial strikes were made to test the dies or presses, such as half dollars struck on a copper planchet, or a \$10 gold eagle struck in copper. Such productions were limited, and records involving them range from sparse to nonexistent. There was no organized collecting community in America at the time, and seemingly no numismatic applications to the Mint to acquire such pieces. Patterns continued to be produced occasionally in following years. In the early 1830s some pattern \$2.50 pieces are reported to have been made with different gold content, and so marked on the reverses. However, no examples are known to survive today.

The Art of Engraver Christian Gobrecht

Then came the year 1836, a time of change. Christian Gobrecht, an accomplished inventor, bank-note plate engraver, and diecutter in Philadel-

phia, was hired at the Mint. Chief Engraver William Kneass had suffered a debilitating stroke in August, and Gobrecht was hired the next month. He specifically did not want to be "assistant" engraver, as his accomplishments in that art far exceeded those of Kneass. Accordingly, he was designated as the "second engraver."

The challenge was given to him to make extensive new designs and even create new denominations, the last including the two cent piece and gold dollar. As it happened, although patterns of these two coins were made in 1836, it was not until 1864 that two cent pieces were made for circulation and not until 1849 that the gold dollar became a reality, neither one using the 1836 pattern motifs. The silver dollar commanded the most attention at the Mint. This denomination had not been produced since 1804, as making them was an exercise in futility. They became a "trade" coin and were largely exported. In their place, large quantities of half dollars were made. These tended to stay stateside and achieved use and importance as the largest silver coin of the realm. Capped Bust half dollars, first made in 1807 and continued until 1836, were often used in bulk transactions and as bank reserves.

Gobrecht was furnished with sketches by Thomas Sully, Philadelphia artist, of the figure of Miss Liberty, seated, a motif not used on federal coinage to this point, but familiar enough elsewhere, such as on any number of state copper coins of the 1780s and Washington pieces of the 1790s, they in turn drawing upon British coinage with this motif, in turn inspired by coins of ancient Rome. For the reverse, sketches of an eagle by Titian Peale were supplied to the engraver. Peale was one of several sons of Charles Willson Peale, famous museum operator in New York City (branches were maintained in Baltimore and New York as well, but for not as long).

Gobrecht created a gorgeous coin with what we now called the Liberty Seated obverse in combination with the Flying Eagle reverse. Patterns of these may have been made or perhaps they were not. In any event, the patterns would have been the same as the regular issue. By December 31, 1836, some 1,000 Proof dollars had been struck. Some of these were kept for numismatic purposes, two were given to President Jackson, but most of the others were deposited in a local bank at face value.

It seems that some years later, probably about 1859 (a time of which more will be said), someone at the Mint dreamed up the idea of creating an 1836-dated pattern accompanied by an interesting story. A die was made with the inscription G. GOBRECHT F. in prominent letters above the date and below the seated figure of Liberty. This inscription was precisely the same as Gobrecht had used on a number of medals he had made in the 1820s and 1830s. It seems that the story was invented that the director of the Mint, upon seeing Gobrecht's name so prominently displayed, objected to the "conceited German" engraver's brashness, and commanded that the name be removed from that location, and put in very tiny letters on the base of the figure. What we do know is that the 1836 Gobrecht dollars made for circulation, as just mentioned, did have the name in tiny letters. The story about the name being too prominent lived on and was repeated many times, including in the Adams-Woodin text in 1913 and the early Judd works. However, in recent times Gobrecht dollars have attracted several scholars, who have examined die characteristics very carefully, as well as die orientation, weights, and other aspects. It became known from this evidence that this die was not made in 1836 or close to it, but was produced later.

In 1838, additional patterns were made at the Mint, particularly a series of half dollars and dollars, again by Gobrecht. Then in 1839 others were made.

Into the 1840s and 1850s

A lapse followed from 1840 through about 1850, when only a few scattered issues were produced. Then in 1850 the Mint sought to reduce the size of the copper one cent piece, what today we call the "large cent." They were becoming too expensive to produce. Unlike silver and gold coins which were made as an accommodation for depositors, copper cents and half cents were "money coins." The Mint banked any profit it made between the cost of producing the pieces and their face value. Half cents were not popular with

the public, so the mantle fell upon the one cent pieces. If they could be made more cheaply, profits would be higher.

From 1850 through 1856, quite a few different patterns were made in various diameters, metal alloys, and designs. Then finally in 1856 a design was decided upon, by James F. Longacre (who had succeeded to the post of chief engraver upon Gobrecht's death in 1844). The obverse featured a Flying Eagle copied after Gobrecht's silver dollar reverse of 1836. The reverse was a new motif by Longacre and had an "agricultural" wreath of cotton, corn, wheat, and tobacco. The new small cents, struck in copper and nickel alloy, were made to the extent of 800 or so pieces, and distributed to senators, representatives, newspaper editors, and others of influence. These were of regular appearance, what we would call Mint State or Uncirculated today, not mirrored Proofs.

The Act of February 21, 1857, abolished the old copper cent and made the Flying Eagle design a reality. These were first distributed to the public on May 25th of this year and became instantly popular. These initiated a wave of nostalgia. The charming "pennies" of childhood, coins of yesteryear, were going to disappear. With them were memories of candy, amusements, and other childhood delights. Many citizens, at least hundreds, possibly several thousand, set about looking in change to pick out as many dates of copper cents as they could. The more persistent were successful in getting the issues back to 1816, with perhaps the exception of 1823, which was much scarcer than the others. There were no cents made in 1815, but all from 1793 through 1814 presented a possibility. In actuality, the 1799 was extremely rare, and the 1804 was hard to find. Worn specimens could be found, and numismatist Montroville W. Dickeson, author in 1859 of the *American Numismatist Manual*, said that 1793 Chain cents could be found in circulation in the 1850s.

James Ross Snowden, a very educated man, became director of the Mint in 1853. By 1859 he had developed a great interest in numismatics, particularly in the tokens and medals of Washington. He reviewed the contents of the Mint Cabinet (founded in June 1838) and saw only a handful of examples. In 1859 he set about advising collectors and dealers that examples of patterns and other pieces were available to trade for Washington medals. Correspondence of January of that year suggested that soon pattern coins and restrikes would be available easily enough for collectors who wanted them. By that time there was such interest in numismatics that Snowden was besieged by letters and other requests. Particularly in demand were 1856 Flying Eagle cents. Those dated 1857 and 1858 were available easily enough, and the new 1859 Indian cent was a reality. However, in the absence of published catalogues, information spread, actually true, that Flying Eagle cents dated 1856 existed. However, hardly anyone had them. Likely, both senators and representatives spent theirs.

The Mint Goes into High Gear

Snowden thereupon initiated an unofficial program, not mentioned anywhere in Mint records, of making restrikes (including thousands of 1856 Flying Eagle cents), new patterns in illogical die combinations and unusual metal variations to sell to dealers and collectors. These were turned out in large quantities and sold through various sources. William K. Idler, a Philadelphia dealer, had access to the Mint and handled many pieces. On the other hand, Edward Cogan, also in Philadelphia, seems to have been rebuffed in his attempt to obtain 1856 Flying Eagle cents and other delicacies. Later, Idler's son-in-law, John W. Haseltine, inherited the "franchise" and was a Mint outlet. That was not all. W.L. Woodward in Roxbury, Massachusetts mentioned that a relative of a prominent Mint official had traveled all the way to Massachusetts to offer him quantities of pattern copper half dollars and \$10 gold pieces of the early 1860s.

Administrations changed, numismatics flourished, and in 1866 the *American Journal of Numismatics* made its debut, published by the American Numismatic Society (founded in 1858). Now, for the first time there was a regularly issued non-profit journal to benefit the hobby. Soon, questions, information, and other notices about patterns reached print.

Questions were given to the Mint about restrikes. Where were these 1804 silver dollars coming from? Not "out of the woodwork" to be sure, but from somewhere. What about other fancy patterns of early dates, such as Gobrecht dollars of 1836, 1838, and 1839 which seemed to be available from certain dealers?

The Mint issued some protestations and "official" documents and statements, such as that all dies had been destroyed, all 1804 silver dollars were original coins, and so on. William E. Dubois and, later, Patterson Dubois, were

spokespeople for the Mint, competent numismatists in their own right, and disseminated all sorts of false information.

In the meantime, many more patterns were created, by the tens of thousands totally, across more than a thousand different varieties. In time, these became highly desired by numismatists—such things as transitional Liberty Seated silver coins of 1863 to 1865 with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse, the 1872 "Amazonian" patterns in silver and gold, pattern half dollars of 1877, the "Schoolgirl" dollar of 1879, the \$4 Stellas of 1879 and 1880, and more. On and on it went. The profits pocketed by Mint officials must have far exceeded their salaries. No records were kept, and the entire arrangement was operated under a code of silence. Some years later a check was made of Mint records, and it was found that there was some notice of a few 1868 Proof sets being made in aluminum, but no record at all of other things!

The secret production came to a screeching halt in the summer of 1885 under new administration. After then, production of patterns, restrikes, unusual combinations, and the like, dwindled to a trickle. Some pattern cents and five cent pieces were made in 1896 and found their way into the numismatic community (primarily through William H. Woodin in later years). Pattern MCMVII (1907) Ultra High Relief double eagles in gold were distributed here and there. Otherwise, virtually nothing reached numismatic hands.

Today's Perspective

Now in 2008, we can reflect upon the fantastic production era from spring 1859 to summer 1885, which certainly accounts for at least 90% of the coins that enjoy studying and collecting. As a matter of fact, these are perfectly legitimate, are legal tender, and if any doubt exists, a somewhat modern piece of legislation, the Legal Tender Act of 1965, made any and all Mint products before that time legal tender (even the regular issue trade dollar which had been demonetized in 1876 regained its status). Many thousands of those came to light in 1909 when the Mint traded "several crates" of long-stored patterns to William H. Woodin in exchange for his donation of two different unique varieties of the 1877 pattern \$50 "half union" by William Barber. Today, these are treasures of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian, under the direction of Dr. Richard Doty, James Grant, and staff (a more user-friendly, from a numismatic aspect, group of people could not be imagined; we all benefit from their sharing of knowledge.)

A very curious fact points out the *potential* of many patterns: some patterns are listed in *A Guide Book of United States Coins* and other standard references. These are not regular coins at all, but, as noted, are patterns. These include the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, transitional dimes and half dimes of 1859 and 1860, certain varieties of Gobrecht dollars of 1836 to 1839, and the \$4 Stellas of 1879 and 1880. Of these, the 1856 Flying Eagle cent exists to the extent of perhaps 2,000 coins, and the 1879 \$4 Stella exists to the extent of 300 or more coins. These populations are *far greater* than just about any other patterns. At the same time, high-grade examples of these two pieces are exceedingly expensive. Indeed, a Gem \$4 Stella (several lovely examples of which are offered in the present sale) readily crosses the six figure mark if in nice Proof condition, and is worth several hundreds of thousands of dollars if an ultra-Gem. Isn't this remarkable, considering that in the meantime, there are hundreds of varieties of pattern coins that are much rarer, but sell for tiny fractions—just a few thousand dollars.

Focus on This Sale

The present sale is generally composed of the rarest of the rare, outstanding patterns the likes of which are hardly ever seen, patterns that do come on the market with some frequency, such as the Standard Silver issues of 1869 and 1870, are scarcely represented. This is rather backward in the scheme of historical numismatic offerings. There are such treasures as a cent with the obverse of a Flying Eagle design dated 1858 and the reverse of an 1864 Indian cent, and nickel five cent pieces combined with \$5 and \$3 dies—the coins of which dreams are made, but which in daylight are almost unknown.

To these are added several 1792 half dimes and 1836 Gobrecht dollars, regular issues as noted above, plus a nice lineup of the not rare, but fantastically popular 1879 \$4 pattern Stella. There are quite a few coins in this offering that have not been in the marketplace for *years*, and, likely some will not reappear in your lifetime once they are sold.

As noted throughout the catalogue, the key word here is *opportunity*. The price paid would seem secondary. Somehow, when it comes to American rarities, the price usually takes care of itself nicely as the years pass!

Spectacular MS-64 1792 Half Disme
Among the Finest Certified



- 4148 1792 half dime. Judd-7, Pollock-7, Logan McCloskey-1. Rarity-4. MS-64 (NGC). This exciting virtual Gem example of the first silver coin of the new United States boasts deep blue toning with enticing gold highlights. All obverse detail is crisply defined, notably the intricate hair on the bust. Surrounded by the legend *LIB. PAR. OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY*, a motto suggestive of the wisdom of Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson. The reverse presents an eagle flying l. within the legend *UNITED STATES OF AMERICA* over the boldly stated denomination *HALF DISME*. This coin displays a marvelous strike free of the usual weakness on the highest points. Even the eagle breast is fully feathered to create a dramatic visual quality rarely seen on even the handful of Mint State specimens surviving of this pioneer issue. This denomination is one of the 1792 coins struck before the cornerstone of the new Philadelphia Mint was laid. Some researchers believe the half dismes were struck in the cellar of saw-maker John Harper near the Mint site before the institution's officers found ways to cope with the high bonds demanded of them by Congress. An earlier generation of numismatists regarded this as a pattern, though Thomas Jefferson is our source of the figure of 1,500 half dismes actually delivered. Most known survivors are in circulated grades, many showing holes and plugs and other forms of damage. The present flawless example is among the finest known. NGC has certified five in this grade, only two finer, the highest grade being MS-68. The overall quality and eye appeal of the other pieces is not known to us. The word *DISME* that appears on this coin probably had a silent *S* and would have been pronounced *Deem*. This early spelling was used in

the Mint's internal bookkeeping for years after. It originated in the 1585 mathematical treatise of Simon Stevinus of Bruges, *De Thiende*, *The Tenth*, the pioneer work on the decimal system, translated into French as *La Disme* by Thiende's printer Christoffel Plantijn. The striking of the half dime, believed to have been in mid-July 1792, marked the implementation of decimal coinage in the new nation, preparing the way for the eventual abandonment of the Spanish real and half real as divisions of the dollar. Its date, design and rarity spawned numerous legends about this coin, including the persistent notion that the bust was an actual portrait of First Lady Martha Washington. Her husband's emphatic rejection of a portrait coinage for himself should have eliminated that legend long ago. That Washington himself supplied at least some of the metal for its coinage is more probable, as he alluded to the coins in his Annual Address of Nov. 6, 1792, "There has been a small beginning in the coinage of half dismes, the want of coins in circulation calling the first attention to them." The well-worn examples ordinarily met with testify that most of the mintage went into immediate and prolonged circulation, accounting for the exceptional rarity of Mint State pieces more than 200 years later, and all remain as treasured reminders of the birth of American coinage.

The possession of a 1792 half dime in *any* grade is a badge of accomplishment and distinction, representing as they do the first federal coins made under the auspices of Mint Director David Rittenhouse, in the formative period of the Mint. The present opportunity cannot be overemphasized.

NGC Census: 5; 2 finer (MS-68 finest).

Another Desirable 1792 Half Disme

Judd-7, Rarity-4



4149 1792 half disme. J-7, P-7, LM-1. Rarity-4. VF-35 (NGC) (CAC). Silver. Reeded edge. Good things sometimes come in pairs, or even in trios, as in the present sale. Here is another example, in a different grade, highly worthwhile and very desirable.

Richly varied rainbow hues of blue, gold, and violet on fairly smooth surfaces with no serious marks present to draw the viewer's attention. Low magnification reveals a hidden scratch in Liberty's tresses and a few other tiny disturbances, but the overall visual appeal is still substantial. Some weakness at the centers, as typical, yet still fairly bold considering the amount of time in circulation. Another opportunity to bid

on this famous American rarity, of which an estimated 1,500 were made, most of which have disappeared. The present specimen is about typical for the issue, though many examples are found at much lower grades and many of those exhibit problems. The population of VF-35, as offered here, is much thinner than the population of lesser grade specimens. We envision strong bidding activity when this little silver 1792 half disme crosses the auction block, for its popularity stretches across the numismatic spectrum to include pattern specialists, half dime specialists, and those who appreciate the earliest American coinage issues.

Stack's

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A Final 1792 Half Disme



2x photo

4150 1792 half disme. J-7, P-7. Rarity-4. VG-10, sharpness of VF-20, holed and plugged. Silver. Reeded edge. Medium silver gray with warm lilac and faded orange highlights. Skillfully holed and plugged many years ago, and not visible to the unaided eye. Close-in examination reveals some patches of faint granularity, perhaps a sign that the coin spent a little time in the ground. Reverse slightly off center toward 5:00 with the rim there to the tops

of CA in AMERICA and the top of U in UNI., and to the bottom of the E in DISME. Other than the aforementioned shortcomings, the present example of Washington's "small beginning" in U.S. coinage is entirely free of extraneous marks that can be seen by the unaided eye. The present coin is attractive within its description, and perhaps represents an economical example of this, one of the most famous of all American coin rarities.

Unique 1797 Eagle in Copper Judd and Pollock Plate Coin



2x photo

4151 1797 pattern \$10. J-25, P-42. Unique. VF-20, sharpness of VF-30, but very slightly bent. Copper. Reeded edge. Struck from the dies of BD-2, T-8, B-2B. Chestnut brown surfaces. The strike is light with softness noted at Liberty's drapery and hair, particularly behind her face and neck. Likewise, the strike is soft at the eagle's breast and tail, together with the tips of the eagle's wing feathers. Most of the shield details and reverse stars are surprisingly sharp. Possibly struck as a "set-up" piece to help Mint workmen adjust the spacing between the dies—but then preserved, presumably for service as a pocket piece, as the condition indicates a few years' worth of wear.

Copper impressions from 18th-century dies have come down to us in sufficient numbers to indicate that it was a common practice of the era; such pieces

were produced in 1792 (a half disme, several dismes, and quarter dollars), 1794 (half dimes, half dollars, and dollars—multiple varieties of each), 1795 (half dimes, half dollars, and half eagles—multiple varieties of the last), 1797 (a half eagle and eagle, the latter offered here), and 1799 (eagle). The practice of striking off-metal impressions from regular-issue dies seems to have died out for several decades after 1799, with few exceptions, until the 1860s, at which time off-metal impressions were again produced in small numbers, many varieties of which have been documented in numismatic literature.

Judd plate.

From our sale of the Conway A. Bolt Collection, April 1966, Lot 1606; Subsequently from Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Dr. Curtis R. Paxman Collection, November 1974, Lot 1050. This piece is illustrated in the Pollock pattern reference on p. 24 and in the 9th edition of Judd on p. 24.

Extremely Rare 1822 50¢ Restrike

Unique Use of Obverse Die

Judd Plate Coin



2x photo

- 4152 1822 pattern 50¢. J-A1822-1, P-6215. Rarity-7. MS-64 BN (NGC). Copper. Mostly chocolate brown surfaces with pink highlights and wisps of fiery red around the design elements. Nicely centered and sharply struck in most areas save for a touch of softness on the high points of some of Liberty's tresses. Magnification reveals light die rust in the field and on Liberty's portrait. Interestingly, although struck using a regular-issue half dollar die of the year, the die doesn't match any of the obverses enumerated in the Overton half dollar reference for 1822. It's been conjectured that the heavy die break transecting Liberty's portrait through her forehead, hair, and cap, occurred almost immediately, so that any half dollars produced would have been extremely rare, with few if any surviving to the present day, although none are presently known. As such, this example should be of commanding importance to anyone who collects regular Capped Bust half dollars by die variety, as it may represent the only opportunity to acquire an example. Although none are presently known, it's always possible that one or two half dollars with this obverse might turn up in the future.

This piece is thought to have been made outside the Mint, perhaps several decades after 1822. In the 19th century the Mint would sometimes dispose of old dies as scrap iron to metal dealers. These old dies would occasionally be acquired by coin dealers or collectors such as Montroville Dickeson, Joseph Mickley, Edward Cogan, and John W. Haseltine, who would make restrikes for collectors. Many varieties of these unofficial restrikes are known today, and are enumerated in both the Judd and Pollock pattern references. As might be expected, there is virtually no documentation on the number made of any of these issues, leaving it to us to use auction appearances and scholarship to determine their rarity. It's thought that just a handful of restrikes from this 1822 half dollar die were coined; the number presently known is about six. Two of which are ensconced in the cabinet of the American Numismatic Society, and a third example was in the famous Byron Reed Collection of Omaha, Nebraska. The piece offered here was the plate coin illustrated in the 7th and 9th editions of Judd. It is specimen No. 4 in Pollock's roster on p. 462 of his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*.

Judd plate, 9th ed.

Rare 1823 Restrike Cent in Silver

Judd-46, Low Rarity-7

Finest Certified by PCGS



2x photo

- 4153 1823 pattern restrike 1¢. J-46, P-6225. Rarity-7-. MS-63 (PCGS). Silver. Deep silver gray with slate highlights on the prooflike, reflective surfaces. Deep navy blue toning graces the recessed areas of the reverse. Struck from a discarded and cracked 1823 obverse die coupled with a similarly discarded reverse die from 1813. The origin of this restrike is not known with certainty. Some have attributed this and the copper version to Joseph J. Mickley, simply because he owned some old dies. It has been suggested also that a man named Miller of Philadelphia, further information not known, may have been involved. According to Saul Teichman, others have attributed these pieces to John Haseltine. Such are the mysteries of numismatics.

The copper restrike is seen with some frequency and is always in great demand, one of the foremost "story" varieties in the large cent series. Silver versions are so rare that a period of years may elapse between market offerings. Accordingly, this is a rare prize that will excite pattern specialists and large cent aficionados alike.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Landmark J-59 Gobrecht \$1
Name Under Base, Copper Impression



4154 **1836 Gobrecht. J-59, P-62. Rarity-8. Restrike. Proof-61 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Die alignment III. Obverse with C. GOBRECHT F. beneath rock. From Bowers and Merena's sale of the *Whitney P. Sutherland Collection*, where it was described as: "Superbly struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage. Both sides have prominent wire rims. Cleaned long ago and now retoned in delicate hues of pink and blue." It seems that examples appear at auction only about once per decade on average. Only two or three examples are thought to exist. We can presently account for just two! For the census present here, we extend our gratitude to Saul Teichman of the uspatterns.com website:

- 1) This piece. Provenance listed below.
- 2) Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Scott Collection, June 1975, Lot 1260; C. Smith of San Clemente California (per Coin World

classified section); Bowers and Merena's Rarities sale, July 2002, Lot 442.

377.1 grains. The reverse is lightly cracked through the tops NITED STATES O and OLLA

George Escol Sellers in his *Early Engineering Reminiscences* made an interesting comment about the obverse design. He notes that the engraver Christian Gobrecht, "had taken the inexcusable liberty of placing his name on the die, which became conspicuous on the coin, and the coinage had to be stopped until it could be obliterated." Sellers believed that the designs should instead have been attributed to Thomas Sully and Titian Peale (the latter was Sellers' uncle), who drew the sketches from which Gobrecht modeled the designs. In fairness to Gobrecht, however, it is clear after examining the Sully and Peale sketches, that much of the design detail must be attributed directly to Gobrecht himself.

From *Sotheby's King Farouk "Palace Collection" sale*, 1954, Lot 1716; Bowers and Merena's sale of *The Whitney P. Sutherland Collection*, March 1994, Lot 1454 (provenance determined by plate matching).

Famous 1836 Gobrecht Dollar

Silver, Name On Base
Regular Issue, Not Pattern



2x photo

4155 1836 Gobrecht. J-60, P-65. Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC). Silver. Plain edge. Name on base. Listed in the pattern text as J-60, P-65, but more accurately described as a regular issue and listed in *A Guide Book of United States Coins* as such. Die Alignment I, reverse eagle flies "onward and upward" through a field of 26 stars of varied size, pellet before ONE and pellet after DOLLAR horizontally even when coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis. Medium steel gray with underlying lustre that supports pale lilac and olive gold highlights. Nicely struck with no serious marks and excellent eye appeal; this one may never have been fussed with by well-meaning collectors or profit-driven coin "doctors" and is worth a good look. A truly pleasing example of the first Gobrecht dollar issue, made to the tune of some 1,000 pieces struck in late 1836 and early 1837 for actual distribution in the channels of commerce. In the eyes of many of today's silver dollar specialists, your early dollar collec-

tion has "arrived" once you add a nice Gobrecht dollar to your cabinet.

A truly pleasing example of the first Gobrecht dollar issue made to the extent of 1,000 pieces before December 31, 1836 (600 more pieces were made in early 1837 with different die orientations). While some Proofs were distributed to officials (President Andrew Jackson received two), and a few no doubt went to the small community of numismatists, most were actually deposited at face value and served in the channels of commerce. This proved to be unusual, as in future years coins made for circulation were not in the *Proof* format. The present coin will find a home in a specialized Liberty Seated silver dollar collection, a type set of United States coinage, or by tradition, never mind the misattribution, in a cabinet of patterns.

Another 1836 Original Gobrecht Dollar



2x photo

- 4156 1836 Gobrecht. J-60, P-65. Rarity-1. Original. Die Alignment I. VF-25. Silver. Plain edge. Die Alignment I. With the eagle flying upward and Liberty's head opposite the O in DOLLAR. Silver and gray. Cleaned and retoned. Some minor edge roughness at 9:00 and 12:00. Traditionally listed as a pattern, as noted in the preceding lot, but in fact struck for regular circulation, as also noted. They are in great demand because of their highly distinctive design, and are popular among silver dollar enthusiasts and type collectors as well.

A Later Restrike 1836 Gobrecht Dollar



2x photo

- 4157 1836 Gobrecht. J-60, P-65. Rarity-1. Proof-58 (PCGS). Misattributed by PCGS as J-58. Silver. Plain edge. Name on Base. Die alignment III, reverse eagle flies horizontally in a field of 26 stars of varied sizes, pellet before ONE at 7:00, pellet after DOLLAR at 3:00 when the coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis. Medium slate gray with lighter high points. A nicely defined specimen with strong design elements on both sides and with no heavy marks present even when magnified scrutiny is applied. A fairly scarce die alignment for Judd-60. Reverse die with crack through tops

of NITED STATES OF. An exceptional opportunity.

Misattributed as J-58 by PCGS.

Gobrecht dollars of this style, of different die alignments, were placed in to circulation as noted. In the late 1850s numismatics became a popular passion in America, catalyzed by the discontinuation of the familiar large copper cents. Advocates to the hobby multiplied overnight, and thousands became interested. It seems that in this decade alert bank tellers and exchange houses picked Gobrecht dollars out from silver deposits. This accounts for the many pieces that today are seen in circulated Proof grades in the numerical 50s, such as 55 and, as here, 58.

Gem Proof 1838 "Restrike" Gobrecht Dollar

Judd-84, Rarity-5

Tied for Finest Certified by NGC



4158 1838 Gobrecht. J-84, P-93. Rarity-5. Proof-65 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Die alignment III, reverse eagle flies just shy of horizontally in a plain field, pellet before ONE at 7:00, pellet after DOLLAR at 3:00 when coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis. Gobrecht's familiar Liberty Seated design here with 13 obverse stars around as later adopted in 1840. Highly reflective surfaces with lightly frosted motifs, especially on the reverse. Medium steel gray with bright

silver and gold highlights and plenty of lustre. One of the five finest grading *events* for this issue at NGC, and a glance or more at the present specimen will verify its overall quality. A greatly prized rarity at *any* grade level.

NGC Census: 5; none finer within the J-84 designation (all Proof-65).

Of the three basic years of Gobrecht dollars, regular issues and patterns combined, those being 1836, 1838, and 1839, the most elusive is the 1838 as offered here.

Richly Toned Proof 1838 Gobrecht Dollar

Judd-84, Rarity-5



- 4159 1838 Gobrecht. J-84, P-93. Rarity-5. Proof-64 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Another marvelous opportunity. Die alignment III, reverse eagle flies just shy of horizontally in a plain field, pellet before ONE at 7:00, pellet after DOLLAR at 3:00 when coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis. Rich olive, gold, fiery orange, crimson, and numerous other rainbow hues grace the mirror fields and faintly textured devices. A pleasing coin that holds up well to careful scrutiny. If you enjoy richly toned 19th-century issues, the present Gobrecht dollar rarity may be just your ticket.

NGC Census: 12; 5 finer within the designation (Proof-65 finest).

Important 1838 Gobrecht Dollar

Judd-84, Rarity-5



2x photo

4160 1838 Gobrecht. J-84, P-93. Rarity-5. Proof-63 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. Die Alignment III. To reiterate, this has the reverse eagle flying slightly downward from horizontal in empty reverse field, pellet before ONE at 7:00, pellet after DOLLAR at 3:00 when coin is turned on its *horizontal* axis. Obverse with 13 stars around Liberty, as later adopted in 1840. Highly reflective surfaces and lightly dusted motifs display an intense array of carmine, fiery sunset orange, deep violet, and flashy electric blue. The strike is

bold and impressive, and if you are fond of richly toned coins, the eye appeal is equally impressive. A few scattered marks are seen under low magnification, none worth pointing out, and we note that the crisp design elements show absolutely no signs of wear on the high points. A splendid opportunity to add one of the rarer Gobrecht dollar dates to your silver dollar collection. Another splendid opportunity.

Fourth and Final 1838 Gobrecht Dollar



2x photo

4161 1838 Gobrecht. J-84, P-93. Rarity-5. Name on Base, Eagle in Plain Field. Proof-62 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded Edge. A fourth and final opportunity, ending a truly *incredible* suite of offerings in a marketplace in which a single piece would be a star attraction!

Die Alignment III as preceding (Coin turn, eagle flies level, head opposite N of ONE). Bright and reflective with the delicate mirror fields showing their true silver flash. Moderate hairlines and a few nicks are present, but these are to be expected and rarely are these popular Gobrecht coins found in choice or finer grades. Starting to tone around the obverse in a deep hue, with just a hint appearing on the reverse rim. The strike is bold throughout, and the reeded edge is

clean and free of detracting bumps. One shadowy spot seems to have landed on Liberty's right arm at the top, another much smaller speck is located between TA of STATES near the rim. A thin die crack appears at the tops of UNITED and MERI, and the 38 of the date shows slight repunching. As recently discovered by numismatic authority John Dannreuther, the name C. GOBRECHT F. was taken off the master punch of Liberty, but traces remain in the shallow void above the date, best seen on the 1839 Gobrecht coins. New and exciting discoveries like this undoubtedly await future numismatists in this area.

From our March 26, 2008 auction, Lot 409, and our November 29-30, 1989, Lot 532.

Exceedingly Rare 1840 Dime Trial Uniface Impression in White Metal



2x photo

- 4162 **1840 pattern 10¢. J-A1840-2, P-3070. Rarity-8. Proof-62 (PCGS).** White metal. Uniface impression of the regular dime obverse of the year without drapery. Mostly warm lilac surfaces with “flashes” of mint brilliance around the stars and numerals. Sharply struck in all areas. A group of mid 19th-century uniface die trials in white metal of various denominations, similar to the piece offered here, came to light several decades ago when Philadelphia historian and antiquary Max Whiteman acquired a specialized collection. Most of these pieces were apparently transferred *en bloc* to the Library Company of Philadelphia, although it’s not clear as to whether or not Mr. Whiteman sold other pieces from the collection by private

treaty to members of the numismatic community. Although the source of the collection sold by Whiteman is not known to us with certainty, the present cataloguer (AWP) has a book in his library on the early American copper industry by Max Whiteman and personally autographed with greetings from Whiteman to a lady surnamed Longacre, so it’s possible if she were a descendant or relative of Mint engraver James B. Longacre, that the collection may have come to Whiteman through her. An incredible combination of ultra-rarity, excellent quality, and marvelous historical connotation.

Judd plate coin, 9th edition.

Important 1849 Pattern Gold \$1 Hand-Engraved by Longacre Ex Boyd Wilkison



2x photo

- 4163 **1849 pattern gold \$1. J-115, P-130. Rarity-7+. Proof-60 (PCGS).** Gold. Plain edge. Mostly brilliant with blushes of peach iridescence. Cleaned long ago, which explains why PCGS assigned the Proof-60 designation. The designs are very simple and entirely hand-engraved, rather than struck from dies; a unique circumstance in the U.S. pattern series, as all other U.S. patterns are die struck. The designs are very simple, consisting on the obverse of the date, denomination, stars, border dentils and a circle around the square central perforation. The reverse has a wreath and the legend U. STATES OF AMERICA a circle beyond the legend, and finally a border of dentilation. Although the J-115 variety is considered to be Rarity-7+ overall, the fact that each piece is hand-engraved and differs from all of the others in small aspects of the design, makes it reasonable to assert that each piece really constitutes a separate and distinct variety!

Don Taxay in his *United States Mint and Coinage* quotes a letter published in the January 27, 1849 edition of the *Washington Union*. Portions of this letter pertain directly to this coin’s design:

“Dear Sir: I beg to lay before you a mode for coining the gold dollar, to which I would most respectfully ask the favorable attention of the public . . .

“In circumference [the proposed piece would be] the same as a five-cent piece in silver, with a square hole in the center, (a design which I have). Leave out the eagle and Liberty cap and insert on one side 13 stars, ‘one dollar, 1849’ or whatever year it may be coined in; and on the other side a ‘wreath,’ and the words ‘united States of America.’

“The object of the square hole is to make the coin thicker and broader, and to enable every person to ascertain the difference at any time, either night or day, between the gold dollar and a five-cent piece . . . —P.W.”

This piece is accompanied by a substantial amount of technical information which was published in Bowers and Merena’s sale of the Logan & Steinberg Collections in November 2002. The weight is 16.4 grains. The specific gravity is 13.66, and spectrographic analysis has shown that the composition is 51% gold, 25% silver, and 23% copper. The die alignment is about 360°. Diameter information was apparently not recorded.

From the F.C.C Boyd Collection; Subsequently Dr. J. Hewitt Judd, Abe Kosoff, Dr. Wilkison, Paramount Coin Company, Andy Lustig, Jay Roe; Bowers and Merena’s sale of the Logan and Steinberg collections, November 2002, Lot 4433. Judd plate coin (7th edition); Illustrated on p. 8 of David Akers’ *United States Gold Patterns*.

**Rare 1849 Gold \$1 Pattern
Gold-Plated Silver Variety**



2x photo

- 4164 1849 pattern gold \$1. J-116, P-131. Rarity-7+. Proof-61 (PCGS).** Gold-plated silver. Plain edge. Same designs as the piece in the preceding lot, but on a gold-plated silver planchet. Hairlined from an old cleaning, and still mostly brilliant, with wisps of peach at the obverse border. Hand-engraved designs rather than struck from dies. It's been conjectured that gilt silver specimens

were produced to demonstrate the fact that gold dollars might be an attractive target for counterfeiters, a fear that does not now seem to have been warranted as we're not familiar with any widespread attempts to counterfeit gold dollars in the 19th century; perhaps the counterfeiters of the era were occupied with counterfeiting private bank notes (now referred to as obsolete currency), which notes were counterfeited in vast quantity. As with examples produced in gold, each piece, composed of planchets of gold-plated silver, were individually hand engraved, and hence differ from all others in small aspects of the designs, hence it's reasonable to assert that each piece is a distinct and entirely unique variety.

Andrew Pollock in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues* conjectured that the gold and gold-plated silver specimens differed in punctuation: he noted that on gold specimens, there is a stop between AMERICA and U, while on the silver-plated specimens, there didn't appear to be a stop. This conjecture now seems to have been wrong as both of these pieces (the piece in this lot and in the preceding lot) have a small stop between AMERICA and U.

"Wilkinson" Collection per the PCGS label. Possibly the piece from the Farouk, Schmerhorn, 1956 ANA, and Wilkinson Collections as detailed by David Akers in his *United States Gold Patterns* on p. 8

**Extremely Rare 1849 Bouvet \$10
One of Just Three Examples Known to Us
An Impressive Pedigree**



2x photo

- 4165 1849 pattern \$10. J-C1849-1, P-5075. Rarity-8. MS-61 BN (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Mostly chocolate brown with pink and lilac iridescent highlights. Wisps and tinges of faded mint brilliance can be seen at the borders. Sharply struck. The designs feature motifs common to U.S. coins of the era with a portrait of Liberty on the obverse and a perched eagle motif on the reverse. The engraver's name BOUVET F is featured beneath Liberty's portrait. One particularly unusual feature is that the obverse stars have eight points. Attributed to French engraver Charles Bouvet, who according to Leonard Forrer "exhibited a number of works in the salons between 1850 and 1860." Perhaps Bouvet prepared this pattern as a sample of his work in connection with an application for an engraver's position at the U.S. Mint. If this was his intention, he probably would have done better to do a more careful job on his design as the obverse stars are rather unevenly spaced.

Only two pieces from these dies are enumerated in Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues*. One of these (the piece offered here) is on a thick planchet (no weight information is available to us). Reportedly, there is no CUIVRE stamped on the edge of this piece, but this cannot be corroborated due to encapsulation. The other piece listed by Pollock is described as being on a "thin planchet" weighing 143.5 grains. Both CUIVRE and the "hand" motif are stamped on the edge, indicating that it was struck at the Paris Mint circa 1849-1860. A third example is said to be in the cabinet of the British Museum.

From ANR's sale of the Lake Michigan and Springdale collections, June 2006, Lot 1001, where the following pedigree was provided: "From the Gutttag Brothers, October 1927; Colonel E.H.R. Green; Sotheby's sale of the Palace Collections of Egypt (The Farouk Collection), March 1954, Lot 1735a; Stack's sale of the Baldenhofer Collection, November 1955, Lot 1068; Stack's sale of the Dr. Conway A. Bolt Collection, April 1966, Lot 1726."

Extremely Rare J-124 Pattern Cent

Garrett Specimen



2x photo

- 4166** 1850 pattern 1c. J-124, P-139. **Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Copper nickel. Plain edge. No perforation. Partially brilliant surfaces with blushes of pink and violet. Heavy die cracks through USA and ONE TENTH SILVER attest to the restrike status of the variety. This example appears to us to be the specimen offered by Bowers and Ruddy in their sale of the Garrett Collection, Part II, Lot 957; the toning pattern appears to be identical at several points which prompts us to assign the pedigree presented below. We have had the good fortune to offer several if not most of the known examples of J-124 over the years, including two examples in our 1971 ANA Sale and another in our June 1980 Sale.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

From the Dohrmann Collection; Bowers and Ruddy sale of the Garrett Collection, Part II, March 1980, Lot 957; Julian Leidman, 1980; Mid-American, January 1986, F.U.N., Lot 1845.

(1851) Annular Cent in Silver

Rarity-8 Variety



2x photo

- 4167** (1851) pattern 1c. J-128b, P-152. **Rarity-8. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Silver. Reeded edge. Without perforation. Mostly brilliant surfaces with wisps of blue and crimson at the borders. The designs are very simple featuring the inscriptions CENT and ONE TENTH SILVER on the obverse and a wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the reverse. Magnification indicates that there are four center dots on the obverse and two on the reverse; evidently Mint personnel weren't concerned about this feature since this is where the perforation would have been located.

Examples struck in silver are of great rarity. Pollock thought that the variety might be unique when he wrote his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, but this piece appears to have a different toning pattern than the specimen illustrated in our session of Auction '84, Lot 1222. The editors of the most recent edition of Judd (9th) have assigned the Rarity-8 rating, signifying an estimated surviving population of just two or three specimens. Probably a restrike, perhaps coined in 1858 or later once coin collecting had become a popular pastime in America.

Rare 1852 Annular Pattern Gold \$1



- 4168** 1852 pattern gold \$1. J-140, P-167. **Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Intermingled olive-gold and lilac toning, with some hints of faded mint brilliance. Sharply struck. The obverse has USA above and the date 1852 below. The reverse consists of a circle of laurel sprigs. The Mint was considering the issuance of annular pattern gold dollars in 1852 to address two problems with the denomination: first, the regular-issue gold dollars were found to be so small in diameter than they could only be handled with difficulty, and it was thought that the inclusion of a central perforation would enable an increase in the diameter without any consequent reduction in thickness. Second, the gold dollar was prone to being confused with a half dime if lighting was poor, and a central perforation would prevent that type of error in a transaction. The editors of the Judd pattern reference estimate a surviving population of no more than a dozen pieces.

PCGS Population: 5; none finer.

1853 Pattern Cent with Quarter Eagle Obverse Die



- 4169** 1853 pattern 1c. J-151, P-178. **Rarity-6-. Proof-62 (PCGS).** Nickel alloy (40% nickel, 60% copper). Reeded edge. An attractive specimen having frosty devices and satiny (rather than mirrorlike) fields, a feature typical of nickel Proofs coined at the U.S. Mint during the mid 19th century. Delicately and attractively toned in intermingled pale gold and pearl gray. Sharply struck in all particulars save for three or four of the obverse stars.

The obverse is the type used to coin regular-issue quarter eagles. The reverse has the denomination ONE CENT within a laurel wreath. These dies were used to coin three different alloys; in addition to the alloy of the piece offered here, impressions were also produced from two different compositions of German silver (nickel-copper-zinc). Since numismatists are seldom able to distinguish between these compositional varieties in a consistent way, Pollock grouped them all under a single listing, P-178. Both thick and thin planchet formats are known. Thin planchet pieces weigh about 39 to 42 grains each, while thick planchet pieces are in the 56 to 58 grain range. Due to encapsulation, these distinctions are seldom possible to ascertain. Presumably, there is a correlation between weight and composition, but this has not been determined so far as we know. All attributions of compositional varieties of J-149, 150, and 151 should be regarded as tentative unless accompanied by spectrographic analysis.

Rare 1854 Liberty Seated 1¢



- 4170 **1854 pattern 1¢. J-157, P-185. Rarity-7+. Proof-63 (PCGS).** German silver (30% nickel, 60% copper, 10% zinc). Reeded edge. A thoroughly handsome example with frosty devices. The fields are satiny rather than mirrorlike. Both surfaces have faint champagne toning with a sprinkling of gray. The obverse was created by using a portrait lathe to reduce the design from an 1854 silver dollar. The process resulted in distorting the shape of the obverse stars, and gave Liberty's portrait a somewhat "grooved" appearance due to pronounced pantograph lines, something reminiscent of a phonograph record. Because of the coarseness of the technique used to produce the obverse die, the word LIBERTY is indistinct and the date 1854 has the appearance of 1851. The reverse features the denomination 1 CENT within an oak wreath. Judging from the reverse alone, the strike is very sharp.

Unlike the editors of the Judd book who assigned different variety designations to each composition, Pollock in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues* grouped all the German silver and nickel alloy varieties under a single heading as P-185; this is because numismatists are frequently incapable of consistently distinguishing between different German silver and nickel compositions, and hence an example attributed as J-157 by one numismatist might be called J-156 or J-158 by another cataloguer years later. All attributions should be regarded as tentative unless accompanied by spectrographic analysis data.

1855 Flying Eagle Pattern Cent



- 4171 **1855 pattern 1¢. J-168, P-193. Rarity-4. Proof-62.** Bronze. Plain edge. Faint spots by date. Chestnut brown surfaces with pink, violet, and blue-green highlights. Struck from lightly clashed dies. Sharply struck in virtually all areas save for a few leaves on the reverse wreath. The eagle's plumage features show exceptional detail. J-167 and 168 have one of the greatest weight ranges in the U.S. patterns series. Originals range in weight from about 90 grains and 100 grains without any significant gaps, which indicates that planchets were probably cut from stock that was rolled out to an uneven thickness, about 10% thinner at one end than the other. Another piece is known weighing 112 grains, which is designated as a "restrike" by Pollock in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*. The obverse was copied from Titian Peale's flying eagle motif that appeared on certain pattern half dollars of 1838 and 1839. The reverse has the denomination in a laurel wreath with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around.

Weight: 92.5 grains.

Unique 1859 Obverse Dime Trial "Apollo Belvedere" Liberty Motif



- 4172 **(1859) pattern 10¢. J-A1859-1, P-3206. Unique(?). MS-64 RB (NGC).** Obverse die trial. Copper. Liberty Head centered in circular field that has a diameter about equal to that of a dime. The surfaces are about 50% mint red with wisps and blushes of pink and blue. This is a miniature version of James B. Longacre's *French Head of Liberty* as it was referred to by R. Coulton Davis in his "Pattern and Experimental Issues of the United States Mint," published in serial installments in *The Coin Collector's Journal* between 1885 and 1887. See the Judd or Pollock pattern references for listings of several varieties of 1859 pattern half dollars that have a larger expression of the same obverse motif. Unfortunately, no pattern dimes were ever produced—so far as we know—with this design motif; this obverse trial is the only evidence we have that dimes with this design were even considered. Cornelius Vermuele believed that Longacre's inspiration for the design was the Greco-Roman statue of Apollo Belvedere in the Vatican, which he described as "one of the touchstones of learned America's Neoclassic adventures in classical art abroad between the fall of Napoleon and Bull Run."

From *New Netherlands*, April 1951 sale; 1958 ANA sale; Judd (7th) plate coin; *Taxay Catalogue & Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins* (1976 edition) plate coin.

Popular 1859 Longacre Pattern Fifty Cents



- 4173 **1859 pattern 50¢. J-239, P-295. Rarity-4. Restrike. Proof-60.** Longacre's "French Liberty Head" obverse and "Cereal Wreath" reverse. Restruck in silver from rusted dies. Medium silver and gray Proof surfaces, somewhat hazy. A light pin scratch, below "1/2 DOLLAR" is barely discernible unless the coin is viewed on a slant.

1859 "Apollo Belvedere" 50¢



Popular 1860 Transitional Pattern Half Dime

Judd-267



2x photo

- 4174 1859 pattern 50¢. J-242, P-298. Rarity-5. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Mostly tan surfaces with pink and violet highlights. "Flashes" of fiery mint brilliance can be seen in the protected areas of the obverse despite the BN designation on the PCGS label. Distinguished by an oxidation spot at 1 in the date. The obverse features James B. Longacre's *French Head of Liberty*, a sobriquet which was first applied—to our knowledge—by Philadelphia apothecary and pioneer pattern specialist R. Coulton Davis back in the 1880s. The reverse features a wreath of cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, wheat, and oak leaves, which design James Ross Snowden attributed to Anthony Paquet when he wrote his *Description of Ancient and Modern Coins in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States* which was published in 1860, just a year after this piece was issued. A smaller version of the same reverse motif appeared on regular-issue half dimes and dimes beginning in 1860, and remained in use on dimes, with minor modifications, until the adoption of the "Mercury" design in 1916.

From ANR's Classics Sale, September 2003, Lot 18.

- 4175 1860 transitional pattern half dime. J-267, P-315. Rarity-4. MS-64 (PCGS). Richly varied shades of iridescent peach and champagne glow warmly on frosty surfaces. Somewhat cameo-like in appearance with satiny, mildly reflective fields supporting textured devices. A rare prize that entices both pattern specialists and half dime aficionados into the bidding fray whenever an example the crosses the auction block. This issue, reportedly struck to the tune of just 100 pieces, utilizes Anthony Paquet's obverse of 1859 with a Cereal Wreath reverse of 1860 or later; this particular type is often called the "coin without a country," as UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is nowhere to be found. Choice for the grade and as scarce and popular as it is pretty.

Dave Bowers' popular book, *More Adventures with Rare Coins* (2002), devotes a chapter to this particular pattern.

Gem Proof-65 1860 Pattern \$5

Broad-Diameter Design in Copper



2x photo

- 4176 1860 pattern \$5. J-272, P-320. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. A splendid Gem having frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Virtually all design features are about as sharp as could be desired, including Liberty's drapery and tresses. All of the obverse stars show their divisions. Chestnut brown to chocolate brown toning overall, with vivid blended gold, blue, and violet iridescent highlights. Although considered to be Rarity-6-, signifying a estimated population as high as 30 pieces, Gem examples are of great rarity as is attested by the *NGC Census* data reported below. The present variety has a remarkably large diameter for a half eagle.

The Mint was contemplating an increase in diameter for the half eagle because of counterfeiting concerns. In some cases, forgers reportedly sawed U.S. gold pieces in half edgewise, proceeded to remove most of the gold from between the obverse and reverse

faces, and then reassembled the coin with a disk of platinum in place of the missing gold; platinum was less expensive than gold at the time. The deception was completed by applying a fresh band of gold reeding to the edge. By making half eagles broader in diameter and correspondingly thinner, it was thought that the public would be protected from this type of fraud. In the end, the Mint took no action, presumably because few coins were actually altered in the manner described above. Over the course of many years in the coin business, the present cataloguer (AWP) never recalls having seen any coins altered in the described manner.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer in any designation (Proof-66 BN).

Examples of J-272 are known in three different weight formats: thin pieces weigh 64 to 66 grains. Medium weight pieces are about 119 grains, and heavy pieces are in the 143 to 150 grains range. Encapsulation precludes us from reporting the weight of the piece offered here.

Rare 1864 Indian Cent Pattern

Judd-355, High Rarity-7

Copper-Aluminum Alloy



2x photo

- 4177 1864 pattern 1c. J-355, P-425. Rarity-7+. MS-64 (PCGS). Copper-aluminum alloy. Plain edge. Satiny olive-gold with warm underlying lustre. Struck from the regular-issue dies of the year but in a test alloy. Nicely struck and devoid of any contact marks though low magnification picks up scattered tiny flecks. The *uspatterns.com* website calls this issue "a combination of experimental alloy and regular die trial pieces," going on to note that Judd-355 was struck in copper-aluminum in a 9-to-1 ratio of copper to aluminum. Another prize that crosses collecting orders; both Indian cent specialists and pattern aficionados will appreciate this offering.

PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (MS-67).

Gem MS-65 1864 Copper-Tin Alloy Cent



- 4178 1864 pattern 1c. J-356, P-426. Rarity-6-. MS-65 (NGC). 90% copper, 10% tin alloy. Plain edge. Repunched 64 in date. Struck from regular-issue Indian cent dies on an experimental alloy planchet. Sharply struck in virtually all particulars except for the tips of the feathers in Liberty's headdress. The devices are frosty and the fields satiny. Partially brilliant with blushes and wisps of pink and lilac. It seems that the Mint was experimenting with several novel coinage alloys in 1864 because the copper-nickel alloy then in use for the production of cents was difficult to work with. In the end, the Mint adopted an alloy of bronze: 95% copper with a 5% mixture of tin and zinc. This bronze composition was authorized by an Act of Congress dated April 22, 1864.

From ANR's sale of the Allison Park Collection, August 2004, Lot 1251.

Rare 1864 Paquet Quarter



- 4180 1864 pattern 25c. J-384, P-452. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. A lovely specimen characterized by sharp,

Exceedingly Rare Flying Eagle, Indian Cent Muling

Exotic Two-Dated Variety

Perhaps the Ultimate "Poster" Pattern Cent!



2x photo

- 4179 1864 pattern 1c. J-362, P-428. Rarity-8. Proof-62 (PCGS). Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Struck from the muled obverse dies of an 1858 Flying Eagle cent with small letters and an 1864 Indian cent, without L on ribbon. Very sharply struck with virtually all design features defined to full advantage including the eagle's plumage and the tips of the feathers in Liberty's headdress. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective. Mostly brilliant surfaces with hints of pink and lilac. Some spotting on the Indian cent side is probably all that keeps this piece out of the Gem category. Only two or three specimens are thought to exist. The provenance information presented below was determined by plate matching. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Record 2001-2006* which has listings as far back as 1990, don't enumerate any auction appearances for the variety during the dates covered.

This has to be the most dramatic of all cent patterns, combining as it does two widely separate dates and two completely different obverse types! In the entire field of patterns of this denomination there is nothing even closely resembling it. In fact, this commentary could extend to almost *any* denomination. Here is a "poster" coin, a coin that usually can just be dreamed about without any realistic expectation of ever being able to acquire one. It is likely that this may be a once in a lifetime opportunity.

360° (medal turn).

From Paramount's Grand Central sale, November 1974, Lot 345.

frosty design features and beautifully reflective fields. Pale dappled golden gray toning complements both the obverse and reverse. The obverse has the regular-issue type Liberty Seated design. The reverse features a perched eagle motif attributed to Mint Engraver Anthony Paquet. This same reverse is also found on certain pattern quarter dollars dated 1858 and 1859. The Judd and Pollock pattern references concur in listing J-384 as an extremely rare variety with an estimated population of no more than a dozen pieces. Finer than most examples offered over the years.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

Exceedingly Rare 1864 Transitional \$1
With Motto on Scroll Above Eagle



2x photo

4181 1864 pattern \$1. J-399, P-467. Rarity-8. Proof-66 CAMEO (NGC). Nickel. Reeded edge. A superlative sharply struck Gem. The devices are frosty and the fields are mirrorlike, although not deeply so, and hence have a character that comports with most nickel Proofs coined during the mid 19th century. Pale champagne iridescence ornaments both the obverse and reverse. The obverse is the regular-issue type of the year. The reverse is similar to regular issue type, but with the motto on a scroll above the eagle's head as adopted in 1866. It's believed that only two or three impressions from these dies on nickel planchets were produced.

This piece was catalogued by our own Q. David Bowers back in March 1999, where he offered the following valuable insight about

the variety: "This piece is of incredible rarity. When seen—and this is very infrequently—the 1864 transitional pattern dollars with IN GOD WE TRUST are apt to be struck in copper, silver, or aluminum. Pieces in nickel alloy are virtually unheard of. Indeed, often a span of *decades* can elapse between offerings! Suffice it to say, this is one of the most important pieces in the present sale."

Examples of J-399 were included in the King Farouk and Lenox R. Lohr collections, both of whom had fabulous pattern holdings. There were two pieces included in the famous Crouch Collection, offered by Superior in June 1977, one of which was the Farouk coin; since then offerings have been few and far between.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of March 1999, Lot 48.

Rare Pattern 1865 Indian Cent
Judd-404, Low Rarity-7
Numismatic Showpiece — Finest Certified by NGC



2x photo

4182 1865 pattern 1¢. J-404, P-473. Rarity-7-. MS-63 (NGC). Copper nickel. Plain edge. Thin planchet, 2.42 grams. Pale golden gray in appearance with strong rose and peach iridescence, especially on the reverse. According to the *uspattern.com* website, "these are so-called regular dies trial pieces but most of these off-metal coins were deliberately struck for sale to collectors offered as part of complete sets." The sole example of Judd-404 for certified by NGC *within any grade*, and important as such. A coin destined for an advanced pattern collection or equally advanced Indian cent cabinet.

Seeing a *copper nickel* cent dated 1865 will no doubt provoke a double take on the part of observers, as this alloy officially ended in 1864. It might be interesting to note that J.W. Scott's 19th-century *Standard Catalogue* issues, which were generally worthless for lasting numismatic information, did include copper nickel cent strikes after 1864.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

1865 Liberty Seated \$1 in Copper

"No Motto" Format



- 4183 **1865 Liberty Seated \$1. J-437, P-510. Rarity-7+. Proof-55 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Struck from regular-issue silver dollar dies of the year. Both obverse and reverse show very light wear, perhaps from being carried as a pocket piece (it is difficult to envision how such a coin could have been used in circulation). Rich brown leather toning; the piece is very attractive today. Magnification reveals a couple of faint lines in the reverse field, and a tiny obverse rim nick can be seen at 4:00. Pollock considered the variety to be Rarity-8, and was only aware of the Fecht-ANS and Farouk-DiBello-Crouck-Sieck specimens. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd estimate a population of only four to six specimens. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Records 2001-2006* list just a couple of auction appearances for the variety.

Desirable 1866 Washington 5¢



- 4184 **1866 pattern 5¢. J-462, P-536. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (NGC).** Copper. Plain edge. Chestnut brown surfaces with warm lilac and navy blue highlights. Sharply struck in all areas. The obverse features a bust of Washington, inspired by the famous sculpture by Jean-Antoine Houdon. The reverse has the denomination 5 CENTS within a laurel wreath. In 1866, before nickel five-cent pieces were struck for circulation, the Mint expended a considerable amount of effort to develop acceptable designs for the new denomination. On May 28, 1866 Mint Director Pollock wrote to Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch wherein he enclosed four different pattern pieces embodying proposed designs including the type offered here. He described this variety in his letter to McCulloch as follows: "No. 3: Obverse -- 'Head of Washington,' U.S. of America and date. Reverse -- Wreath and figure &c. '5 cents.' . . . The above are respectfully submitted for your consideration. Be pleased to notify me of your decision as early as convenient, so that dies may be prepared for the coinage." As is well known, McCulloch selected the design described by Director Pollock in his letter as "No. 1. . . 'Union Shield resting on tied arrows . . . Reverse [with] 13 stars set in rays . . ."

Rare 1866 Washington Nickel "Dutch 5" Reverse, Copper Impression



2x photo

- 4185 **1866 pattern 5¢. J-465, P-559. Rarity-8. Proof-63 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Mostly tan surfaces with wisps of fiery red around the letters and numerals on both sides. Blushes and wisps of blue and pink add a dash of aesthetic charm. Sharply struck in all areas. The obverse features a portrait of Washington facing right with date below and motto above. The portrait of Washington is adapted from the bust created by the famous sculptor Jean-Antoine Houdon. The reverse features a "Dutch 5" centered in a laurel wreath with legend around. Only two or three copper impressions from these dies are thought to exist.

Collecting pattern nickel five-cent pieces dated from 1865 through 1896 forms an interesting challenge and worthwhile pursuit. Several dozen possibilities are in the offing, but completion could never be obtained, even with a lifetime of hunting, as many pieces are very rare, and even those that are scarce sometimes have very infrequent market appearances. The designs are quite varied within the range mentioned, adding additional interest to the quest.

**Exceedingly Rare J-479 5¢
The Crosby-Garrett Specimen**



2x photo

- 4186** 1866 pattern 5¢. J-479, P-569. Rarity-8. Proof-64 (PCGS). White metal. Plain edge. Sharply struck with frosty devices and satiny fields. Mostly pearl gray surfaces with blushes and wisps of gold

and blue-gray. A few tiny edge bruises are noted and mentioned for accuracy's sake. This identical specimen was catalogued by Q. David Bowers nearly three decades ago, at which time he wrote:

"The obverse of this piece features the portrait of George Washington with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date 1866 below . . . The reverse is the regular shield nickel design adopted in 1867 with stars, but without rays. It is quite probable that this piece, while dated 1866, was quite probably struck at a later date, possibly circa 1868-1869.

"The importance of this piece concerns its rarity; Dr. Judd states *only three are recorded*. Thus the opportunity to acquire a duplicate of this specimen may not recur for many years, if indeed during your lifetime. A prize for the specialist."

Both the Pollock and Judd pattern references assign the Rarity-8 rating to the variety, signifying an estimated population of just two or three specimens. The piece offered here is from the celebrated Crosby and Garrett collections; pedigree details are presented below.

92.9 grains. The die alignment is about 340° rather than 180° as usually seen on U.S. coins.

From our session of Auction '84, July 1984, Lot 1225; earlier from the Sylvester Sage Crosby Collection; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, Part II, March 1980 Lot 988.

**Rare 1866 J-490 "Dutch 5" Nickel
Impression in Copper**



2x photo

- 4187** 1866 pattern 5¢. J-490, P-578. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (PCGS). Copper. Plain edge. Mostly chestnut brown surfaces with blended pink, blue, and violet iridescent highlights. Traces of faded mint orange can be seen on the obverse. Boldly struck in all areas including the vertical and horizontal elements of the shield. The obverse is similar to the adopted design of the year except that the ball ornament at the bottom of the shield divides the date, and the motto is expressed in much smaller letters. The reverse has a "Dutch" 5 centered in a laurel wreath with the legend around. Both thick and thin planchet varieties are known. Thin planchet pieces weigh about 55 grains and the thick planchet pieces weigh about 71 grains. There may be a correlation between the planchet weight and composition (either bronze or copper), but this does not seem to have been ascertained by spectrographic analysis studies as of yet.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer within any designation.

**Elusive 1866 "Dutch 5" Nickel Pattern
Impression in Bronze**



- 4188** 1866 pattern 5¢. J-491, P-578. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Bronze. Plain edge. Warm chestnut brown toning with blended navy blue and violet accents. Magnification reveals a few trivial flecks on both surfaces. Sharply struck in all areas. Struck from the same dies as the piece offered in the preceding lot, but on a bronze rather than copper planchet; the bronze composition is probably about 95% copper and 5% tin, which was the alloy used at that time for the production of cents and two-cent pieces. The editors of the most recent edition of Judd (9th) regard both copper and bronze impressions from these dies to be about equal in rarity, with no more than a dozen survivors estimated for each of the two varieties.

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Extremely Rare J-499 Pattern 5¢



2x photo

- 4189 1866 pattern 5¢. J-499, P-584. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Bronze. Plain edge. Chestnut brown surfaces with vivid pink, blue,

sea green, and orange-gold highlights. Sharply struck in virtually all areas save for a few horizontals at the top of the shield and the outer tips of a few of the reverse rays. The obverse features a shield motif similar to the adopted type, but with the ball-shaped finial at the bottom of the shield dividing the date 18-66. The letters of the motto are expressed in smaller letters than on the adopted type. The reverse is the stars and rays design used to strike regular-issue shield nickels during the year.

The Judd and Pollock references concur in assigning the Rarity-7 rating to the variety. This type was a favorite with pattern specialist Dr. Walter Lee Crouch who had three impressions from these dies struck in either copper or bronze. They appeared together at auction in three consecutive lots in Superior Galleries' sale of June 1977. In recent years examples of J-499 have appeared less frequently at auction than pieces designated as J-498 (from the same dies, but struck in copper).

From ANR's sale of the Lee Collection, September 2005, Lot 970.

Intriguing 1866 Washington Five-Cents Lead Pattern

Judd-520, Rarity-8

Solitary Judd-520 Certified by PCGS



2x photo

- 4190 1866 pattern 5¢. J-520, P-547. Rarity-8. Proof-60 (PCGS). Lead. Plain edge. Die alignment: 350° or nearly medal turn. Deep slate gray verging on charcoal with some lighter areas. Low magnification reveals some scattered marks and some natural planchet roughness, as struck, though no actual wear is indicated. Heavily cracked reverse die, diagnostic for this rarity. Interestingly enough, the *uspatterns.com* website notes the following about this intriguing pattern issue: "Washington obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA combined with the regular without rays reverse as used from 1867 onward. This muling is believed to have been struck outside the mint from dies sold as scrap metal which was purchased by Joseph Mickley. Many of these coins ended up in the Crosby collection. It is not known if Mickley or Crosby was the actual minter of these coins." In actuality, it is very difficult to find any documentation that either Mickley or Crosby personally restruck anything, and the same can be said for Charles I. Bushnell and the popular attribution of restrikes to him. The site goes on to note that just three examples are known in lead, all struck from a heavily cracked reverse die. A rare prize making a rare appearance at public auction and affording a rare opportunity to an interested pattern specialist.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

1866 Silver Double-Headed Washington 5¢ Pattern

Judd-521, Rarity-8

Sole Example Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 4191 1866 pattern 5¢. J-521, P-549. Rarity-8. Proof-61 (PCGS). Silver. Plain edge. Die Alignment: 30°, head of Washington on IN GOD WE TRUST side points to 7:00 instead of to 12:00 as it would have if the piece had been struck in regular coin turn alignment. An intriguing pattern with two heads of Washington, one on either side, reminiscent of the double-headed Washington cent listed in the early American section of *Guide Book*. Brightly lustrous silver gray with pale champagne on both sides. At the *uspatterns.com* website, we note the following: "This muling of the Washington UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and IN GOD WE TRUST obverse dies is believed to have been struck outside the mint from dies sold as scrap metal which were purchased by Joseph Mickley. Many of these coins ended up in the Crosby collection. It is not known if Mickley or Crosby was the actual minter of these coins." Again we note that we have located no documentation attributing either man to the making of this or related pieces. The only Judd-521 certified in *any grade* by PCGS, an obvious rarity and of the greatest desirability to Washingtoniana enthusiasts as well as pattern specialists.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

Exceedingly Rare 1866 J-521a 5¢

Ex Crosby, Garrett Collections



2x photo

- 4192 1866 pattern 5¢. J-521a, P-548. Rarity-8. Proof-63 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Mostly pearl gray surfaces with blushes of pale champagne and lilac-gray, with deeper toning noted at 8:00 at the obverse border. The strike is sharp virtually everywhere save for some of the border dentils. The devices are frosty, while the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike.

This piece was catalogued by Q. David Bowers back in 1980 wherein he made the following observations:

"The obverse (or reverse?) depicts President Washington with the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounding. The reverse (or obverse?) also has a portrait of Washington with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above. This piece, an **authentic two-headed United States coin**, was made by combining two obverse dies. The exact circumstances concerning the production of this piece will probably never be known with certainty, but it's the writer's belief that these were struck later than the 1866 date which they bear, possibly as late as 1868-1869."

Although this piece has been catalogued in the past as silver, Rick Montgomery in about 1996 or 1997 ascertained that its composition was actually standard 25% nickel, 75% copper alloy. The only other example struck in nickel that has come to our attention was a specimen offered by the Empire Coin Company many years ago during the dispersal of the celebrated Lenox R. Lohr Collection.

72.1 grains. The die alignment is about 360° rather than 180° as usually seen on U.S. coins.

Ex Sylvester Sage Crosby; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, Part 2, March 1980, Lot 1226; Bowers and Merena's sale of March 1997, Lot 2016.

Unique 1866 Shield Nickel and \$3 Muling

Incredible "Poster" Coin



2x photo

- 4193 1866 pattern 5¢. J-531a, P-596. Unique. Proof-62 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Here we go again, expecting the unexpected, offering the rarest of the rare! Here, indeed, is another coin for the ages, a "poster" example of an incredible die combination, completely illogical, but eminently desirable. Certainly, this will likely be the *centerpiece* of an advanced collection of nickel five cent pieces. As to the value, that is up to you. If you are not successful, an offer the next day of twice or more the price paid will not secure it unless the owner wants to take a profit.

Struck from the muled obverse dies of an 1866 Shield nickel and a three-dollar gold piece. Medium gray surfaces with a scattering of flecks. The frosty surfaces are somewhat subdued by the warm toning. Faint planchet inclusions can be seen on Liberty's portrait. The variety has long been considered unique, and rarely makes an auction appearance. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd weren't aware of any auction appearances subsequent to S.H. & H. Chapman's sale of June 1905, which amazingly was a full century prior to the publication date of the 9th edition. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Records 2001-2006* didn't report any auction appearance of the variety. The only appearances of the variety known to Andrew Pollock, as reported in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, were some listings in Bowers and Ruddy's *Rare Coin Review* from the mid 1970s.

57.5 grains. Die alignment: 30° rather than 180° as usually seen on U.S. coins.

From S.H. & H. Chapman's sale of June 1905; Bowers and Ruddy, *Rare Coin Review* issues: No. 21, 1974, p. 43; No. 22, 1975, p. 79; No. 23, 1975, p. 55; No. 24, 1975, p. 58.

1866 Quarter With Motto in Copper

- 4194 1866 pattern 25¢. J-537, P-601. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 BN (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. Struck from regular-issue quarter dollar dies with reverse motto. Chestnut brown to chocolate brown overall with blushes and wisps of blue and crimson. Sharply struck in all areas. An extremely rare variety. Pollock was only aware of three examples. The editors of the most recent edition of Judd (9th) estimate a surviving population of only between four and six specimens. There does not seem to be evidence of any complete Proof sets struck in copper for the year 1866; while some denominations for 1866 are known to have been struck in copper, others evidently were not. We're at a loss to explain this, as it seems quite arbitrary; in subsequent years it's well known that complete Proof sets in copper or aluminum were sometimes produced.

From Edouard Frossard's 26th Sale; Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Garrett Collection, March 1980, Lot 1030.



2x photo

Rare 1867 "Indian Princess" 5¢
Copper, Reeded Edge



2x photo

- 4195** 1867 pattern 5¢. J-564, P-625. **Rarity-7+. Proof-66 RB (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Much faded red can be seen at the borders, deepening to tan at the centers. Pleasing pink and blue iridescent accents complement both the obverse and reverse. Sharply struck in all areas. From dies that had been created for production of experimental five-cent pieces in aluminum. Only a handful of copper impressions were minted, probably made for the benefit of the numismatic market since coin collecting was becoming a popular pastime, and patterns—even then—were recognized as being much rarer than coins made for circulation. Pollock listed the issue as *Rarity-8* and was only aware of one or two pieces. The editors of the most recent edition of Judd estimate a surviving population of just four to six pieces. The J-564 variety is so rare that typically only one or two examples cross the auction block during the course of a decade. Once this piece finds a new home, when will a specialist have a opportunity to acquire another in any grade?

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.



- 4196** 1867 pattern 5¢. J-566, P-627. **Rarity-6-. MS-64 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. Intermingled pearl gray and champagne toning with hints of pink. The surfaces are frosty, which probably prompted PCGS to give this piece an "MS" rather than "Proof" grade designation; the vast majority of examples certified by PCGS have been designated as "Proof." The strike is generally sharp, with minor softness noted on the high points of some of Liberty's tresses and on a few of the leaves on the wreath. The Liberty head on the obverse is an enlarged version of that adopted in 1865 for the production of nickel three-cent pieces; evidently the Mint was contemplating a more uniform design for different denominations of nickel coins. We estimate a surviving population of 20 to 30 pieces.

Unique 1867 5¢ Hubs Trial



2x photo

- 4197** 1867 pattern 5¢. J-A1867-15, P-3329. **Unique. MS-64 BN (NGC).** Copper. Obverse and reverse hubs trial. The obverse has a design similar to J-566, but in mirror image, since the design was impressed by a hub rather than a die. The design was incomplete, at this stage, missing the word *LIBERTY*, the coronet ornamentation, and dentils, but complete in most other respects. Circular scribe lines can be seen which guided the die sinker when he punched in the letters of the legend and the numerals of the date. The reverse is very incomplete with only *5 CENTS* in mirror image similar in style to J-566, but with a different spacing of the letters. Mostly chocolate brown surfaces with traces of fiery red in the recesses of the designs.

62.1 grains.

Ex. Major Lenox R. Lohr; Robert Batchelder; R.B. White; Bowers and Merena, September 1989, Kissel, Lot 2583; Dr. A. Roter; S. Downey; Judd plate (7th and 9th editions), Pollock plate, Taxay plate.

Exceedingly Rare J-573a 5¢
Proof-64 BN (PCGS)



2x photo

- 4198** 1867 pattern 5¢. J-573a, P-647. **Rarity-8. Proof-64 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Plain edge. Mostly chestnut brown with traces of faded red in the protected areas. Bushes of pink and blue-green enhance both surfaces. A few trivial flecks are noted. Sharply struck in all particulars. The obverse is the regular-issue shield type. The reverse has the denomination *5 CENTS* within a laurel wreath, with the motto above. An extremely elusive variety designated as *Rarity-8* in both the Judd and Pollock pattern references, signifying an estimated population of just two or three survivors.

PCGS Population: 1; none finer within any designation.

Extremely Rare J-593 \$1
Liberty Seated Type Struck in Brass



2x photo

- 4199 **1867 pattern \$1. J-593, P-657. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Brass. Reeded edge. From regular-issue silver dollar dies, but in brass, a very unusual composition for U.S. pattern issues of the era. Bold detail definition. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective but not deeply mirrorlike. Both surfaces exhibit blushes of pale blue-green and a sprinkling of violet-brown. A very popular variety with specialists; both King Farouk and Byron Reed acquired examples for their cabinets. The editor of the 7th edition of Judd (Abe Kosoff), noted "said to have been five struck." The editors of the 9th edition estimate a surviving population of between four and six specimens. Stack's has been very fortunate with this variety, as it's the third specimen we've had the opportunity to offer since November 2007; it's more usual for several years to elapse between auction appearances by all auction houses combined.

Attractive 1868 Pattern Five Cents



- 4200 **1868 pattern 5c. J-633, P-705. Rarity-4. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. Mostly brilliant with a sprinkling of lilac-gray. The devices are frosty and the fields are satiny rather than mirrorlike. A touch of softness is noted in the tresses behind Liberty's ear, but the designs are sharp in most other respects. The obverse design is similar to that of the nickel three-cent piece. The reverse has a Roman numeral V centered in a laurel wreath. A Maltese cross and a scroll bearing the motto are at the top of the reverse design. J-633 comes with two different obverses; on the type offered here (P-705), the 1 in the date is about centered between the dentils and the truncation of Liberty's portrait. Pollock considered pieces with this obverse to be Rarity-5. On the other obverse (P-704), the 1 is much closer to the dentils than to the truncation.

1868 Half Dime in Aluminum



2x photo

- 4201 **1868 pattern half dime. J-639, P-711. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. Brilliant with sharp frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Struck from regular-issue half dime dies. Probably from a complete Proof set in aluminum as these were known to have been produced at the request of Mint Director H.R. Linderman: "Please have two sets of impressions of our coins in Aluminum prepared as early as they can be without an interruption to the regular business of the Mint. . . ." and two days later augmented his request: "as you can furnish impressions of our coins in Aluminum so readily, I desire that you make four sets instead of two." The editors of the 9th edition of Judd estimate a population of between seven and 12 examples. Examples were included in both the Farouk and Garrett cabinets.

The 1868 aluminum Proof set is quite unusual among pattern coins of its era. Beginning in the spring of 1859 the production of patterns and restrikes largely went underground. Mint Director James R. Snowden had dies for Gobrecht silver dollars and other items brought out of the vault, dusted off (so to speak), and set up in the coining presses. Flying Eagle cents dated 1856, theretofore considered to be scarce, were restruck in quantity. More 1804-dated silver dollars were made. No records were kept of these. It seems that Mint directors and officers had a code of silence and didn't want to spoil a good thing. This activity continued nonstop through changes of different officers and directors until the summer of 1885, when an end was put to it. In the meantime, numismatists complained, observers raised their eyebrows, but nothing was ever done. No single Congressional investigation was ever undertaken to find out why tens of thousands of pattern coins were produced using government facilities, with government personnel, with all of the profits going to Mint employees. A search was made for records of the numbers of patterns produced, and the only account that could be found was for 1868 Proof sets in aluminum. Even then, the account was deceptive, for more were struck than Linderman stated.

Henry R. Linderman, a medical doctor by training, served at various positions at the Mint. He was a serious numismatist, and was in the rather unusual position of being able to strike his own rarities. Among these was an 1804 silver dollar. After Linderman died, an inquiry was made into this, and his widow lamely stated that he had bought it from a coin dealer on payments!

From Bowers and Ruddy's sale of the Winthrop Collection, September 1975, Lot 1013.

Unique 1869 Indian 1¢, Shield 5¢ Muling Incredible “Poster” Cent-Nickel Combination



2x photo

4202 1869 pattern 5¢. J-691, P-748. **Unique. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. Another “dream coin,” a category which includes several patterns in our sale, a truly remarkable circumstance. Combining two denominations, this is another “poster” or “showcase” coin, a piece that will be one of the most appreciated possessions of its next owner. Again, the term *once in a lifetime opportunity* seems to be appropriate.

Struck from the muled obverses of an 1869 Indian cent and an 1869 shield nickel. Warm golden gray surfaces with frosty lustre. Magnification reveals a fleck near the rim at 4:00 on the shield side. The strike is about average; on the cent side, softness is noted on Liberty’s ribbon and lowest hair curls. On the shield side, lightness of strike can be seen at the motto and on the horizontal elements of the shield. This variety certainly appears to have been made as

a numismatic delicacy, perhaps by one of the “midnight minters” that Walter Breen was fond of mentioning in his various writings. This variety is considered to be unique, which we have absolutely no reason to doubt; we predicate our provenance listing below on that assumption. The variety tends to be very tightly held between auction appearances; how many decades will elapse before another opportunity to bid on this rarity is presented? Another “dream coin.”

Die alignment: 180° (usual coin turn).

From Cogan’s sale of the Jenks Collection, April 1877, Lot 654; New York Coin and Stamp Company sale of the Lorin G. Parmelee Collection, June 1890, Lot 201; B. Max Mehl’s sale of November 1944 (per the editors of the 9th edition of Judd); King Farouk; Sotheby’s “Palace Collection” sale, 1954, Lot 1832.

Blazing Proof-66 J-693 1869 Half Dime Aluminum Impression



2x photo

4203 1869 pattern half dime. J-693, P-772. **Rarity-7+. Proof-66 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. Struck from regular-issue half eagle dies. Fully brilliant with glittering mirror fields and frosty design elements. This piece qualifies as an “ultra cameo” in our opinion, but there is no “CAM” designation on the PCGS label. All obverse details are about as sharp as could be desired, but there is a touch of softness noted at the top of the reverse wreath. Close examination reveals the presence of die polish lines on the obverse. Presumably from a complete Proof set struck in aluminum, as all of the other denominations from the cent through the double eagle are reported in that metal. Only four to six examples are thought to exist in all numismatics.

PCGS Population: 1, none finer. The finest certified by NGC is Proof-63.

Rare 1869 Half Dime in Nickel



2x photo

4204 1869 pattern half dime. J-694, P-773. **Rarity-8. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Nickel. Reeded edge. Struck using regular-issue half dime dies. Pearl gray toning at the centers deepens to vivid gold at the borders. Although the obverse shows bold definition, striking softness can be seen at the top of the wreath, especially at the tassel at the top left. Probably from a complete Proof set struck in nickel as all of the other denominations for the year were reportedly struck in this metal.

Many 1869 nickel Proofs from regular-issue dies of various denominations were evidently owned by King Farouk; indeed, the King had two examples of this variety. Our guess is that between two or four sets in nickel were originally made. This is possibly the specimen from Bowers and Ruddy’s Krugjohann Collection sale (May 1976), as this piece has a planchet chip (or lint mark?) beneath the O in OF, a feature shared by the piece illustrated in the Krugjohann catalogue. We are reluctant to assert that it’s the same specimen, however, because the toning pattern is different and sometimes extremely rare pattern pieces may appear to have identical lint marks (evidently a piece of lint can adhere to a die for two or more impressions).

Gem Proof-66 J-728 Standard Silver 25¢



- 4205 1869 pattern 25¢. J-728, P-809. Rarity-6+. Proof-66 (NGC). Silver. Plain edge. A spectacular Gem having sharp frosty devices and glittering mirror fields. Delicately and attractively toned in blended pink and blue. An aesthetic delight and certainly one of the finest survivors of the variety. Pollock thought the variety was either R-7- or R-6+, and the editors of the 9th edition of Judd assigned a rating of R-6+ signifying an estimated population of no more than 20 specimens.

NGC Census: 3; 1 finer in any designation (Proof-67).

A member of the popular STANDARD SILVER series. The Mint produced dozens of varieties of STANDARD SILVER patterns in 1869 and 1870 spanning several different denominations from the half dime through the dollar. These were produced from dies featuring several different obverse and reverse designs, and were usually struck in either silver, copper, or aluminum. Many types come in both reeded edge and plain edge formats. Nearly all of these were produced for the numismatic marketplace, and privately sold by Mint officials. Enough were made that the pursuit of these pieces has been a pleasurable pastime for many generations of numismatists.

1869 J-745 Capped Liberty 50¢

Rarity-7, Proof-65 BN



- 4207 1869 pattern 50¢. J-745, P-826. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Copper. Plain edge. A delightful Gem having frosty devices and beautifully reflective mirror fields. Mostly tan to chocolate brown surfaces with vivid pink, blue, and orange-gold iridescent accents. Sharply struck in virtually all areas save for the RT in LIBERTY. The obverse features a capped Liberty head motif by William Barber; this must have been one of Barber's favorite designs as he produced five different versions that appeared on pattern STANDARD SILVER half dollars in 1869 and 1870 (see figures: 305, 306, 334, 336, and 337 in the Pollock pattern book to view the variations). Only between seven and 12 examples of the J-745 variety are thought to exist.

NGC Census: 2; 1 finer within any designation (Proof-66 BN).

1869 J-739 Quarter Dollar in Copper

Regular-Issue Dies



2x photo

- 4206 1869 pattern 25¢. J-739, P-820. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 RB (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Warm olive-brown surfaces overall with vivid sky blue iridescent highlights at the centers and wisps of pink and lilac at the borders. Struck using regular-issue quarter dollar dies of the year. Bold detail definition in all areas. Probably from a copper Proof set, as all denominations from the trime through the double eagle are known to have been struck in copper in small quantities. We believe that an original production figure of four to six sets in copper would be a reasonable estimate.

Judd plate coin.

From our 68th Anniversary Sale, October 2003, Lot 2033.

Popular Copper 1870 Shield Nickel Pattern

Judd-805, High Rarity-7



2x photo

- 4208 1870 pattern 5¢. J-805, P-893. Rarity-7+. Proof-64 BN (NGC). Copper. Plain edge. Called BN on the label though the coin itself appears to be bright silver gold with rich rose, gold, and neon blue highlights on both sides. Careful examination of the reverse reveals some of the copper surface that has not yet toned in the hues just described. The *uspatterns.com* website notes that "fewer than a half dozen confirmed" examples of J-805 are currently known. That site also notes: "Although described as regular dies trial pieces in the literature, it is more likely that these were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." A lovely specimen with vivid toning highlights, attractive surfaces, and with a great deal of rarity attached.

NGC Census: 1; 1 finer within the designation (Proof-67 BN).

1870 J-811 Half Dime in Copper



2x photo

- 4209** 1870 pattern half dime. J-811, P-899. Rarity-7-. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. Sharply struck. Despite the BN designation on the NGC holder, the obverse is still mostly brilliant, with blushes of pink and blue. The reverse has warm lilac and navy blue toning with “flashes” of mint brilliance at the rims. The obverse features a Liberty Seated motif by William Barber. This identical obverse was also used to coin pattern trimes (see J-796). The reverse has the denomination 5 CENTS centered in a wreath of cotton and corn. No more than a dozen examples of J-811 are thought to exist, and the specimen offered here ranks among the finest.

NGC Census: 4; none finer within any designation.

Exceedingly Rare Aluminum J-848 Dime Gem Proof-66 Cameo



2x photo

- 4210** 1870 pattern 10c. J-848, P-948. Rarity-7+. Proof-66 CAMEO (NGC). Aluminum. Plain edge. A splendid Gem example. Fully brilliant with sharp frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. The die alignment is about 160° rather than 180° as usually seen. An extremely rare variety that appears infrequently at auction. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Records 2001-2006*, which has listings going as far back as 1990, didn't include any offerings for J-848, and the most recent appearance of an example known to the editors of the 9th edition of Judd, was a specimen offered by Bowers and Ruddy in January 1983. Suffice it to say, once this beauty crosses the auction block, there might not be another opportunity to acquire an example for a decade or two.

Misattributed as J-854 on the NGC label.

Handsome 1871 J-1050 Nickel The Eliasberg Specimen



- 4212** 1871 pattern 5c. J-1050, P-1184. Rarity-6-. Proof-64 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. A handsome specimen with frosty devices. The obverse field is nicely reflective but not deeply so. The reverse

Exceedingly Rare J-942 50¢ Gem Proof-65 BN (NGC)



- 4211** 1870 pattern 50c. J-942, P-1069. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 BN (NGC). Copper. Plain edge. LIBERTY in incuse letters. Without B in folds of ribbon. A splendid Gem. Golden brown overall with accents of blue and pink. Extremely rare. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd estimate a surviving population of just four to six examples. Pollock was familiar with just two specimens when he wrote his pattern reference back in 1994.

Acquired by our consignor from ANR's sale of the Prescott Collection, from which we've excerpted the following:

“A splendid specimen with medium brown surfaces accented with blue. A very attractive example. The obverse depicts the head of Miss Liberty with two stars in her hair, while the reverse is of the Standard Silver design. The production of hundreds (really) of different varieties in the Standard Silver series, to the extent of thousands of coins, served to line the pockets of Mint officials of the day. Again, we can be grateful that this was done, for otherwise they would not exist. The Standard Silver patterns, so-called, are imprinted STANDARD on the back. These were intended to replace the regular Liberty Seated design then in use. Silver coins had been hoarded since spring 1862, when the outcome of the Civil War became uncertain. When the Civil War ended in April 1865 it was thought that hoarding would stop, but it did not. The public was fearful of the soundness of the United States Treasury and also the depreciation of the monetary system through a flood of Legal Tender paper notes. Accordingly, in the late 1860s and early 1870s there were no regular silver coins in circulation. It was thought that the Standard Silver series, here in pattern form, would be made lighter than the Liberty Seated issues, but bearing the same face value. Accordingly, such coins would not be attractive to hoard. However, the design never reached circulation. Instead, the Mint made up mulings and irrelevant strikings. Generally, most of the Standard Silver pattern die combinations were made in silver, copper, and aluminum, and with reeded edges and plain edges, giving six possible varieties for a single die pair.”

Misattributed as J-948 on the NGC label. NGC has no record of ever having certified an example of J-942, so this is probably the only one they've seen.

From ANR's sale of the Prescott Collection, January 2006, Lot 911.

field has a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Both surfaces exhibit delicate champagne iridescence. A tiny fleck can be seen at E in CENTS. The obverse motif is reminiscent of the nickel three-cent piece design of the same year. The reverse has the denomination V CENTS centered in a laurel wreath. The V in the denomination is reversed, i.e. shaded on the right side rather than the left, “a curious die cutter's error” as noted by Q. David Bowers when he catalogued the Eliasberg Collection back in 1996.

Weight: 78.3 grains as recorded by the cataloguer when this piece was offered in the Eliasberg Collection catalogue.

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.'s Collection, May 1996, Lot 180.

**Rare 1871 "Indian Princess" 50¢
Impression in Copper**



- 4213** 1871 pattern 50c. J-1115, P-1251. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 RB (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. Mostly tan with some hints of faded red at the borders. Vivid pink, blue, emerald, and orange-gold iridescent

accents add a generous measure of aesthetic charm. The strike is sharp in all areas. The obverse features James B. Longacre's Indian Princess design. The reverse is the perched eagle type used to coin regular-issue Liberty Seated half dollars. Extremely rare. The editors of the 9th edition of the Judd pattern book estimate a surviving population of only seven to 12 pieces. Eagerly sought by specialists; examples are recorded in both the Byron Reed and J.C. Mitchelson collections.

Although Longacre's Indian Princess design appeared on a variety of different pattern issues between 1870 and 1873, it was never adopted for regular issue coinage. Research by Cory Gilliland proved that the design was conceived by Longacre no later than 1852. She included sketches of Longacre's 1852 drawings in her "Bullion Coins: A Nineteenth Century Proposal," which was published in *America's Gold Coinage*, a collection of papers presented at the 1889 Coinage of the Americas Conference. Unfortunately, Longacre never lived to see any of the Indian Princess pattern coins, having died in 1869.

**Unique 1871 Half Dollar in Nickel
Ex Woodin, Newcomer, Lohr Collections**



2x photo

- 4214** 1871 pattern 50c. J-1119, P-1255. Rarity-Unique. Proof-64 (PCGS). Nickel. Reeded edge. Pale champagne toning. The devices are frosty and the fields satiny. Most details are sharp save for the eagle's right (viewer's left) shin and talon together with the tip of an arrow feather. Accompanied by spectrographic analysis data reported as part of the PCGS label: "76% copper, 24% nickel." Evidently from a complete Proof set in nickel since the other denominations for the year are known to have been struck in this metal. Most of these appear to have passed through the hands of King Farouk and were ultimately auctioned by Sotheby's in their "Palace Collection" Sale of 1954. Perhaps the

half dollar offered here was separated from the set prior to King Farouk's purchase as there doesn't seem to be any record of him having owned this specimen.

Weight: 173.7 grains.

From William H. Woodin; 1914 A.N.S. Exhibition; Waldo Newcomer; Major Lenox R. Lohr; Stack's sale of the Cox Collection, April 1962, Lot 2247; Abe Kosoff's ANA Convention sale, June 1966, Lot 1192; Coronet Coin Co., "Gentleman's Study Collection," Lot 72; Lester Merkin's February 1971 sale, Lot 909; Superior Galleries' sale of the Walter Lee Crouch Collection, Lot 500; Robert L. Hughes Pacific sale, February 1978, Lot 1405.

Exceptional 1872 Amazonian 50¢
Rarity-8 Striking in Aluminum
An All-Time Favorite Design



2x photo

4215 1872 pattern 50¢. J-1202, P-1342. **Rarity-8. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Reeded edge. A delightful example having sharp frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Essentially brilliant, with just a whisper of gold on the high points of the devices. An extremely rare variety. A scant three examples were listed in Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, a figure which may include some duplication in the listings. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd estimate a population of just two or three pieces. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett, in their *Official Red Book of Auction Records 2001-2006* which includes listings going back as far as 1990, enumerated a single auction appearance of the variety, namely the Boosel-Fred specimen, which is the example offered here! It's not an exaggeration to suggest that it's possible that a decade or two may pass before the numismatic community will have another chance to compete for this variety.

The Amazonian design has some of the most war-like imagery on any experimental U.S. coin. Liberty is seated with a sword and a shield and the obverse eagle appears to have an angry expression. Likewise, the reverse eagle holds a shield and a bundle of arrows; the olive branch, partially covering the reverse shield is easy to overlook at first glance. Dave Bowers, in describing the design several years ago, wrote: "The obverse features a goddess petting or caressing a standing eagle, somewhat reminiscent of Thorvaldsen's Ganymede, but differently arranged. Similar allegories can be found on many vignettes of obsolete bank notes, generally classified by students as Hebe, Cup-bearer to the Gods. Hebe is seen seated (usually), standing, or whatever, with a perched eagle nearby, about to drink from a small tray or goblet. On the Barber Amazonian, Miss Liberty rests her left arm on a shield and holds

a sword, accoutrements not used by Hebe or by Ganymede."

Why would such a warlike issue have been produced? One possibility that comes to mind is that the issue might reflect public sentiments about the Indian wars of the era, but 1872 appears to have been a relatively quiet period on the Western frontier. Most of the major Indian conflicts in the years preceding 1872 seem to have occurred during the late 1860s, and by 1872 Indian wars would probably not have been much mentioned in the headlines. Most of the major battles in the Comanche Campaign, for example, would appear to have been circa 1868-1869, and Red Cloud's War against the Lakota Sioux was in 1866-1868. There were several Indian Wars in the 1870s, but these were just about all subsequent to 1872 including: Red River War against the Comanche (1874-1875), Black Hills War against the Sioux and Cheyenne (1876-1877), Nez Perce War (1877), and Bannock War against the Bannock and Paiute (1878).

Another possibility was that the Amazonian issue was made in response to America's diplomatic quarrel with Great Britain over the Alabama Claims controversy. A British shipyard had built the Confederate commerce raider C.S.S. *Alabama* which had inflicted severe damage on U.S. shipping during the Civil War. According to Wikipedia: "The United States claimed direct and collateral damage against Britain, the so-called Alabama Claims. United States Senator Charles Sumner originally requested \$2 billion, or alternatively the ceding of Canada to the United States. . . In the particular case of the *Alabama* the United States claimed that the United Kingdom had violated neutrality by allowing the Alabama to be constructed, knowing that it would enter into service with the Confederacy." In 1871, the U.S. settled for \$15.5 million in damages, but there may still have been hard feelings against Britain as late as 1872.

From Rarcoa, April 1972, Boosel, Lot 1132; Julian Leidman; Rogers M. Fred, Jr.; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Fred and Ward collections, November 1995, Lot 2273.

Gem 1872 Amazonian \$1 in Aluminum
A Numismatic Showpiece



- 4216 1872 pattern \$1. J-1207, P-1347. Rarity-8. Proof-65 (PCGS). Aluminum. Reeded edge. A lovely Gem example characterized by sharp frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Mostly brilliant surfaces with blushes of pale gold-gray. The obverse depicts a seated portrait of Liberty wearing a Liberty cap. She supports a shield and holds a sword with her left hand while her right hand is extended to caress the head of an American eagle who appears to have an angry expression. The reverse features an eagle with a bundle of three arrows in its right talon (viewer's left) and a shield supported by its upraised left talon. The olive branch appears to be missing from the design unless it is represented as foliage at the base of the shield. Certainly among the most warlike designs in the U.S. pattern series. Strikings in aluminum are of great rarity. We are aware of only

three different examples, all of which crossed the auction block circa 1993-1995.

Our census for the variety is presented here as it updates the listings presented in *United States Patterns and Related Issues* published in 1994:

- 1) This piece: from the Burke & Clemente sale, as detailed below.
- 2) From our sale of the Gaston DiBello Collection, May 1970, Lot 423; Rogers M. Fred Jr.; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Fred and Ward Collections, November 1995, Lot 2295.
- 3) From an old Federal Brand auction, date unknown; subsequently from Bowers and Merena's sale of the Donovan & Hudgens collections, November 1993, Lot 1405.

The King Farouk specimen (Sotheby's, 1954, "Palace Collection," Lot 1901) is presumed to be one of the above

From Bowers and Merena's sale of the Burke & Clemente collections, May 1994, Lot 1066.

Rare Nickel 1873 Indian Cent Pattern

J-1257, Rarity-8

uspatterns.com Web Photo



2x photo

- 4217 1873 pattern 1c. J-1257, P-1398. Rarity-8. MS-63 (PCGS). Nickel. Plain edge. Another show-stopping pattern, another piece causing the observer to do a double take, a bright nickel impression within the bronze series.

Struck from regular-issue Indian cent dies. Close 3 in date. Lustrous with bold cartwheels on both sides. Pleasing blended pink and gold iridescence. The obverse strike is as crisp and full as Longacre envisioned it, though the reverse is somewhat flat in the peripheral details at the wreath and shield. The *uspatterns.com* website notes the following regarding this rare issue: "We believe this piece is actually a mint error struck either on a planchet intended for a foreign coin, a nickel three-cents planchet, or nickel stock for either nickel three-cents or Shield nickel stock which was mis-cut into cent planchets." The website further illustrates several examples of various dates in the Indian cent series on just such planchets, an intriguing photo study if nothing else. The only example that Pollock was familiar with was the piece in King Farouk's Collection, which was listed as Lot 1924 in Sotheby's "Palace Collection" sale of 1954. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd report that the most recent auction appearance for the variety was Bolender's sale of October 1955 where an example sold for \$71; amazing to think that there were no auction appearances for more than half a century!

Housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder.

1873 Gold Dollar in Aluminum

Rarity-8 Variety



2x photo

- 4218 1873 pattern \$1 gold. J-1332, P-1476. Rarity-8. Proof-65 (PCGS). Aluminum. Reeded edge. Struck from regular-issue gold dollar dies. Close 3 in date. Sharply struck with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Probably from a Proof set in aluminum, as aluminum impressions are known for all of the regular-issue denominations of the year from the cent through the double eagle. Only two or three examples are thought to exist in all numismatics. Dave Bowers, when he catalogued the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, May 1999, wrote the following about this specimen: "The present piece was illustrated by Harry Boosel in his article, '1873,' in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, April 1957—one of several pioneering studies that Harry did on the date punches and other features of this particular year."

Metrological information from the Bass Collection sales catalogue: "Weight 5.0 grains. Diameter: 14.9 mm. Die alignment: 180°."

From RARCOA's sale of the Harry X Boosel "1873" Collection. April 1972, Lot 700; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, Lot 1330.

Gem Proof-65 1874 \$5 in Copper

Rarity-8 Variety



2x photo

- 4219 1874 pattern \$5. J-1371, P-1516. Rarity-8. Proof-65 RB (NGC). Copper. Reeded edge. A splendid example about 50% mint red with blushes of pink and blue. Sharply struck in all areas. The frosty devices contrast nicely with the reflective fields. Probably from a complete Proof set in copper as all of the other regular-issue denominations are known in this metal from the three-cent piece through double eagle. The editors of the most recent edition of Judd (9th) estimate a population of only two or three examples. The only other example we can recall having seen is the specimen offered by Bowers and Merena in their sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1359.

From our 1976 ANA Convention sale, August 1976, Lot 3675; Steve Ivy, April 1977, Trinity sale, Lot 1113.

1876 Indian Cent in Nickel Yet Another Showpiece



2x photo

- 4220 **1876 pattern 1¢. J-1451, P-1597. Rarity-8. Proof-50 (PCGS).** Nickel. Plain edge. From lightly clashed dies. Not quite as sharply struck as the specimen offered by Paramount in their session of Auction '85, Lot 1308, which showed bolder definition at the tips of the feathers in Liberty's headdress. The editors of the most recent (9th) edition of the Judd reference opine that examples of J-1451 are actually "mint errors" struck on Venezuela 1-centavo planchets. If this is the case, it may have been that a few unused centavo planchets were inadvertently left in a bin that was subsequently used for a batch of bronze cent planchets. King Farouk had two examples of this variety in his celebrated collection.
PCGS Population: 1; 1 finer (Proof-65).

Extremely Rare J-1500 "Sailor Head" 25¢ Impression in Copper



2x photo

- 4221 **1877 pattern 25¢. J-1500, P-1653. Rarity-7-. Proof-63 BN (PCGS).** Copper. Reeded edge. Sharply struck in all areas. Warmly toned in dappled blue, pink, and gold. Faint hairlines from an old cleaning. Fine line on obverse behind Liberty's neck, just above stars 12 and 13. William Barber's distinctive "Sailor Head" design, so-called, although upon close examination we actually see Miss Liberty wearing a jaunty sailor-type (perhaps) cap. The editors of the Judd pattern reference estimate a population of seven to 12 pieces, an estimate against which I feel compelled to put forth a gentle dissent. The most recent appearance of the variety, as reported in the 9th edition of Judd (published in 2005), was January 1990, fully 15 years—nearly a generation—earlier. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Records, 2001-2006*, which has listings going back to 1990, enumerates just one auction appearance since 1990! Pollock in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues* enumerates just five examples of the variety, including the piece offered here, which is No. 4 on his roster. PCGS has certified just one example in any grade (the piece offered here). NGC hasn't certified any. Described in the Bergin catalogue as silver-plated copper.

From our sale of the Bergin Collection, June 1984, Lot 1212; provenance determined by plate matching.

Exceedingly Rare Morgan Obverse 50¢
1877 J-1505 Rarity-8 — A Numismatic Treasure



2x photo



4222 1877 pattern 50c. J-1505, P-1667. Rarity-8. Proof-64 BN (PCGS). Copper. Reeded edge. Chestnut brown surfaces with blended pink, blue, and violet iridescent highlights. Sharply struck in virtually all areas. Some faint hairlines on the high points and mentioned for accuracy's sake. The obverse is a reduced version of the Morgan dollar design, with some modifications respecting the arrangements of the stars, letters, and numerals, and small changes in Liberty's portrait. The reverse design is complex with an eagle, shield, a circular band with the motto, and a laurel wreath, all surrounded by inscriptions for the legend and denomination. The editors of Judd pattern book estimate a population of just two or three examples. Pollock was aware of only one when he wrote his pattern reference back in 1994, namely the Bass specimen. Dave Bowers could account for just two when he catalogued the Bass Collection in 1999. John Dannreuther and Jeff Garrett in their *Official Red Book of Auction Record 2001-2006*, list just one auction appearance for J-1505, which was the Bass specimen. Presently PCGS has certified just one example besides the piece offered here, which they list as Proof-65 RD. NGC has no record of having certified any examples of the variety.

For many years the category of 1877 pattern half dollars has been very special in this series. The suite brought together the talents of several artists, including George T. Morgan, Chief Engraver William Barber, perhaps his son Charles Barber, and Anthony C. Paquet. Various motifs were created, and, in the best profit-making spirit within the Mint, off-metal pieces and mulings were produced. Oliver C. Bosbyshell, who held positions including chief coiner and also superintendent, took some of these home with him, as related in his correspondence quoted in Dave Bowers' *The History of United States Coinage as Illustrated by the Garrett Collection*, 1979. If you haven't perused this book lately, it is a good "read" on the general history of coinage and numismatics, with much information never published elsewhere. When this book was envisioned, The Johns Hopkins University Press contemplated the matter and suggested that 1,000 copies might be sold within ten years. They declined to publish it, so the university had Dave's company do this, with the university imprint. The first printing was several thousand copies, and sold out in a matter of weeks! Since that time, a total of over 20,000 copies has reached print. This volume has been a great favorite with numismatists ever since that time.

Returning to the pattern half dollar at hand, the design was one of the earliest productions of George T. Morgan. In 1876 Mint Director Henry R. Linderman (he of numismatic striking-his-own-coins fame) contemplated the work of Chief Engraver William Barber, found it lacking, and sought to hire an engraver with artistic talent. He contacted sources in England, and young George T. Morgan, a student of Wyon, was recommended. Morgan came to Philadelphia that year as an assistant engraver, but jealousy arose between William Barber and his assistant, son Charles, and Morgan found it more comfortable to work outside of the Mint. William Barber died in 1879, after which there was some discussion as to who the next chief engraver would be. Months passed, and son Charles was named. It was widely stated that Charles had little talent either. In fact, Augustus Saint-Gaudens referred to his work as "wretched," perhaps the ultimate put-down. No matter, Charles Barber remained in his post until his death in 1917, after which he was followed by Morgan, who remained until his passing in 1925, to be succeeded by John R. Sinnock.

Today, Cornelius Vermeule's *Numismatic Art in America*, a revised edition of which was just published by Whitman, gives a lot of information on Mint engravers, designs, and contemporary comments, together with rather humorous (perhaps in the style of James Thurber) modern observations by the author. As to whether Barber's work was actually "wretched," most numismatists would not go that far. However, it should be noted that his silver coins of 1892—the dime, quarter, and half dollar—were roundly criticized when they first appeared. In the interest of full disclosure and fairness, George T. Morgan's silver dollar of 1878 when it appeared was even more severely criticized. Today in 2008, the Barber silver coins are actively collected. In higher grades there are not enough of them available to make it a serious specialty for more than just a few people for this reason. In contrast, Morgan dollars, the subject of Treasury hoards, abound and are collected widely. Charles E. Barber's 1883 Liberty Head nickel, modeled after the goddess Diana, seems to be an artistic favorite with just about everyone. Probably a fair observation would be to say that just about any engraver turning out a large amount of coins and medals will produce some that are viewed as good, some as bad, and others as indifferent. Moreover, two people can look at the same design and have different opinions.

Ex King Farouk; Sotheby's "Palace Collection" sale, 1954, Lot 1972; Abner Kreisberg, June 1956; Douglas Weaver, January 1974; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Bass Collection, Part I, May 1999, Lot 1216. (Pedigree details courtesy of Saul Teichman.)



4223 1879 pattern \$1. J-1617, P-1813. Rarity-4. Goloid Metric Dollar. Proof-40. Gold metric alloy. Reeded edge. The obverse features a head of Liberty by William Barber. On the reverse a circle of dots surrounds the numbers and symbols that state the metallic content in parts per thousand (S for silver, G for gold and C for copper).

Spectacular Superb Gold 1879 Flowing Hair Stella
An Exceptional Example of An American Classic
Proof-67 CAMEO by NGC



4224 1879 pattern \$4. J-1635, P-1832/1833. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC). Gold. Reeded edge. This flawless example of the most famous U.S. proposal for an international gold trade coin presents a splendid rendition of Charles E. Barber's Flowing Hair Liberty. As so often seen on even the rarest patterns of this busy era of U.S. Mint creativity, the detail on the highest locks is indistinct while the large star with its incuse *ONE/ STELLA/ 400/ CENTS* is razor-sharp. Gleaming mirror fields contrast boldly with lightly frosted reliefs for exceptional beauty and undeniable visual appeal. The Stella was never struck for circulation but has been eagerly sought by collectors ever since it was first made. The present coin is one of exactly *four* certified in this grade by NGC, there are *none* certified higher within the CAMEO designation.

The 1879 Flowing Hair Stella is the only readily collectible variety from the suite of four combinations produced in gold by the Mint in 1879 and 1880. Interestingly, the 1879 Coiled Hair variety and both varieties of 1880 were produced secretly, for private profit, and were not even illustrated in a numismatic publication until well into the 20th century, then by Edgar H.

Adams in *The Numismatist*. With regard to the 1879 Flowing Hair Stella, several hundred of these were produced and distributed to congressmen and others of influence in Washington. These were a very desirable lagniappe, were prized by the recipients, and it is said (by Walter Breen) that more than just a few were fashioned into jewelry and given as tips or rewards to the proprietors of brothels in Washington. During that era most senators and representatives were far from home, and stayed in hotels or apartments. Politicians being imbued with a combination of ambition and aggressiveness, perhaps necessary to be elected, also often had an eye for feminine beauty. Accordingly, they were continually good customers for local madams. Unofficial gambling parlors also thrived.

Numismatists sought to acquire examples of the 1879 Flowing Hair Stella (not knowing about the other varieties that were made) and petitioned the Mint. One dealer, S.H. Herzfeld, was given an interview. It seems that some were made available, but no records were kept, or at least none exist today. The quantity struck is not known, but probably was somewhat more than 700, of which perhaps 300 or so survive today, often showing signs of handling or jewelry use, and, when not in that category, usually in lower numerical preservation such as Proof-62 or 63. The present Proof-67 is indeed incredible, a showpiece. And, the next several lots are treasures as well!

**Inspiring 1879 Cameo Proof-66 Flowing Hair Stella
Numismatic Showpiece**



4225 1879 pattern \$4. J-1635, P-1832/1833. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. Proof-66 CAMEO (NGC). Gold. Reeded edge. Gorgeous ultra-Gem, a point less than the previous lot, but still of world class quality and indeed remarkable. With slight repetition of the foregoing, our numismatic and historical commentary continues: This obverse presents Charles E. Barber's Flowing Hair Liberty head in a circle of five-pointed stars and letters intended as an abbreviation of 6 Gold, 3 Silver, .7 Copper, 7 Grams (overall weight). The reverse bears a huge five-pointed star with incuse value stated as ONE/STELLA/ 400/ CENTS. One regular Latin motto is joined to a new one appearing only on patterns, *E PLURIBUS UNUM - DEO EST GLORIA*, *Out of Many, One - Glory is to God (alone)*.

As noted above, a pattern for a proposed new denomination, the 1879 Stella is one of the most sought-after of all gold coins in American numismatics, a true classic. The \$4 denomination was the brainchild of U.S. Minister to Austria-Hungary, John A. Kasson of Iowa, one-time member of the Congressional Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Kasson was fascinated by the dual-denomination Austrian gold coin of 4 Florins-20 France then struck to expedite trade coin between Franz Josef's dual monarchy and the countries of the Latin Monetary Union, which shared silver and gold denominations based on the French franc. He reasoned that \$4 was "approximately" the same as 20 francs, forgetting that in international commerce "absolute" and "approximate" were not the same thing unless international treaty agreements guaranteed parity among the currencies involved. Nonetheless, patterns were distributed to key members of Congress. Eventually, both Barber and George T. Morgan designed Stellas dated 1879 and 1880, but, as noted above, the varieties other than the 1879 Flowing Hair were produced secretly.

The present superb Cameo Proof shows a faint striking weakness at the obverse, typical of all examples we have seen. Delicately frosted devices contrast beautifully with gleaming mirror fields to create outstanding visual appeal, making this an ideal addition to any carefully assembled collection.

Famous 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Stella

Choice Proof-64 PCGS

Another Great Highlight



4226 1879 pattern \$4. J-1635, P-1832/1833. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. Proof-64 (PCGS). Gold. Reeded edge. A wonderful example of this famous coin, a high quality piece that will create much attention as it crosses the block. Deep orange gold with heavily reflective mirrors that display splashes of pale sky blue, especially in Liberty's tresses. A classic gold pattern issue that has been adopted by collectors of standard issue U.S. gold as well as pattern specialists. Indeed, many collectors consider the acquisition of a Stella as a crowning moment in their collecting careers. An interesting issue with widely varied production numbers the norm. For historical

and numismatic information, see the above. To elaborate on the number struck, it seems that about 15 were actually made in the year 1879, and in 1880, using the 1879 Flowing Hair dies, other pieces were made, perhaps 700 or so.

Whenever our sales have an 1879 Flowing Hair Stella, everything stops and attention is riveted on the auctioneer as it crosses the block. The popularity of this variety knows no season. If having a very attractive example is on your acquisition agenda, this sale presents a most remarkable opportunity!

Another Proof 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Stella
Marlon Brando's Favorite Issue



4227 1879 pattern \$4. J-1635, P-1832/1833. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. Proof-62 (PCGS). Gold. Reeded edge. Deep yellow gold with a distinctive olive cast. Frosty motifs and mirrored fields. Typical faint planchet striations in Liberty's hair, a few light marks noted under low magnification, but still an attractive example of the one of the most desirable of all U.S. gold issues. While certainly not the rarest of all gold issues, the 1879 Flowing Hair \$4 Stella is still a coin of legendary interest. Many are the great collections that come and go without a Stella, though the date offered here does provide ample opportunity for any interested numismatist to acquire this unique denomination issue for their cabinet. We

are pleased to offer more than one Stella in this catalogue, so take heart underbidders, for there is hope!

Now that we have your attention with the subhead, we mention that the late great Marlon Brando considered this to be a favorite. More than just a few movie and television personalities have been attracted to numismatics, with one of the earliest certainly being silent film comedian Harold Lloyd. Perhaps the best remembered in terms of numismatic publicity was Adolphe Menjou, a second-level actor whose name appeared on the cover of an auction catalogue issued by Numismatic Gallery (Abe Kosoff and Abner Kreisberg). Among devotees of a later era, Buddy Edsen, well known from *The Beverly Hillbillies*, was an ardent numismatist, whose collection was sold by Superior.

The present coin in the fourth Stella in this quite remarkable lineup, a group of as many different grades, providing opportunities at different cost levels.

Superb Cameo Proof-67 Coiled Hair Aluminum 1879 Stella

The Only One Graded by NGC



4228 1879 pattern \$4. J-1640, P-1840. Rarity-7+. Coiled Hair. Proof-67 CAM (NGC). Aluminum. Reeded edge. This breathtaking pattern rarity for America's most famous international trade coin proposal presents George T. Morgan's fascinating Liberty Head with elaborately coiled hair. This design was struck in tiny quantities in gold, copper, aluminum and white metal. This aluminum example boasts the sharpest and most precise strike that can be imagined, far sharper than most 19th-century U.S. patterns seen today. The hair detail is complete, as is the large reverse star with its incuse ONE/ STELLA/ 400/ CENTS. Gleaming silvery mirror

fields contrast boldly with frosted reliefs for total beauty and irresistible visual appeal.

While the 1879 Flowing Hair Stella in gold was first made for distribution to congressmen to promote the idea of an international coinage, later gold strikings as noted above, were made privately. The same can be said of aluminum issues in all styles. There was no thought that \$4 pieces would ever be made in this metal for circulation.

Morgan's Coiled Hair motif is very distinctive, and if you peruse through the Judd book, *United States Pattern Coins*, you will find it on some very interesting dollars of 1879 and 1880. These, too, were struck in various metals, typically in silver, copper, and aluminum.

1882 Liberty Head Pattern

Rare Transitional Variety

Blue Ribbon Winner



4229 1882 pattern 5c. J-1684, P-1886. Rarity-6-. Proof-64. Nickel. Plain edge. Pleasing gold toning on both the obverse and reverse. Sharply struck in all areas. Similar to the adopted Liberty Head type of 1883, but with legend on obverse rather than stars. The reverse is similar to the adopted type, but with a larger wreath and E PLURIBUS UNUM at top of design. Only 20 to 30 specimens are thought to exist.

This is a true transitional variety, incorporating the regular design in the correct metal, the year before the motif was regularly used. As such, it is a very nice counterpart to other transitional patterns, the most famous and also most common of which is the 1856 Flying Eagle cent. In the 1950s an enthusiastic numismatist, Bernie Marshfield by name, was so enamored of this particular variety that he entered one solo—all by itself—nothing else—in the educational exhibit at the Central States Convention. The judges seemed to have agreed, and he carried away a blue ribbon!

This prompts us to suggest that those owning patterns might want to exhibit them more widely. This class of coin is so rare that many people have not seen examples in the flesh. We're not necessarily referring to great rarities, but even to pieces of medium scarcity. The first Whitman Coins and Collectibles Exposition held in Atlanta a few years ago had a beautiful exhibit of patterns, nicely mounted and well lighted, which drew a continuing stream of viewers and admirers.

Accompanied by a paper flip indicating that coin was purchased long ago from Jack H. Beymer of Santa Rosa, California.

Gem Proof-65 1883 Alloy Trial

75% Nickel, 25% Copper



2x photo

- 4230 1883 pattern 5c. J-1708, P-1911. Rarity-7+. Proof-65 (PCGS). 75% nickel, 25% copper alloy. Slightly magnetic. Plain edge. Pale golden gray with hints of lilac. Sharply struck in all areas. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective, but not deeply mirrorlike. The Mint experimented with a series of different alloys having varying proportions of nickel and copper: 100:0, 75:25, 50:50, and 33:67. Pure nickel is strongly magnetic, and 75% nickel is slightly magnetic. Spectrographic analysis results on PCGS label report that the composition is: 73% nickel, 23% copper, and 2.7% zinc. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd estimate a population of just four to six specimens of J-1708.

In 1883 insiders at the Mint were still busy "fooling around," with the result that the interesting nickels of this year with metallic proportions inscribed on the reverse were sometimes struck in completely unrelated metals such as bronze and aluminum! The years 1881, 1882, and 1883 produced quite a few five-cent patterns, a counterpart to the earlier years of 1865, 1866, and 1867.

1885 Lettered Edge Morgan Dollar



- 4231 1885 pattern \$1. J-1747, P-1959. Rarity-6-. Lettered edge. Proof-62. Silver. Lettered edge. Silvery gray with of russet and charcoal gray tones on somewhat cloudy surfaces, very desirable overall. Struck from regular Proof Morgan dollar dies. The edge was experimental in nature and has the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM and 13 stars raised. This was illogical as the motto was already on the obverse. Again, such pieces were produced secretly and generally not made available to collectors or dealers unless they had inside connections. The most important insider of the era was John W. Haseltine, Philadelphia dealer, who "laundered" tremendous amounts of patterns. The situation seems to have been beneficial for all involved. Mint officials augmented their incomes with secret cash, and collectors obtained choice, interesting, and rare pattern coins, usually of unusual designs, that otherwise would never have been created or sold.

The present coin is not certified, thereby permitting the edge to be inspected. If it were to be certified perhaps the request that it be mounted so that the edge could be seen would be desirable. We mention two minor edge bumps, one at 8:00 and the other at 10:00, factored into the grade assigned. An interesting and appealing variation of the standard Morgan dollar design.

Rare 1890 Cent in Copper Nickel

Frosty Uncirculated Example

Pattern? Mint Error?



- 4232 1890 pattern 1c. J-1758, P-1971. Rarity-8. MS-63 (PCGS). Copper-nickel. Plain edge. Struck from regular-issue Indian cent dies. The strike is about average with softness noted at the tips of the first three feathers in Liberty's headdress and on the high points of some of the oak leaves on the reverse. Pollock was aware of just two auction appearances when he wrote his pattern reference back in 1994, both of which he described as circulated (EF and Fine). The editors of the Judd pattern book conjecture that the variety may simply have been a wrong planchet error, which is corroborated by the existence of circulated specimens. If it is a wrong planchet error, then perhaps it will play to an *even wider audience* than if it is a pattern. Pattern? Mint error? Take your pick, and bid accordingly. No matter, it is a lovely piece and certainly will be a major attraction in the collection of its next owner.

Rare 1896 J-1767 Cent

Nickel or German Silver Alloy



- 4233 1896 pattern 1c. J-1767, P-1982. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (PCGS). Nickel or German silver. Plain edge. Pale gold with hints of lilac. Sharply struck in all areas. A few trivial flecks are visible under magnification. Although listed as "nickel" in the Judd reference, these were probably all struck on planchets made from German silver: 66% copper, 18% nickel, 16% zinc. The Mint director in his *Annual Report* commented extensively on these experimental pieces, but didn't mention that any were struck on 25% nickel coinage alloy planchets. The editors of the 9th edition of Judd estimate a population of just seven to 12 specimens.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer (Proof-65).



- 4234 1896 pattern 1c. J-1767a, P-1981. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 (PCGS). Pure nickel (magnetic). Plain edge. Pale gold-gray surfaces. Sharply struck in virtually all areas except for the high points of some of the leaves. The devices are frosty and the fields satiny. The Mint director in his *Annual Report* to Congress dated January 7, 1897 noted that "The pure nickel blanks used in striking experimental 5 and 1 cent pieces were imported from Austria, as they could not be obtained in this country." Only seven to 12 examples are thought to exist.

From Bowers and Merena's *Rarities* sale, January 2007, Lot 405.

Gem MS-66 Experimental Alloy 1¢ Bronze Composition



- 4235 **1896 pattern 1¢. J-1768, P-1983. Rarity-5. MS-66 BN (NGC).** Bronze. Plain edge. Chestnut brown surfaces with ice blue and pink highlights. The strike is about average with some softness noted on the high points of the designs. The Mint struck examples from these dies in four different experimental alloys of bronze; reportedly 10 pieces were struck from each alloy. Although a few dozen examples are likely to exist in total, only a handful of survivors could match the quality of the specimen offered here.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within any designation.

Desirable 1896 J-1770 Pattern Five Cents



- 4238 **1896 pattern 5¢. J-1770, P-1987. Rarity-6-. Proof-61 (PCGS).** Nickel or German silver. Plain edge. Intermingled ice blue and gold iridescence. The devices are satiny and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Sharply struck in all areas, except for a whisper of softness at the upper left corner of the shield. Although the composition is listed in Judd as "nickel," these pieces were struck in both the usual 25% nickel alloy as well as six different alloys of German silver. No more than 30 examples are thought to have survived of all the nickel and German silver impressions combined.

Exceedingly Rare 1896 1¢ in Brass



- 4236 **1896 pattern 1¢. J-1768a, P-1984. Rarity-8. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Brass. Plain edge. Partially brilliant with blushes of peach and violet. The devices are frosty and the fields are nicely reflective. Thoroughly attractive and desirable. Two different alloys of brass were tested at the Mint in 1896 to determine whether they would be suitable as coinage alloys, but it's not likely that these two alloys could be distinguished from one another without spectrographic analysis. About on par with the attractive specimen offered by ANR in their Allison Park Collection sale of August 2004.

PCGS Population: 3; 1 finer (Proof-65).

Gem MS-65 J-1771 Pure Nickel 5¢



- 4239 **1896 pattern 5¢. J-1771, P-1986. Rarity-6-. Proof-65 (PCGS).** Pure nickel (magnetic). Plain edge. Pale lilac-gray in the central areas changes to champagne at the borders. The devices are satiny and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Only about 20 to 30 examples exist in pure nickel format. As noted above, the Mint director stated in his *Annual Report* for the year that "the pure nickel blanks used in striking experimental 5 and 1 cent pieces were imported from Austria, as they could not be obtained in this country."

PCGS Population: 7; 1 finer (Proof-66).

Choice 1896 Aluminum J-1769 Pattern 1¢



- 4237 **1896 pattern 1¢. J-1769, P-1985. Rarity-6+. Proof-63 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Plain edge. Sharply struck. Pearl gray surfaces. The devices are frosty and the fields satiny. Strikings were produced in pure aluminum and three different alloys of aluminum that had admixtures of iron, silicon, copper, and manganese. 10 pieces were struck in some compositions and 20 of others. It seems likely that many of these may have been destroyed at the Mint, as no more than 20 impressions in aluminum from these dies are thought to have survived.

1896 Experimental Alloy 5¢ in Aluminum



- 4240 **1896 pattern 5¢. J-1772, P-1989. Rarity-6+. Proof-64 (PCGS).** Aluminum. Plain edge. Brilliant with frosty devices and satiny fields. Sharply struck in all areas. Some tiny planchet inclusions are probably all that prevented PCGS from assigning the Proof-65 designation. Strikings were produced in pure aluminum and three different alloys of aluminum that had admixtures of iron, silicon, copper, and manganese. According to the *Society of U.S. Pattern Collectors Newsletter* for January 1975, a hoard of 19 pieces of this variety was once in the possession of a Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania coin dealer—possibly the entire population, if the editors of the 9th edition of Judd are correct in their Rarity-6+ population estimate.

Proof-62 1907 Indian \$10 With Periods**Plain Edge Format — Unique Gold Pattern****One of the First Pattern Indian Head Eagles Struck by the U.S. Mint**

4241 1907 pattern \$10. J-1902 P-1996. Unique. Proof-62 SATIN (NGC). A gold pattern coin, a very elite category, and probably *unique*, an attribute that needs no further explanation. Here is an incredible coin, perhaps a once in a lifetime opportunity to purchase what is *one of the first pattern eagles of the Indian Head design struck by the U.S. Mint*.

Plain edge. Struck from the dies used to produce the 1907 Indian With Periods reverse, wire rim, but here with a plain edge. A brilliant, lustrous, and beautiful coin. According to Roger Burdette's research into U.S. Mint archives, Saint-Gaudens' original models for the Indian Head \$10 delivered to the Mint on June 5, 1907 were too softly modeled for the Mint's coinage tastes, so on June 24 Saint-Gaudens forwarded revised models. From these models Charles Barber created experimental dies that were used to strike "a number of experimental pieces" by July 19. One each of these experimental pieces—which had plain edges—were sent to Treasury Secretary George Cortelyou and Saint-Gaudens on July 22 for review.

This plain edge specimen is thought to be one of these experimental plain edge specimens created by Barber, and as such, is *one of the first Indian Head eagles struck by the U.S. Mint*. Also important is the fact that Saint-Gaudens actually saw the fruits of his labors on the Indian Head \$10 design in coinage form. This is wholly unlike the situation with the High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagles, which were not ready before the sculptor's passing on August 3, 1907.

The plain edge is simply accounted for in the letter accompanying the Cortelyou/Saint-Gaudens experimental pieces from Mint Director Roberts: "The lettering upon the edge of the new coins does not appear upon the enclosed pieces as the collar for it was not quite ready." According to Roberts, these plain edge pieces had a "dull, smooth surface," which would explain the clear difference between the distinct surfaces of this coin and those of the later produced, "Wire Rim" specimens struck with the segmented collar featuring 46 stars. Although Burdette maintains that no Proofs of these experimental eagles were struck, the difference in surface quality of this from later produced Wire

Rim examples accounts for NGC's "Satin Proof" designation.

No pedigree was given when this coin was first offered for sale in 2003, but presumably it was set aside by a Mint officer at the time of issue, and evidently remained undisclosed to the numismatic community for decades. Cortelyou's specimen was contemporaneously returned to the Mint, while Saint-Gaudens' specimen is not extant in his archives at Aspet, his home now administered by the National Parks Service. It's surprising that no examples of the type ever found their way into the Mint Cabinet, but perhaps the Mint was only interested in keeping examples having the segmented collar feature.

Adams and Woodin weren't aware of the variety when their *United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces* was published in 1913. Judd was aware of the variety, but since his listing (J-1774a, prior to the 8th edition) had a suffix, it evidently didn't come to his attention until after the 1st edition was published in 1959; it was, however, listed by the time the 5th edition of his book came out in the mid 1970s. Pollock wasn't aware of any auction appearances of the variety when he wrote his pattern reference in 1994. The only auction appearance that has come to our attention since that time was the specimen in Heritage's F.U.N. sale in January 2003—the identical example offered here. Notably, J-1902 is literally hundred of times rarer than the 1907 "wire rim" type \$10 with edge stars, and dozens of times rarer than the 1907 "rolled edge" type \$10 with edge stars. It's even dozens of times rarer than the celebrated 1933 eagle! The ultimate acquisition for the numismatist who desires to assemble a complete set of Indian Head eagles including this, one of the first patterns of the design to the emanate from the U.S. Mint. Often *years* will elapse between offerings of any *unique* gold pattern variety.

We direct the interested reader's attention to Roger Burdette's opus *The Renaissance of American Coinage: 1905-1908*, specifically Chapter 8 where he covers the evolution of the Indian Head design from the striking of the Judd 1902 plain edge pattern from Saint-Gaudens models to the creation of starred edge versions of what numismatists refer to as the Wire Rim and Rolled Rim issues.

From Heritage's F.U.N. Convention sale, January 2003, Lot 8914.

Celebrated MCMVII Extremely High Relief \$20
1906 Style (Sans Serif) Edge Lettering, Rarity-8 Variety



4242 MCMVII (1907) pattern \$20. J-1907, P-2001. Rarity-8. **Extremely High Relief. Edge of 1906 (Sans Serif edge). Proof-58 (NGC).** Brilliant and satiny with just a whisper of friction on the high points consistent with the grade. Struck in medallion relief from steeply basined dies. The designs are different in many respects from the "regular high-relief" dies; the obverse in particular is dramatically different. Walter Breen notes: "No border, only sharp rim continuous with deeply basined fields. MCMVII far from drapery; tiny Capitol . . ." One might also note that there are major differences in the arrangement of the obverse stars with respect to the letters of LIBERTY, and the foliage of the branch is modeled differently.

From our sale of the Morrison Family and Lawrence C. Light collections, March 2005, Lot 1538, where it was described as follows:

"Discovered in the early 1990s, this extraordinary Ultra High Relief Double Eagle was struck inside the three-segment collar created by Charles E. Barber for his unique 1906 Pattern Double Eagle (Judd 1773). This collar bore the nation's Latin motto in small sans-serif letters separated by 13 stars: E☆P☆L☆U☆R☆I☆B☆U☆S☆ S☆U☆N☆U☆M☆. The normal edge device used on all succeeding Ultra High Relief Double Eagles was the Roman-style serif-lettered

motto, ☆E☆PLURIBUS☆UNUM☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆. Comparison with Ultra High Relief specimens in the National Numismatic Collection in the Smithsonian Institution, expedited by the late Elvira Clain-Stefanelli, revealed that 1906-style lettering was also used on the experimental extra-thick piéfort Double Eagles with the diameter of a Gold Eagle (Judd 1779 [now J-1917]), also housed in the national collection. This coin's edge lettering is 'inverted,' upside down if examined while the coin is horizontal with the obverse up, more properly described as Alignment I. Alignment II with lettering right side up was the one actually adopted for the later strikes."

There are only two known examples of J-1907. As detailed below, this piece is the discovery specimen for the J-1907 variety; it first came to light as a new type in 1992. Pollock in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues* provides the following historical note about the specimen: "Discovered by Paul Song of Sotheby's while examining a 'small estate collection,' and was authenticated by David Tripp and J.P. Martin." A second example turned up in 1995, which is also described as having an "inverted" edge letters arrangement.

Four different edge formats are recognized on Extremely High Relief MCMVII double eagles:

- 1) Plain edge. J-1908, P-2000. Considered unique.
- 2) 1906 style edge lettering: E☆P☆L☆U☆R☆I☆B☆U☆S☆U☆N☆U☆M☆. J-1907, P-2001. Rarity-8.
- 3) 1907 style edge lettering: ☆E☆PLURIBUS☆UN-UM☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (edge inscription read with reverse of the coin upwards). J-1909, P-2002. Rarity-6.
- 4) 1907 style edge lettering: ☆E☆PLURIBUS☆UN-UM☆☆☆☆☆☆☆☆ (edge inscription read with obverse of the coin upwards). J-1909, P-2003. Rarity-7 to 8.

Technically, one of each format is required for a collection of Saint-Gaudens double eagles to be considered truly complete!

Any Ultra High Relief double eagle is a numismatist's dream, but this breath-taking coin is literally in a class by itself. The Saint-Gaudens' coinage was the result of an unprecedented partnership of the youthful and energetic President Theodore Roosevelt and America's greatest sculptor, Dublin-born Augustus Saint-Gaudens. Roosevelt admired the artist profoundly and invited him to the White House to plan what the President later called "My pet crime," the drastic overhaul of the nation's coin designs. A glance at the artist's earlier interaction with the Philadelphia Mint shows that Saint-Gaudens must have felt profound reservations at tangling once again with the Mint and its irascible chief engraver, Charles E. Barber. The sculptor and engraver had crossed swords twice before, to Saint-Gaudens' great loss and lingering displeasure.

During 1891, he and nine other artists were invited by Congress to participate in a contest to redesign the nation's silver coinage, whose Liberty Seated design went back to 1837. The artists rejected the call, citing inadequate time and compensation for what would have been a significant investment of their productive time. A second attempt at competition saw Saint Gaudens, Barber, and Boston engraver Henry N. Mitchell appointed judges for an open contest that never got off the ground.

Barber took advantage of these false starts to buttress his fanatically held position that only U.S. Mint engravers had the knowledge and skill to even attempt coin design. With the artists out of the running, he swiftly filled the vacuum with his own banal dime, quarter and half dollar designs, forever known as the Barber types, struck from 1892 to 1916.

The two next joined in combat over the U.S. Mint's award medal for the 1892-1893 World's Columbian Exposition. Saint-Gaudens created a bold obverse showing Columbus stepping ashore on San Salvador, arms outstretched in ecstasy at finding land after his seemingly endless trans-Atlantic voyage. The reverse was more artistic than pictorial, showing a nude youth holding a torch and victor's crowns. The artist's son Homer recalled that this design was derailed by an artful early "leak" of confidential government information. The Page Belting Company was able to get hold of the design and distributed copies of a grossly bowdlerized pornographic parody. Mint Director John Griffin Carlisle canceled Saint-Gaudens' reverse design and

Barber gleefully substituted his own, showing Columbus' ship squashed under an enormous tablet inscribed with the exposition name and dates. The furious Saint-Gaudens denounced this "act of rare shamelessness," but no one in authority cared to listen.

It took all of Roosevelt's boundless energy and persuasiveness to overcome Saint-Gaudens' deep-seated reluctance to ever involve himself again with the Mint. On Nov. 6, 1905, Roosevelt wrote to the sculptor after a dinner discussion in which both agreed that U.S. coinage was sorrowfully deficient in artistic quality. Roosevelt reported that "I was looking at some gold coins of Alexander the Great today, and I was struck by their high relief. Would not it be well to have our coins in high relief, and also to have the rims raised?" Their target would be the gold coinage that had seen only minor change since Christian Gobrecht's designs were adopted in 1838.

The artist warned the President up front that while his desired high relief would be certainly aesthetically worthy, "The authorities on modern monetary requirements would, I fear, 'throw fits' to speak emphatically, if the thing were done now...." Somewhat later, Saint-Gaudens spoke humorously of Barber's long term in the engraving shop, suggesting that he had been there before the establishment of the Republic and would survive long after, sitting in its ruins. Borrowing a quote from Chicago's comic figure "Mister Dooley," the artist predicted that Barber would be stricken with "nervous prostitution" (*sic*) if the President persisted in his high relief quest. However, persist he did and a greatly encouraged artist went to work despite his terminal illness. His stated goal was to make his new double eagle with its striding full-form Liberty and majestic flying eagle "a living thing and typical of progress."

President and artist were braced for Barber's opposition, and the chief engraver obliged, adding procrastination, prevarication, and outright sabotage in his determination to frustrate the

projects of the dying Saint-Gaudens. The artist wrote on May 29, 1906, "If you succeed in getting the best of the polite Mr. Barber down there, or the others in charge, you will have done a greater work than putting through the Panama Canal. Nevertheless, I shall stick at it, even unto death." Fortunately the sculptor's assistant Henry Hering was on hand to contend with Barber on a day-to-day basis. Hering agreed that the proposed Ultra High Relief could not realistically be struck for circulation but demanded that the experiment be made to fulfill Saint-Gaudens' wishes. Hering recalled the actual striking in the *Hartford Courant* in June 1933, "So a circular gold disk was placed on the die and by hydraulic pressure of (I think it was) 172 tons we had our first stamping and the impression showed about one half the modeling. I had them make a cast of this for my guidance. The coin was again placed on the die and again showed a little more of the modeling and so this went on and on until the ninth stamping when the design showed up in every detail." A "progression set" struck in lead in the collection of the New York-based American Numismatic Society shows the several stages of obtaining the full Ultra High Relief.

Hering's relentless prodding assured that the dies were actually finished and possibly 24 Ultra High Relief coins were struck, two of these soon returned to the smelter. Hering repeated to the American Numismatic Association's journal, *The Numismatist* in August 1949 that he knew the Ultra High Relief was impractical for general circulation, but that he was determined to see the project completed. In the event, four Ultra High Relief coins were sent on loan



to Saint-Gaudens and the sculptor was able to savor his completed work before cancer claimed his life in August 1907. It is remarkable that Saint Gaudens never owned one of his most famous coins, having sent back the four pieces to the Mint. After his death, his redoubtable widow Augusta lost no time in demanding one of the coins. Roosevelt instructed the Mint to either strike another specimen during 1908 or else send her one of the two examples from the national collection. A coin from that collection was sent to her along with a bill for \$20.12 for her coin.

Roosevelt had seen the plaster models at the end of 1906 and wrote the artist on December 20, "My Dear Saint-Gaudens: Those models are simply immense—if such a slang way of talking is permissible in reference to giving a modern coinage one coin at least that shall be as good as that of the ancient Greeks. I have instructed the Director of the Mint that these dies are to be reproduced just as quickly as possible and just as they are. It is simply splendid. I suppose I shall be impeached for it in Congress; but I shall regard that as a very cheap payment!"

It is believed that the dies were completed and the first Ultra High Relief coin struck in mid-February 1907, but no new segmented collar had been prepared in time for the first strike. However, Barber had prepared his own



The artist and the President.

1906 pattern double eagle (Judd 1773), presenting a large Liberty bust wearing a Phrygian cap on the obverse. His reverse offered a standing Liberty holding a Liberty cap on pole and a sword with a large American eagle behind, originally prepared for an 1891 Pattern Half Dollar (Judd 1766). As noted above, he

had prepared his own collar to impress the raised letter motto with a star between each letter, E★P★L★U★R★I★B★U★S★U★N★U★M★. This collar was now pressed into service to strike the Ultra High Relief coin offered here, which is almost certainly one of the first coins actually produced. A second Ultra High Relief with this distinctive edge was discovered in 1995, an About Uncirculated piece with edge bumps, sold in Sotheby's June 1995 sale as Lot 485, "Property of a Gentleman."

The present coin left the coining press and its subsequent history is unknown. It might have passed to Saint-Gaudens' assistant Hering or possibly into the hands of some supervisor of coinage production and carried about for some time. After these two coins with the 1906 edge, the other known Ultra High Relief coins bore the edge device from a new collar giving the motto and stars as E★PLURIBUS★UNUM★. These were presented to VIP's who carefully preserved them so that these coins survive essentially unblemished. This Ultra High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle with the edge of 1906 is of overwhelming beauty, rarity and historical importance. Its appearance offers an historic opportunity for any collector determined to possess the greatest American rarities.

From Sotheby's sale of December 1992, Lot 837; our sale of the Morrison Family and Lawrence C. Light collections, March 2005, Lot 1538.

Remarkable 1908 Pattern \$20, Rolled Out



4243 1908 pattern \$20. J-1925, P-2010. Rarity-7+. Motto. GENUINE (PCGS). Brass. Lettered edge. Struck from regular-issue double eagle dies with Motto. Flattened between rollers, distending its shape into an ellipse. Acquired by our consignor from ANR's sale of August 2006, where it was described as follows:

"An important and rare Saint-Gaudens double eagle pattern, perhaps not as aesthetically beautiful as some issues in this specialty but certainly more historic than most. This piece was struck in brass, with the standard lettered edge collar of the With Motto issue, as a test piece, then rolled at the Mint after it had served its purpose. Indeed, the very fact that this piece had a purpose beyond serving the Mint's collector customers makes it distinctive in the pattern series. It is now elliptical in shape, a dark brassy tan, and shows a good deal of detail despite its "destruction" inside the Mint. The edge is boldly defined and visible (for the most part) inside the encapsulation. The standing figure of Liberty

may be seen, particularly from the ankles down, and the eagle is also visible in outline. The piece looks essentially as it did when it left the Mint.

"The Judd book lists this as Rarity-7+, and the only offering found by the editors of the most recent edition was a set of 1908 With Motto and No Motto \$20s in flattened brass that was offered by Heritage in 1998 but not sold. Another, from the Stephen Nagy estate, was offered in November 1987 by Bowers and Merena, bringing \$1,100 at a time when unusual patterns were not as avidly sought as they are today. For a collector who seeks a pattern in the Saint-Gaudens \$20 series, the choices are few and costly: an Ultra High Relief, Judd-1776 [now Judd-1905], or one of these rare brass elliptical patterns. Considering the alternatives, we expect many collectors to try to acquire this particular specimen."

From the Anthony C. LaVerghetta Collection; ANR's sale of the Old West & Franklinton collections, August 2006, Lot 949.

Exceedingly Rare Pattern 1916 Dime
Mercury Design, J-1981, P-2037



4244 1916 pattern 10c. J-1981, P-2037. Rarity-7+. Proof-62 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Pale gray and gold iridescence on satiny surfaces. The first detail that “jumps out at you” when examining the piece is that the inscriptions appear to be in much lower relief than on the adopted Mercury dime design; this is especially true on the obverse, and if one tilts the coin slightly with respect to the light, the motto almost disappears from sight. The bands on the reverse fasces don’t seem to be well defined; but the extent of detail visible suggests that the engraver, Adolph A. Weinman, envisioned several splits per band giving the impression that the bands were actually lengths of rope used to tie the rods of the fasces into a bundle.

Other differences in the design include the following (from Andrew Pollock’s *United States Patterns and Related Issues*): No designer’s initials; the date is entirely beneath Liberty’s shoulder; there appears to be drapery or a garment above the breast and at the shoulder; More of the E in LIBERTY is visible than on the adopted regular-issue type; there are no pellets punctuating the motto. On the reverse the letters of the legend and denomination are closer to the rim than on the adopted type of the year. Andrew Pollock was aware of only two examples of the variety when he wrote his pattern book back in 1994, one of which was the Mint

Cabinet specimen permanently impounded in the Smithsonian Institution; the other is the Farouk-Kosoff specimen, the identical example offered here! The editors of the Judd pattern book consider the variety to be Rarity-7+, signifying a total of between four and six examples. Certainly, one of the most exotic items that could ever be included in a Mercury dime collection; it’s no exaggeration to declare that the J-1981 pattern Mercury dime is literally *thousands of times rarer* than the celebrated 1916-D.

As a general rule of thumb, pattern coins are not available with dates after 1896 (the cent and nickel coinage of that year), except for the MCMVII Ultra High Relief \$20, a famous rarity, the value of which crosses the seven-figure mark. About 20 are known. The 1907 Wire Rim and Rolled Rim eagles, sometimes called patterns, are often in fact regular issues. The 1916 patterns, any one of them, are far rarer than the MCMVII Ultra High Relief \$20 and, accordingly, are seen only at widely spaced intervals. The present offering of multiple examples is beyond remarkable!

38.3 grains as reported in the Abe Kosoff estate auction catalogue.

King Farouk Collection; Abe Kosoff; Bowers and Merena’s sale of the Abe Kosoff estate, November 1985, Lot 1129. Provenance determined by plate matching.

Exceedingly Rare J-1981 Dime A Second Specimen!



2x photo

- 4245** 1916 pattern 10c. J-1981, P-2037. Rarity-7+. Proof-58 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. A die duplicate of the preceding. Warmly toned in blended blue and violet, with almost all of the original satiny mint lustre still surviving. Housed in a PCGS holder giving the attribution as J-1794; all listings between 1774 and 1900

are now obsolete; Mercury dime patterns attributed in the 7th edition of Judd as J-1794, are now divided up into four varieties J-1981 (the type offered here), plus J-1982, 1983, and 1984. Many years often elapse between auction appearances of J-1981; it's indeed a rare and memorable occasion for two specimens to appear together in the same auction sale. A prize certain to appeal to pattern collectors and Mercury dime specialists alike.

If you a specialist in Mercury dimes, sometimes called "Winged Liberty Head" dimes, adding just a single pattern of 1916 will automatically project your holdings into an elite category. This series is one of the most beautiful in American numismatics. The production year of patterns, 1916, was beyond the time when the Mint was generally making special pieces for collectors (although, to be sure, there were exceptions, and in 1921, George T. Morgan, then chief engraver, obliged some requests). These patterns seem to have been distributed to Treasury and Mint officials, such as William G. McAdoo, who is known to have had some, and Robert W. Woolley. As a class they are so rare that a typical leading auction firm may not offer a single example of any 1916 variety during a span of several years.

Exceedingly Rare J-1982 Pattern Finer of Two Known



2x photo

- 4246** 1916 pattern 10c. J-1982, P-2040. Rarity-8. Proof-25 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. Frosty devices and satiny fields are of exquisite beauty. This issue is somewhat similar to the J-1981 variety offered above. It differs from the adopted design in the following respects (as described in Andrew Pollock's *United States Patterns and Related Issues*): no designer's initials, large bust truncation which is even closer to the rim than J-1981; the peak of the cap is about even with the bottom of the middle segment of the E in LIBERTY, much higher than on J-1981; T in LIBERTY is closer to the back of the cap than on J-1981. Inscriptions are much bolder, overall, than on J-1981. To our knowledge this specimen first

appeared at auction in Ira & Larry Goldberg's sale of September 2005, Lot 2313. They reported in their catalogue that this piece was discovered on June 16, 2004.

Judd plate coin.

The question comes to mind: Since most patterns are Proofs or Uncirculated, why are the two known examples of this die variety circulated? The answer was probably published back in October 9, 1974 by Q. David Bowers in his "Numismatic Depth Study" column in *Coin World* for that date. In the article he quotes correspondence he received from famed numismatist Rogers Fred, Jr. as follows:

"Living in Leesburg at the present time are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robb who are good friends of mine. There son, Chuck, married Lynda Johnson, daughter of President Lyndon Johnson. Francis Robb (Mrs. Charles Robb Sr.) is the daughter of Mr. Robert W. Woolley, who was Director of the Mint in 1916. . . Mr. Woolley is dead now, but I knew him myself when we both lived in Washington in the 1930s and 1940s.

"I talked to Francis Robb many times about her father and coins and she told me that in the 1920s her father's home was robbed. Among the things taken was a box containing coins. The thieves were not really interested in the coins as such, but since the robbery was of a general nature they took anything that had value and could be disposed of easily.

"Mrs. Robb had said that her father had patterns of the 1916 coinage in the box . . . the 1916 patterns are very similar in design to the regular issue and it is reasonable to assume that the thieves thought that the coins were just regular issues and simply spent them. This would explain how the coins got out of the Mint in the first place, and how they got into worn condition in the second place.

Recently discovered specimen. From Ira & Larry Goldberg's sale of September 2005, Lot 2313.

Exceedingly Rare J-1982 Dime Second of Two Known Specimens



2x photo

- 4247** 1916 pattern 10c. J-1982, P-2040. Rarity-8. F-12 (NGC). Silver.

Reeded edge. A die duplicate of the preceding, and the second finest of the two examples definitely accounted for. Pearl gray surfaces, with wisps of charcoal gray around the design elements. This is the so-called F.S. Robinson specimen. It is said to have been plucked from circulation circa 1955. It was illustrated in the August 1970 issue of *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, p. 1004, and in *Coin World* on January 14, 1970 and August 19, 1970. This is one of the most written-about members of the Mercury dime pattern family. Examples of the variety tend to be very tightly held; who knows when it will appear again? Perhaps a generation will elapse before numismatists have another opportunity to bid on this specimen.

In addition to the piece offered in this lot and the preceding lot, there was an example illustrated in William T. Gibbs' article on "Winged Liberty Head dimes" published in *Coin World* July 3, 1991, p. 30. Although it's listed in the Pollock reference as an example of P-2040, the quality of the photograph was not clear enough to ascertain that it was from the same dies.

Unique 1916 Mercury Dime Pattern J-1984

Exceptional Quality

Ex Newcomer-Bareford-Hayes Collections



4248 1916 pattern 10¢. J-1984, P-2044. Unique. Proof-64 (PCGS). Silver. Reeded edge. Unsurpassable rarity combined with exceptional quality. A coin the likes of which there is no equivalent anywhere else in numismatics. Frosty devices and satiny fields. Warm silver-gray surfaces with some faint streaks of charcoal gray. Similar to the adopted design, but with many points of difference, one of which is so prominent that it can be used to immediately identify a specimen that might be residing undiscovered in a Mercury dime date collection or accumulation. The first thing that comes to the attention of numismatists is that the inscriptions are in lower relief. When one looks at the reverse, and compares the foliage to a regular issue Mercury dime, one sees numerous differences in the arrangement of the leaves and berries. The most prominent difference that comes to our attention pertains to **the lowest band of the fasces: it has two splits rather than just one** as seen on the regular issue; thus on the pattern the top band and bottom band

are modeled in the same way. Andrew Pollock, who described this piece from photographs, noted the following in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*: "The truncation of the bust is flatter [than on the regular-issue type] at the front and more curved at the back. . . The back of the truncation is more pointed and closer to the 6 in the date. Reverse: Similar to the adopted type, but with the letters in the legend and denomination closer to the border . . ." Listed as unique in the most recent edition (9th) of Judd. We've been very fortunate to offer this specimen on at least two occasions over the decades, as is indicated in the provenance listed below. Perhaps the single most desirable item in the entire Mercury dime family.

Ex Waldo Newcomer; Wayte Raymond; 1958 ANA Convention sale, Lot 74; Stack's sale of the Bareford Collection, October 1981, Lot 318; Stack's sale of the Hayes Collection, October 1985, Lot 30; Superior's session of Auction '88, July 1988, Lot 105.

Extremely Rare J-1991 Half Dollar

James Bennett Pryor Specimen



4249 1916 pattern 50c. J-1991, P-2056. Rarity-7+. Proof-61 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Another classic, a “must have” coin for the advanced pattern specialist as well as an advanced and enlightened specialist in Liberty Walking half dollars. The rarity of this coin—and the same can be said for the several other 1916 pattern half dollars in this sale—is many dozens of times greater than, for example, a choice Mint State or Gem 1921-S regular issue (to cite a classic in the regular series). The word *opportunity* comes to the fore.

This lovely coin has blended golden gray surfaces with navy blue iridescence. Struck in somewhat lower relief, with less detail definition than the regular issue. The stars on the flag are less conspicuous on the pattern. The elements of the letters of LIBERTY are thinner. The letters BER are arranged differently with respect to Liberty’s portrait. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is expressed in smaller letters and is lower in the field. On the reverse, the inscriptions are arranged in an entirely different manner than on

the adopted type, with the denomination at the top between the legend and the eagle. E PLURIBUS UNUM is placed at the bottom of the design on the pattern piece. Exceedingly rare; Pollock was aware of only two specimens in addition to the piece offered here, when he wrote his *United States Patterns and Related Issues* back in 1994. One of these was the Mint Cabinet specimen, now permanently impounded in the Smithsonian Institution Collection; the other specimen was the Marks-Austin coin that was offered by Bowers and Ruddy in two sales in 1972 and 1974. The editors of the most recent (9th) edition of Judd estimate a total population of four to six pieces.

Exceedingly rare.

Ex William Mitkoff, April 1974; James Bennett Pryor; Bowers and Merena’s sale of the Pryor half dollar collection, January 1996, Lot 330. (Provenance determined by plate matching.)

Rare "LiberTy" J-1992 Half Dollar
James Bennett Pryor Specimen
Incredible Quality



4250 1916 pattern 50c. J-1992, P-2053. Rarity-7-. Proof-64 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Brilliant frosty surfaces on the obverse. The reverse has satiny design elements. The reverse field has a texture intermediate between satiny and mirrorlike. Die polish lines can be seen throughout the obverse field, which are probably responsible for the frosty texture. Both the obverse and reverse designs are radically different from the adopted type respecting the arrangement of inscriptions, but the Liberty and eagle motifs both closely resemble the adopted type.

Perhaps the most noted feature of the variety is the enlarged T in LIBERTY. Q. David Bowers, who is an expert on automatic musical instruments as well as coins, wrote insightfully that "the T in 'LiberTy' is overly large, possibly adopted from the WurliTzer logotype." The Rudolph Wurlitzer Company, founded in Cincinnati in 1856, went on to become the best known American manufacturer of coin-operated pianos, orchestrations, and theatre pipe organs. Early in the 20th century an advertising artist whimsically added a large T in the middle of the wurlitzer word, creating WurliTzer. Mr. Farney Wurlitzer, once chairman of the company, told Dave Bowers that this was unusual at the time, but everyone

in the firm liked it, so it was retained. Dave's book, *Put Another Nickel In*, was published in 1966 by the Vestal Press, and told of the Wurlitzer Company.

The editors of the Judd pattern reference estimate as surviving population of just seven to 12 pieces, two of which are permanently impounded in the Smithsonian Institution, from the Mint Cabinet Collection.

This variety first came to the attention of the numismatic community in April 1937, and it was illustrated in the June 1937 issue of *The Numismatist*. The February 1938 issue of *The Numismatist* included a letter about the variety attributed to an unidentified Mint official:

"I wish to say that the coin . . . is probably a pattern or experimental piece. Your description conforms with the original sculptor's models which are at the mint. The dies for the coin described were destroyed in January, 1917. There is no record of the number of the experimental pieces from this design, but in all probability they were very few. They have not seen one at the mint. The sculptor Mr. Weinman, submitted three variations for the obverse of this half dollar and two for the reverse. Trial dies were made of only two of the obverse and two of the reverse."

Ex William Mitkoff, April 1974; James Bennett Pryor; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Pryor half dollar collection, January 1996, Lot 329. (Provenance determined by plate matching.)

Attractive J-1993 Half Dollar
Finest of Two Known, Farouk-Pittman Specimen



4251 1916 pattern 50c. J-1993, P-2055. Rarity-8. Proof-61 (NGC). Silver. Reeded Edge. Yet another incredible opportunity, actually absolutely amazing. Not even the Lenox R. Lohr Collection (over 1,400 different patterns, sold by Q. David Bowers and James F. Ruddy in the early 1960s, a cabinet that included seven out of nine 1792 issues) had this many. In today's world when some collectors, dealers, and investors latch onto a rarity and "run with it," it is not unusual for pieces to achieve new records in the hundreds of thousands of dollars, or even higher. Often, these are not *basic* rarities at all, but are examples of coins that are scarce to rare in lower grades, but which may be rare in some high grades such as MS-65 to MS-70. These are, of course, eminently desirable. However, in dynamic contrast the 1916 pattern coins are *basically* rare. That is, no matter what the grade, they are absolute rarities of the finest kind. Perhaps a related example could be given among the regular issue 1822 \$5 gold half eagle—an absolute rarity with only three known, and who is particularly concerned about the grades?

Satiny surfaces with pale champagne toning and splashes of deeper iridescence on both the obverse and reverse. The obverse is from the same die as J-1992 offered above, with an enlarged T in LIBERTY. The reverse die is the adopted design used for regular-issue coinage beginning in 1916. The editors of the uspattern.com website note that this is the only variety of 1916 half dollar patterns that make use of the regular-issue type reverse. When Pollock wrote his pattern reference, he hadn't seen any examples of the variety, and based his entry on a listing in Don Taxay's *Catalogue & Encyclopedia of U.S. Coins*. An example of the variety came to light in October 1997, when David Akers offered a specimen from the Farouk and Pittman collections—the identical piece offered here. The editors of the uspattern.com website note that another specimen came to light a few years ago when Heritage offered a VF-30 example in August 2004.

From Sotheby's King Farouk "Palace Collection" sale, 1954, part of Lot 2027; Abe Kosoff, May 1954; David Akers' Sale of the John J. Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 814.

Rarity-8 1916 J-1995 Half Dollar

Motto Expressed in Tiny Letters

Incredible Gem Grade



4252 1916 pattern 50¢. J-1995, P-2057. Rarity-8. Proof-65 (NGC). Silver. Reeded edge. Brilliant and frosty. Incredible Gem grade, for 1916 pattern silver coins simply aren't found at this level! Indeed, EF, AU, or MS-60 would be about par for certain of them, and even a slight venture into the Mint State category would be notable. The present *Gem* is beyond the notable. Again we emphasize the word *opportunity* in this connection.

Die striations noted in the obverse field might be confused with hairlines at first glance. The obverse is similar to J-1991 offered above, but with Liberty's head centered under E in LIBERTY. The letters IBER are arranged differently with respect to the Liberty's portrait than on the regular issue. The reverse is similar to the adopted type, but without the designer's monogram, some minor difference in the modeling of the rock, and some minor differences in the modeling of the eagle's left (viewer's right) wing can be

seen. A specimen of the variety is included in the cabinet of the Smithsonian Institution. The only other example we know of is the piece offered here. Certainly, hundreds of times rare than a 1921 half dollar, or any other regular-issue Liberty Walking half dollar variety. Hundreds of times rarer than any of the varieties of the 1921 half dollar, or any other Liberty Walking half dollar issues. We venture to say that a complete collection of regular issues from 1916 to 1917, if accompanied by one of the patterns offered here, would automatically project itself into a much talked-about display, with focus on the pattern, as very few people, including experienced dealers, have ever even *seen* an example.

Ex William Mitkoff, April 1974; James Bennett Pryor; Bowers and Merena's sale of the Pryor half dollar collection, January 1996, Lot 331. (Provenance determined by plate matching).

Landmark 1942 Pattern Cent in White Metal
Absent from Nearly All Collections



4253 1942 pattern 1c. J-2081, P-2077. Rarity-7+. MS-65 (PCGS). White metal. Plain edge. Struck from regular-issue Lincoln cent dies. A coin of incredible rarity and significance, a variety that has been notably missing from just about every pattern collection ever to cross the auction block. While this coin is an absolute rarity in its own right, we cannot help but mention that next year, 2009, will mark the 200th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, with special designs planned for the Lincoln cent and, probably, all sorts of numismatic articles and highlights. The number of Lincoln cent specialists who have been able to actually own a *pattern* cent of this type can be counted on the fingers of one hand! Again, it is impossible to overdescribe the significance and rarity of this piece.

Frosty devices and satiny fields. Attractive blended pink and lilac iridescence contributes to the beauty of this example. Faint obverse planchet striations can be seen with the aid of magnification at Lincoln's shoulder, beard, and forehead. Wartime requirements precluded the use of copper in the manufacture of cents for the year 1943. In its search for an alternative coinage material the Mint considered white metal (tin), aluminum, and a variety

of non-traditional materials including plastic of various colors and tempered glass. The Mint made many pattern varieties in experimental alloys using fantasy dies engraved by John R. Sinnock, but some white metal strikings from regular-issue Lincoln cent dies were also produced.

Andrew Pollock, when he wrote his pattern book in 1994, had never seen an example, but based his listing on a citation from William G. Anderson's "The United States Experimental Cents of 1942" published in *The Numismatist* in December 1975. A similar example offered in Ira & Larry Goldberg's sale of May 2003 noted that the composition was 93% tin and 7% antimony. This composition almost matches the formula for Britannia metal, except that the latter also contains a slight admixture of copper. Britannia metal was first used in the later half of the 18th century, and was favored by pewterers because it was more easily worked, without tearing than pure tin; it was whiter and brighter than forms of pewter containing lead. Britannia metal was also esteemed because it was capable of being polished to a high level of brightness reminiscent of silver.

U.S. HALF DOLLARS

U.S. FLOWING HAIR HALF DOLLARS

Beautiful EF 1794 Half Dollar

First Year of Denomination



2x photo

VF 1794 Half Dollar

First Year of Denomination



2x photo

4254 **1794 Overton-101. Rarity-3+. EF-40.** A beautiful example of this coveted first year of issue for the entire United States half dollar series. Pleasing medium gunmetal-gray with slightly lighter hues on the higher portions of the design. The surfaces are attractive, and there are no distracting rim bumps or adjustment marks; just simply what one expects for a typical circulated early U.S. silver coin. This is a later die state, with the usual die crack between UNITED and STATES, another down through the F of OF, curving below the O and connecting the outer leaves of the wreath. A picture perfect example of one of today's most sought after coins. Don't let this opportunity pass you by.

4255 **1794 O-101a. Rarity-3+. GENUINE (PCGS). Sharpness of VF-20 or so, obverse graffiti.** Medium golden gray centers with deep chestnut, violet, gold, and sea green toning at the rims. Low magnification reveals some faint granularity on both sides, along with the initial "H" behind Liberty's head, and a "D" in the field below her chin. Reverse planchet adjustment marks are also noted at the dentils from 1:00 to 3:00 converging toward the center of the eagle; they are light and chiefly noted for accuracy. A coin that deserves a good "once over" for it is finer than the image our description paints.

Choice AU 1794 Half Dollar Rarity

Overton-105a, Rarity-5

Among Dozen Finest Graded by NGC



4256 1794 O-105a. Rarity-5. AU-53 (NGC). An exceptional example of the first year of American half dollar coinage. Medium silver gray surfaces display generous swaths of lustre moving briskly beneath varied and rich champagne, rose, and pale lilac toning. Generous amounts of mint frost adorn the protected areas, particularly Liberty's tresses, the eagle's plumage, and in the dentils. Examination under low magnification reveals some scattered

though fairly well-hidden obverse scratches, none of them deep enough to intrude upon the viewer's appreciation; the reverse bears no marks to speak of. Noted are some criss-crossed planchet adjustment marks mainly relegated to the central hair detail on the obverse. All things considered, a rare prize from the first year and design type of the denomination, and an exceptional opportunity for an alert, advanced specialist in the denomination or series.

NGC Census: 5; 7 finer (MS-62 finest).

- 4257 1795 O-112. **Rarity-4. Repunched Date. Net G-4;** sharpness of VG-8, mount removed from edge at 1:00 relative to the reverse. Pearl gray surfaces with delicate champagne and ice blue highlights. A very popular variety; all of the numerals of the date were first punched into the die much too low, and then corrected in a way that produced one of the most dramatically repunched date varieties of the era.

1795 O-119 Half Dollar



- 4258 1795 O-119. **Rarity-4. VF-25 (PCGS).** Pewter gray toning on the high points deepens to gunmetal-gray in the fields. Both surfaces exhibit delicate pink, gold, and navy blue iridescent highlights. The impressions of both dies are nicely centered, but the dentilation is faint or missing in areas. Some faint mint-caused adjustment marks can be seen at the obverse periphery, especially between 3:00 and 5:00. O-119 ranks as a scarce die combination with an estimated population of only between 75 and 200 pieces in all grades. The obverse can be immediately identified by the presence of a tiny die flaw immediately above the 15th star.



- 4259 1795 O-121a. **Rarity-4+. F-15.** Medium gray with faint intermingled gold and lilac highlights. Advanced obverse die state with heavy crack from rim, between 9 and 5 in date, to truncation of bust. The impressions of both dies show excellent centering. Faint graffiti is noted on both sides, most prominent above the eagle's head.



- 4260 1795 O-128. **Rarity-5. Small Head. G-4 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some lighter high points. Well-worn, but not heavily marked; indeed, despite the heavy circulation this coin passed through to today's collecting community with "flying colors." Low magnification reveals a scattering of tiny marks, as should be expected, the most serious of these some parallel horizontal adjustment marks across the bottom of the reverse eagle, there when struck and now evenly worn and well-blended into the background. Low grade but not low quality.

U.S. DRAPED BUST HALF DOLLARS

Landmark 1797 Small Eagle, 15 Stars Half Dollar

The Baldenhofer-Norweb-Koshkarian Coin

An American Numismatic Treasure

The Red Book Plate Coin



4261 1797 O-101a. Rarity-5. 15 Stars. MS-66 (NGC). A truly breathtaking example of the Draped Bust, Small Eagle half dollar designed by the Philadelphia Mint's early engraver Robert Scot. It was a highlight of the famed Farish Baldenhofer, Norweb and Haig Koshkarian Collections, where it attracted intense and richly deserved bidder interest. The 1796 and 1797 half dollars are the scarcest regularly issued silver type coins of the United States, their specific mintage is something of a mystery with 3,918 reported struck of both dates combined. Researchers debate the number of survivors, with the Overton-Parsley reference suggesting 100 to 300 of the combined dates still in existence; half dollar specialist Lano Balulescu, 75 to 200; David Lange, about 100 survivors of both dates combined. (See Jon P. Amato, "Surviving 1796-97 Draped Bust Half Dollars and Their Grade Distribution," *John Reich Journal*, February 2005.

High-grade examples of either date are notoriously elusive. An occasional prooflike Mint State 1796 half dollar can be located, but the same cannot be said for 1797. Only a few pieces of Mint State quality are known, with only the former Lelan Rogers coin—a piece that brought over \$500,000 at public sale in 1995—in close competition with the coin featured here for "finest known" honors. The present Norweb specimen was purchased in Stack's

November 1955 sale of the Farish Baldenhofer Collection, where it was described as: "1797. A superb example of this very rare date. The finest striking we have ever seen. We cannot conceive that this specimen could be excelled. The coin was purchased as a Proof, however to conservatively grade it we will call it prooflike surface, definitely one of the first coins to leave the dies. Perfectly centered at deep milling, perfect color. All the requisites that the advanced and critical collector desires. . . a real prize!"

The Koshkarian cataloguer noted the Baldenhofer-Norweb descriptions, adding "in Uncirculated preservation, never mind being prooflike, the 1797 half dollar is virtually unknown. Here is a marvelous exception, a classic coin which will be forever remembered as one of the great legendary rarities of the Norweb Collection." Complementing these cataloguers of the past, it should be observed this piece displays reflective, lustrous surfaces that exhibit a rich panorama of old toning, predominately gold and silver gray with areas of deep violet and blue on the right side of the obverse and near the base of the reverse. "Hallmarking" this specimen for all time is a nearly circular lint mark just above Liberty's cleavage. Were this coin not rare, it would still be amazingly beautiful. Its frosty devices stand out from the prooflike fields in crisply detailed perfection. The gentle toning is as original as it

was at the time of the 1988 Norweb sale. The delightfully smooth fields are free of all but the most trivial contact points. All the finer details of Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers are neatly rendered, and the inevitable adjustment marks, characteristic of all precious metal coins of this first decade of U.S. Mint operation are confined to the extreme reverse periphery with no interruption of the central devices as so often seen.

This is without any question the rarest type of the entire American silver series, frequently omitted from even advanced type sets, and when included often found in wretched, holed or damaged condition. In 1988 when the collection of Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb was offered by Bowers and Merena, the 1797 half dollar was one of its foremost features. Successful bidder was Dr. Haig Koshkarian, who received the personal congratulations on

the spot from Q. David Bowers and others of the company conducting the historic sale. The piece then represented its type in the Haig Koshkarian Collection as either the finest known specimen or one tied for that honor, a commentary on the overall condition included in the Doctor's notable collection. This example was the prize of three historic collections and is inarguably one of the most desirable 18th-century U.S. coins extant.

The NGC Census offers independent corroboration of this extraordinary coin's exquisite preservation: it has certified only one example in MS-66 with none finer.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

From ANR's sale of the Dr. Haig Koshkarian Collection, March 2004, Lot 76; previously Bowers and Merena's sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1988, Lot 3027; Stack's sale of the Farish Baldenhofer Collection, November 1955, Lot 676.

High Circulated Grade 1801 Overton-101 Half Dollar



- 4262 **1801 O-101. Rarity-3. EF-40** with respect to wear. The central obverse is particularly sharp, with outstanding definition in Liberty's hair curls and drapery. The reverse, likewise, enjoys a full shield and scroll, as well as excellent detail in the wingfeathers. Medium gray toning, however, does not appear to be entirely natural, and it is likely that the surfaces have been cleaned to some degree in the past. In light of the rarity of this first year Heraldic Eagle type coin, and the unappealing quality level of the vast majority of survivors, this visually attractive coin clearly deserves its fair share of attention.



- 4263 **1803 O-103. Rarity-3. Large 3. EF-40 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with rich slate and umber highlights at the rims and in the protected design areas. Pleasing for the grade with only a few light marks noticed under low magnification. Assembling a collection of Draped Bust half dollars of the quality and aesthetic value offered here would be a feat worthy of recognition—perhaps this coin is the first step in that direction.



- 4264 **1803 O-103. Rarity-3. Large 3. VF-20 (PCGS).** Pearl gray toning on the high points deepens to gunmetal-gray in the fields. Vivid intermingled lilac and navy blue highlights. A planchet flaw is noted at the rim beneath 03 in the date and on the corresponding reverse position above ES in STATES.



- 4265 **1805 O-109a. Rarity-4-. VF-30 (NGC).** Deep golden gray with lighter high points. A few faint marks come to light under low magnification, none of which need further description. Late reverse die state with heavy crack across bottom of shield to UN. A modestly scarce variety in all grades.

Choice EF 1806/5 Half Dollar



- 4266 **1806/5 O-104. Rarity-4+. EF-45 (NGC).** Medium silver gray with deep gold and blue highlights in the peripheral regions of the obverse, faint champagne and rose on the reverse. Nicely struck and devoid of serious marks, though we do note some softness in the cloud on the reverse below O in OF. Much retained lustre in the protected areas. A pleasing example of a scarce and popular overdate.

Ex Brown Collection.

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- 4267 **1806 O-109. Rarity-1. Pointed 6, No Stem. VF-30 (PCGS).** A classic *Red Book* variety. Medium to deep slate in the fields turning to lighter golden gray at the high points. No heavy marks are present.

Choice AU 1807 Draped Bust 50¢



- 4268 **1807 O-103. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. AU-55 (NGC).** Bold underlying lustre supports deep and varied lilac, violet, and electric blue highlights on both sides. Boldly struck from lightly clashed dies. A few faint marks can be seen under low magnification, none of those apt to figure in your bidding strategy for they are insignificant. A choice coin equal to the task of the assigned grade.

From the Charlton Meyer Collection.

Lustrous 1807 Draped Bust 50¢



- 4269 **1807 O-105a. Rarity-4. Draped Bust. AU-58 (NGC).** Lustrous and attractive with intermingled pearl gray and gold in the central areas deepening to pink, violet, and blue at the rims. A scarce die state in AU-58 and higher grades; Stephen J. Herrman in the 32nd edition of *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars* enumerates only six auction appearances of examples grading AU-58 or finer over the past 10 years.
- 4270 **1807 O-106. Rarity-3. Draped Bust. VF-25 (NGC).** From the final year of the Draped Bust half dollar type. Medium silver gray with golden highlights and some retained lustre in the protected areas. No serious marks assault the viewer's eye.

U.S. CAPPED BUST HALF DOLLARS



- 4271 **1810 O-107a. Rarity-3. AU-58 (PCGS).** A delightfully lustrous specimen with superb eye appeal for the grade. Pale champagne surfaces display broadly sweeping and intensely active cartwheels, with richly varied deepening golden hues at the rims. Sharply struck with some weakness on the high points caused by minimal circulation. A splendid coin that holds up well to magnified scrutiny. Struck from cracked dies with evidence plainly seen on both sides, especially the reverse.

Choice Uncirculated 1810 Half Dollar



- 4272 **1810 O-109. Rarity-3. MS-63 (PCGS).** A frosty, lustrous beauty with exceptional eye appeal. Rich shades of deep gold and crimson grace the satiny surfaces. The strike is bold for the date with no serious lack of details seen in any quarter. Reverse die alignment about 230°, eagle's head points to 2:00 instead of 12:00. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than the present coin by PCGS. About as fine as you are ever apt to see at the MS-63 grade level for any half dollar of the design type, and worthy of serious bidding support.

Housed in an old-style frameless PCGS holder.



- 4273 **1812 O-107. Rarity-1. AU-55 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray surfaces with intense sky blue, sea green, and pale heather toning iridescence on both sides. No heavy marks present, indeed, choice for the grade.



- 4274 **1817 O-111. Rarity-1. MS-63 (NGC).** Rich underlying lustre underscores the intense violet, crimson, indigo, and electric blue iridescence that completely covers both sides. Nicely struck for the date.

- 4275 **1818 O-107. Rarity-1. AU-53 (NGC).** Largely brilliant and equally lustrous with hints of rich champagne developing at the rims. A few light marks can be found upon diligent searching, but the overall appeal is fine for the grade.



- 4276 **1819/8 O-101. Rarity-1. Small 9. AU-58 (NGC).** Russet golden peripheries are highlighted by traces of pale blue iridescence. The centers on either side exhibit delicate gold-rose. This highly collectible overdate is quite scarce at the quality offered here.

From Heritage's sale of the Jules Reiver Collection, January, 2006, Lot 22789, where it realized \$1,955.



- 4277 **1820/19 O-102. Rarity-1. Curl Base 2. AU-55 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with an overlay of rich sea green, lively gold, and electric blue iridescence. Overdate details plainly obvious, no serious marks present.

- 4278 **Quartet of Bust halves:** ☆ **1820/19 O-102. Rarity-1. Curl 2. EF-40.** Lightly toned, with copper, gold, and pink shades. A couple of small rim nicks. Clear overdate ☆ **1828 O-120. Rarity-1. Square 2, Small 8. AU-50.** Deep gray with gold and copper highlights ☆ **1834/4 O-106. Rarity-1. AU-53.** A couple of light marks on Liberty's face and neck. Lavender-gray with touches of iridescent toning ☆ **1837 Reeded Edge. EF-45.** Bright and lightly hairlined, with touches of golden rim toning. Light spotting. A generally attractive group free from any major problems. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 4279 **1822 O-106a. Rarity-4. MS-60.** Frosty white devices. Russet and deep brown toning near the edges. The surfaces may have received an ancient wiping, but are now well toned.



- 4280 **1823 O-101a. Rarity-1. Patched 3. MS-62.** Colorfully toned from an induced source, with vibrant rose-gold and teal near the rim on the obverse, less organized on the reverse. The surfaces are attractive with most of the lustre remaining. One rim dig on the extreme edge is found above (S)TA. Lightly clashed on the reverse. A popular variety with the digit 3 repaired in the die with a curious "patch" connecting the two separated loops.



- 4281 **1823 O-106. Rarity-3. AU-58 (NGC).** Rich electric blue and violet halos converge on largely brilliant centers; strong underlying lustre.

Rare MS-64 1823 O-110 Half Dollar "Perfect 3" Die State



- 4282 **1823 O-110. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** "Perfect 3" die state. Double profile. A delightful, lustrous example. Warmly toned in gold and lilac. Sharp in virtually all particulars, save for a tress by Y in LIBERTY and the eagle's claws. Although not a particularly scarce variety overall, examples grading MS-64 are important *condition rarities*. Stephen J. Herrman in the 32nd edition of his *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars* accounts for just one example at MS-64, with none finer over the past several years; he also lists three appearances of examples of O-110a, the so-called "Ugly 3," that grade MS-64 or finer.

- 4283 **1823 O-112. Rarity-1. AU-58 (PCGS).** Delicate golden centers are framed by deeper shades of mauve-gold at the peripheries. There is only a trace of high point friction, and the surfaces retain full vibrant icy mint frost. Quite scarce this nice.

- 4284 **Certified 19th-century half dollar selection:** ☆ 1823 O-112. Rarity-1. EF-45 (PCGS). Nick on cheek ☆ 1830 O-115. Rarity-2. EF-40 (PCGS) ☆ 1832 O-118. EF-45 (NGC) ☆ 1838 EF-40 (NGC) ☆ 1854-O Arrows. EF-45 (PCGS). These are lightly to warmly toned. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1824 Half Dollar



- 4285 **1824 O-115. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep lilac-gray and smoky golden gray highlights mingle on lustrous, satiny surfaces. A nicely struck specimen that holds up well to the rigors of the MS-64 grade.

- 4286 **PCGS-certified Capped Bust half dollar quartet:** ☆ 1824 O-117. Rarity-1. EF-40 ☆ 1830 O-107. Rarity-2. VF-30 ☆ 1833 O-108. Rarity-1. EF-45 ☆ 1837 VF-35. Each is warmly and attractively toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 4287 **Trio of ANACS-certified Capped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1826 O-109. Rarity-1. AU-53 Details. "Cleaned" ☆ 1827 O-108a. Rarity-4. AU-55 Details. "Cleaned" ☆ 1828 O-117. Rarity-1. AU-50 Details. "Cleaned." All nicely retoned. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4288 **1826 O-110. Rarity-2. AU-55 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with fiery orange, crimson, and sea green iridescence supported by strong lustre in the protected areas.

Attractive Uncirculated 1826 Half Dollar



- 4289 **1826 O-112. Rarity-2. MS-64 (PCGS).** Medium silver gray with satiny surfaces and splashes of rich gold on both sides. The strike is crisp and the eye appeal is up to the task.

Spectacular Virtual Gem 1826 Half Dollar



- 4290 **1826 O-116a. Rarity-1. MS-64 (NGC).** A meticulous strike features exacting detail, especially sharp denticles, stars and legend, delightfully detailed bust and jewel-crisp eagle offering a level of near-perfection seldom achieved in this popular series. Add this coin's breathtaking blue-gray and vivid rose toning over somewhat reflective surfaces and an idea can be gained of its magnificent overall quality. The Overton/Parsley Condition Census for the O-116 and 116a combined is 65, 63, 63, 63, 60; this specimen fits nicely toward the top of that list.

From Heritage's Central States Numismatic Society Convention Signature Sale, April, 2006, Lot 1956.

Splendid Gem 1826 Half Dollar Among Finest Seen by NGC



2x photo

- 4291 **1826 O-118. Rarity-1. MS-66 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre spins broadly across satiny, pale golden surfaces. Rich iridescent violet and deep neon blue highlights swirl around the peripheral regions. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is splendid. A beauty

of a coin that will thwart a numismatic pessimist at every turn; no heavy marks can be found when under magnified scrutiny, and a viewer will come away from this coin knowing full well that the MS-66 grade is well deserved.

NGC Census: 16; 2 finer within the designation (both MS-67).



- 4292 **1827 O-110. Rarity-4. MS-62.** A light gray example that displays lovely toning over unmarked surfaces. Beautiful sea green and blue toning around the rims gives way to shimmering golden color in the centers, with touches of pink and copper as well.



- 4293 **1827 O-111. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS).** Bright and sparkling central mint brilliance yields to rich gold, crimson, and fiery neon blue iridescence at the rims. A splendid coin visually; we have all seen coins of lesser eye appeal and surface quality in holders bearing finer grades. Take our word, you will be hard-pressed to find a finer AU-55 Capped Bust half dollar of *any date* in third-party grading holder.



- 4294 **1827 O-146. Rarity-2. Curl-Base 2. AU-58 (PCGS).** An exceptionally lustrous specimen with grand overall eye appeal. Both sides display attractive deep gold and electric blue, especially at the rims. Fewer than 10 examples of the date have been certified finer than AU-58 by PCGS. Choice for the grade.
PCGS Population: 9; 8 finer (MS-65 finest).

- 4295 **1828 O-117. Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC).** Frosty medium gold with deeper silver and golden highlights and strong underlying lustre. Nicely struck.



- 4296 **1829/7 O-102. Rarity-2. MS-61 (NGC).** Medium steel gray surfaces with attractive rose highlights and a wealth of underlying lustre. Sharply struck, overdate details plainly evident under low magnification.



- 4297 **1829 O-105a. Rarity-1. MS-64 (PCGS).** Sharply struck and fully lustrous. Pale champagne toning in the central areas deepens to pink and blue at the rims. Although considered to be a common variety overall, Stephen J. Herrman in his *Auction & Mail Bid Prices Realized for Bust Half Dollars* enumerates just a couple of auction appearances of O-105a grading MS-64 or finer over the past five years. The presently offered piece is technically on par with the example of O-105 offered in ANR's July 2003 *Classics Sale*, Lot 465, but in our opinion, the coin offered here has nicer toning.



- 4298 **1829 O-111. Rarity-2. AU-58 (NGC).** Lively olive-gray surfaces with pale electric blue highlights and strong lustre, especially in the recessed areas.

- 4299 **Attributed Capped Bust half dollar trio:** ☆ 1829 O-112a. Rarity-2. AU-50 (NGC) ☆ 1832 O-103. Rarity-1. Small Letters. AU-50 (PCGS) ☆ 1834 O-116. Rarity-1. Small Date, Small Letters. AU-55 (NGC). Each is warmly and attractively toned. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 4300 **1830 O-103. Rarity-1. AU-55 (NGC).** Strong underlying lustre supports a rich array of champagne, rose, and neon blue iridescence, especially at the reverse rim.



- 4301 **1830 O-119. Rarity-1. Medium 0. AU-58 (PCGS).** A sparkling beauty that is truly exceptional for the assigned grade. Largely brilliant with intense peach, violet, and neon blue at the rims. Sweeping underlying lustre essentially pushes the present specimen to the "Wow!" category, for it is that pleasing to behold. Not rare but certainly of high appeal.

Gem Uncirculated 1831 Capped Bust 5¢



Choice Uncirculated 1831 Half Dollar



- 4304 1831 O-104. **Rarity-1. MS-64 (PCGS).** Intense cartwheel lustre and varied gold, peach, and sunset orange highlights. Not your typical MS-64 "slider" Capped Bust half dollar, but rather a coin with wholly unbroken cartwheel lustre on the design high points.

Gem Uncirculated 1831 Half Dollar
Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 4302 1831 O-103. **Rarity-1. MS-65 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre and faint champagne hues adorn the surfaces of this impressive early half dollar. The strike is sharp and crisp in almost all areas, though we note a little weakness in certain stars and at RI on the reverse ribbon. If only all MS-65 Capped Bust half dollars looked like this one!



2x photo



- 4303 1831 O-103. **Rarity-1. MS-61 or better,** and enjoying a particularly appealing obverse. The strike and surface quality of this light golden example is clearly superior to the typical Mint State survivor of this Capped Bust type.

- 4305 1831 O-109. **Rarity-1. MS-66 (PCGS) (CAC).** Intense cartwheel lustre supports gorgeous bright electric blue, frosty gold, and delightful peach iridescence on both sides. A beautifully struck Gem with just a touch of flatness in certain of the upper stars. Magnified scrutiny reveals no marks of merit. This beautiful high-grade Uncirculated Capped Bust half dollar is the "Real McCoy." We have trouble envisioning a finer Capped Bust half dollar as has PCGS; no finer example of the date has been graded by that service.

PCGS Population: 4; none finer.



- 4306 **1832 O-102. Rarity-1. Small Letters. MS-63 (PCGS).** A lovely example having sharp devices, satiny lustre, excellent centering, and complete dentilation. The dentils are bold on the obverse, though faint in some areas on the reverse. The central areas exhibit pleasing rosy gold iridescence deepening to sky blue and violet at the borders. A thoroughly delightful and attractive example, about on par in terms of quality with the handsome specimen offered in our (ANR) Lake Michigan & Springdale Collections sale of June 2006 (see Lot 1475). We expect many generous bids when this beauty crosses the auction block.

Gorgeous Choice Uncirculated 1832 Half Dollar



- 4307 **1832 O-107. Rarity-2. Small Letters. MS-64 (PCGS).** As noted above, the present coin is simply gorgeous. Strong unbroken cart-wheel lustre actively supports lively patches of sea green, sky blue, rose, and faded violet on the obverse, the reverse with slightly less toning but certainly not lacking eye appeal. If the present writer had a passion for Capped Bust half dollars, the present coin would have been in his collection long ago!



- 4308 **1832 O-112. Rarity-2. Multiply struck. VF-20.** Medium golden gray with lighter silver highlights on the high points. Struck somewhat off-center with the obverse rim to the tops of stars 8, 9, and 10. Some scattered marks present, including a vertical scratch in the field before Miss Liberty's face. Probably struck *multiple times*, though the only trace of this is a double row of dentils across the tip of Liberty's bust; prolonged magnified scrutiny fails to reveal any other evidence. An unusual specimen that will delight Capped Bust half dollar specialists.

- 4309 **1833 O-112. Rarity-2. MS-60 (ANACS).** Fully brilliant and equally lustrous with pale champagne and rose on both sides. Some lightly scattered marks are present, though we note this Capped Bust half dollar is finer overall visually and physically than many specimens in third-party holders at higher grades. Don't take our word, but rather, take a good long look at this one.

- 4310 **Quintet of half dollars:** ☆ 1836 O-118. Rarity-3. Lettered Edge. EF-40, faint obverse hairlines ☆ 1839-O Capped Bust. EF-40, lightly cleaned ☆ 1839 Liberty Seated, Drapery. EF-45 ☆ 1892 AU-58 ☆ 1943 MS-66. An impressive group, each coin essentially choice for the grade, and each with attractive toning highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)

Rare and Important 1836 Half Dollar Capped Bust, Reeded Edge



- 4311 **1836 Reeded Edge. AU-50 (PCGS).** A blush of pale lavender-gray toning augments delicately muted underlying mint frost on either side. A pair of short, inconspicuous hairline scratches just to the left of the date on the obverse are the only detractors that warrant specific mention. The strike is even, and the overall visual appeal is certainly quite satisfactory in light of the limited number extant of this **rare and important** first year Reeded Edge type coin. It is likely that *no more than 400 pieces* are extant in all grades, with the majority of the survivors being clearly inferior to the handsome coin offered here.

Although most references place the mintage figure for this issue at 1,200 pieces, there is at least some degree of uncertainty as to the accuracy of this number. Circumstantial evidence certainly seems to leave the door open for a somewhat higher actual mintage, and further research is clearly warranted.



- 4312 **1836 Reeded Edge. EF-40 (NGC).** Vivid intermingled gold, blue, violet, and pink. From a scant mintage of just 1,200 pieces as reported in the *Guide Book* and other popular collecting references. Half dollars with the denomination expressed as 50 CENTS were coined in 1836 and 1837 only; the former issue is scarcer by a wide margin. An elusive and eagerly sought variety in all grades.



- 4313 **1836 Reeded Edge. VF DETAILS (NCS), "Improperly Cleaned."** Deep steel gray with lilac undertones. Large obverse toning spot engages Liberty's bust and the first two stars. Scattered light marks. A prized rarity in all grades.

Elusive MS-64 1837 50¢



- 4314 **1837 Reeded Edge. MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny with delightful golden iridescence. Most central design features are defined to full advantage, including Liberty's hair tresses and the eagle's plumage. A few of the peripheral features show softness including the letters NTS in CENTS and some of the obverse stars. Although the 1837 is not particularly rare overall, examples grading MS-64 or finer are certainly very scarce, and this specimen's outstanding aesthetic appeal adds greatly to its desirability.

- 4315 **1837 Reeded Edge, 50 CENTS. AU-58 (NGC).** Medium slate gray with bold underlying lustre that supports a rich array of deeply melded gold and blue. Bold central details with a hint of peripheral weakness seen. Die cracks noted through the peripheral devices on both sides. The second of two years of the reeded edge style with the reverse denomination as 50 CENTS.



- 4316 **1837 Reeded Edge. AU-55 (NGC).** Deep silver gray centers with lilac and deep blue at the rims. Strong lustre remains.

**Important Proof 1839-O Capped Bust 50¢
Among Three Finest Proofs Seen by NGC**



- 4317 **1839-O Capped Bust. Proof-63 (NGC).** Highly reflective medium steel gray with a rich array of rose, electric blue, and sea green, heaviest toward the rims but all-encompassing nonetheless. Crisply struck as should be expected. Repunched O mintmark. From an unknown but undoubtedly small Proof mintage for the date, perhaps on the order of just a dozen or so pieces. Breen's *Encyclopedia* (1988) notes: "The five known Proofs have dies aligned 180° from normal, so that the date is nearest to HALF DOL. This

condition may occur on business strikes.)" Put in a less convoluted way, the five Proofs of the date Breen had seen prior to 1988 all had a "medal turn" die alignment as opposed to the usual "coin turn" die alignment that has been in use by the U.S. Mint since the earliest days of our coinage endeavors. The present specimen, however, is struck in "coin turn," thus differing greatly from the five specimens Breen enumerated.

NGC Census: 1; 2 finer within any designation (Proof-65 finest).

- 4318 **1839-O Capped Bust. EF-45 (PCGS).** Deep lilac-gray surfaces free of serious marks, with engaging olive, blue, and gold highlights. The only collectable branch mint issue of the type; its compatriot, the 1838-O half dollar, is a rare delicacy that is seldom encountered. Repunched mintmark variety.



U.S. LIBERTY SEATED HALF DOLLARS

Choice Uncirculated 1842 Half Dollar

Rare Small Date

Variety Among Five Finest Seen by PCGS



2x photo

- 4319 **1842 Small Date, Large Letters. MS-64 (PCGS).** Deep steel gray surfaces with intense electric blue, rose, and violet on the obverse, the reverse a visual study in golden gray and pale sky blue. Generous amounts of mint lustre remain in the protected design areas especially the eagle's plumage. Among the five finest examples of this variety seen by PCGS. Considerably rarer than its Medium Date counterpart, especially at MS-64 or finer as here. An excellent opportunity for an alert Liberty Seated half dollar specialist.

PCGS Population: 4; 1 finer within the designation (MS-65).

Mint State 1852-O Half Dollar

Among Three Finest Seen by PCGS



2x photo

- 4320 **1852-O MS-62 (PCGS).** Deep steel gray with lilac overtones and underlying lustre. Sharply struck with just a hint of weakness toward the top of the obverse. From a heavily polished obverse die with Liberty's foot polished down to a mere point. From a modest mintage for the date of 144,000 pieces with much of that production run circulating heavily in and around Carson City. Indeed, the present coin is among the three finest Mint State examples of the date certified thus far by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 1; 2 finer (MS-65 finest).



- 4321 **1852-O EF-40 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with rich electric blue at the peripheries. Modestly circulated but not heavily marked, visually and physically choice within the guidelines of the assigned grade. Scarcer at EF-40 or finer than thought, certainly more elusive than the mintage suggests.



- 4322 **1853 Arrows and Rays. AU-50 (PCGS).** A deep lilac-gray example of this popular one-year-only design type. A faint old scratch is noted at the rim near the arrowheads on the reverse.

Rare MS-63 1853-O Arrows 50¢



- 4323 **1853-O Arrows and Rays. MS-63 (NGC).** An impressive example with frosty devices. The fields exhibit considerable prooflike character. Most design features are sharp save for the eagle's right talon (viewer's left) and the arrow feathers which show a touch of striking softness. The obverse exhibits vivid rainbow toning with gold, blue, pink, and jade green predominating. The reverse displays blue and pink. The 1853-O With Arrows half dollar is a rare issue in MS-63, and its importance is accentuated by its one-year design type status. We doubt that more than two or three examples of equal quality cross the auction block in a typical year.

NGC Census: 6, 10 finer (MS-65 finest).

- 4324 **Pair of NGC-certified half dollars:** ☆ 1853-O Arrows and Rays. EF-45 ☆ 1876-CC "Type I" Reverse, with split berry above H. AU-55. Each is warmly and attractively toned. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4325 **1855/54 Arrows. AU-50 (PCGS).** Lilac-gray with rich orange and pale sea green iridescence and plenty of lustre remaining in the recessed areas. Early die state, remnants of all underlying numerals plain under low magnification.



- 4326 **1855-O Arrows. MS-63 (NGC).** Central mint brilliance expands to rich gold and peach on the lustrous somewhat reflective surfaces. Nicely struck with bold design elements in all quarters.

- 4327 **Certified Liberty Seated half dollar trio:** ☆ 1859-O AU-53 (PCGS). Mostly brilliant with hints of pink and lilac ☆ 1861-O AU-58 (NGC). Gunmetal-gray surfaces with golden highlights ☆ 1869 AU-50 (PCGS). Gunmetal-gray with blushes and tinges of pink and blue. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 4328 **1863-S MS-61 (NGC).** Sharply struck and frosty. Pearl gray and pale gold in the central areas with wisps of pink and blue at the borders. No more than a few dozen Uncirculated examples are likely to have survived



- 4329 **1865 Proof-63 (NGC).** Wispy peach and faint sky blue iridescence drape the frosty motifs and mirror fields. One of 500 Proofs struck.



- 4330 **1866-S Motto. MS-64 (NGC).** A frosty, lustrous specimen from the first year of the denomination to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST; a lovely coin that is not far off the mark for Gem quality. Nicely struck in all quarters with just a touch of weakness at a few of the uppermost obverse stars. Choice for the grade.

Important 1870-CC Half Dollar Rarity Among Five Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 4331 **1870-CC AU-53 (PCGS).** A delightfully appealing example of this prized rarity from the first year of Carson City Mint coinage, one of just 54,617 pieces struck, the lowest production run of any half dollar from the Carson City Mint. Warm golden gray surfaces with impressive underlying lustre that supports a wealth of varied gold and champagne toning highlights. Nicely struck and not heavily marked, though we do note a few tiny tics under low magnification. Only two examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by PCGS, the finest MS-62. Indeed, the AU-53 example offered here is probably among the finest examples of the date extant. Don't let this opportunity pass you by.

PCGS Population: 3; 2 finer (MS-62)



- 4332 **1870-CC VG-10 or better** in terms of overall grade. Varying shades of pale gray accent surfaces that are more than satisfactory considering the limited availability of this **rare** date. The obverse is easily a strong Very Good-10. The reverse is solid Fine-12 or better, although there is a fairly light rim bruise at 5:00.

Important 1873 No Arrows Half Dollar Rarity Open 3 Among 10 Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

- 4333 **1873 No Arrows, Open 3. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with some deeper slate highlights in the protected areas. Scattered circulation marks present, as dictated by the grade, though none are heavy, recent, or unsightly. A greatly prized rarity in any and all grades from barely identifiable to Uncirculated. Back in the 1980s when the present writer catalogued his first 1873 Open 3 half dollar, the date was extremely rare; its popularity has drawn numerous other examples out of the woodwork in the ensuing several decades, but its rarity is still undisputed. Indeed at "just" VF-30, as here, the coin is among the finest certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5 in the VF category; 5 finer (MS-63 finest).

Choice MS-64 1873 Arrows Half Dollar



- 4334 **1873 Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS) (CAC).** Frosty silver surfaces with pale golden sheen on both sides. The strike is bold and crisp, the lustre brisk and unbroken, and the eye appeal is easily equal to the task of the assigned grade. A pleasing example that would suit either a Liberty Seated half dollar collection or a high-grade U.S. type set.



- 4335 1873 Arrows. AU-50, lightly cleaned some time ago, long since naturally retoned. Soft underlying lustre supports deeply varied champagne hues.



- 4337 1873-S Arrows. AU-58 (NGC). Satiny golden gray with a wealth of underlying lustre supporting splashes of iridescent champagne and sunset gold. Nicely struck.

**Exemplary State 1873-S Arrows 50c
Among Four Finest Seen by PCGS**



2x photo

- 4336 1873-S Arrows. MS-64 (PCGS). Highly active cartwheel lustre ignites a fiery sheen of pale peach and bright champagne iridescence on both sides, the toning deeper on the reverse. Somewhat prooflike with satiny, semi-reflective fields, again, primarily on the reverse. Nicely struck, aesthetically appealing, and among the finest examples of this somewhat elusive issue seen thus far by PCGS.
PCGS Population: 2; 2 finer (MS-65 finest).



- 4338 1876 Type I Reverse. MS-62 (NGC). Partially brilliant with blushes of gold and wisps of pink. Frosty overall, except for the obverse field which is satiny. Sharply struck in all particulars save for the eagle's right talon and shin (viewer's left). Very nice eye appeal for the grade level. Conservatively graded in our opinion.
B-4997. "Type I Reverse." Split berry above H in HALF.



- 4339 1877 MS-63 (NGC). A satiny, delightfully lustrous beauty with the eye appeal of a finer grade. Richly varied golden hues crowd the rims. Nicely struck and with no serious marks apparent to the unaided eye.
Breen-5008. Type II Reverse. "Pointed berry above H."



- 4340 1877-S MS-63 (NGC). Lustrous somewhat prooflike steel gray surfaces with a soft overlay of deep crimson and neon blue iridescence.
Breen-5008. Type II Reverse. "Pointed berry above H."

Very Rare Nearly Mint State 1878-CC Half Dollar



2x photo

- 4341 **1878-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** Balanced, medium gray toning is accented by subtle lilac and rose iridescent highlights. There is a thin mark in the left obverse field, as well as a few scattered tiny marks at areas of the reverse, all of which are minimized by the toning. Underlying full icy mint frost is still entirely evident on both the obverse and reverse. The high points, furthermore, exhibit surprisingly little disturbance for a coin at this numerical grade level. In fact, we feel that the assigned grade is somewhat conservative, as we have routinely observed examples of this type that are equal in quality to this specimen and that have been assigned higher third party grades. The low mintage of this final year of half dollar production at the Carson City Mint (*only 62,000 pieces were coined*) is greatly magnified by an absolutely pathetic survival rate. Even the most optimistic estimates of the surviving population place the total number extant in all grades at a *paltry 200 specimens*, and it is indeed quite possible that the actual number of survivors is no more than half of this figure. The importance of the currently offered coin, moreover, is amplified by the fact that the Mint State population of this date likely totals a mere 15 to 20 pieces.

The Bland-Allison Act of February 28, 1878 is largely considered to be the cause of the general reduction in output of silver coins of less than the dollar denomination at each of the mints from 1878 through the 1880s. This act required each of the mints to purchase inordinately large quantities of domestic silver bullion. In order to dispose of and efficiently process this tremendous supply of silver, there was an increased incentive to mint coins of the dollar denomination. An indication of the result of this act is clearly the relative rarity of most issues of Morgan dollars of this period as compared to their lower denomination counterparts (if indeed any such counterparts were even struck of that same date and mintmark).



- 4342 **1881 B-5030. Type I. Proof-64 (NGC).** Split berry above H on reverse. Deep golden gray with expansive electric blue and gold in the fields. One of 975 Proofs struck.

Breen-5030. "1881 Type I reverse. Proofs only. Rare. Reverse of 1876, die of Breen-5026."



- 4343 **1881 B-5031. Type II. MS-64 (PCGS).** Pointed berry above H on reverse. Definitely prooflike and cameo-like in appearance, with nice frosty devices against satiny fields that offer an appearance similar to the fields on Proof nickel composition coins of the era. Largely brilliant with golden highlights forming at the rims.

- 4344 **1881 AU-55 (PCGS).** Deep golden gray with rich slate highlights, a contrasting study in visually pleasing gray hues. Lightly circulated but entirely devoid of visible marks of distraction. A splendid survivor from a low circulation strike mintage of just 10,000 pieces.

Breen-5030: Type I Reverse. Split berry above H; a Proof-only variety per Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia*.



- 4345 **1883 MS-63 (PCGS).** Frosty devices and satiny, reflective fields form a modest but lovely cameo contrast. Pale golden hues are beginning to overtake the rims, adding nicely to the charm. Largely prooflike in appearance, as is reasonable to expect from a die pair that only produced 8,000 circulation strikes.

Vividly Toned Proof-65 1885 50¢



- 4346 **1885 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Vivid "album" toning in blended pink, gold, blue, and violet. The devices are frosty and the fields are blazing mirrors. The 1885 half dollar has one of the lowest mintages for the era; only 6,130 examples were coined during the year, a figure which includes circulation strikes as well as Proofs.



4347 **1885 Proof-64 CAMEO (NGC).** Frosty motifs and mirror fields glow with pale steel and rich champagne highlights, with the cameo contrast heaviest on the reverse.

4348 **1888 AU-55 (PCGS).** Warm golden gray with plenty of supportive lustre beneath the rich gold and blue iridescence. Some light circulation marks are noted, none of them apt to draw the eye immediately. A pleasing, lightly circulated survivor from a circulation strike mintage of just 12,0001 pieces.



4351 **1894-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty silver gray with pale champagne highlights and impressive satiny lustre. Devoid of serious marks though with a strike that is typical for the 1894-O half dollar! Weakness is noted on the sinister side of the reverse eagle, particularly at the claw and arrowfeathers as nearly always seen for the date.

Brilliant Proof-65 1896 Half Dollar

PCGS "CAM" Designation



4352 **1896 Proof-65 CAM (PCGS).** A handsome Gem with sharp, frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Essentially brilliant surfaces save for a splash of gray by the E in STATES. A few trivial hairlines are about all that separate this beauty from perfection. Only 762 Proof half dollars were minted during the year, and PCGS has certified "CAM" examples as Proof-65 or finer on only 18 occasions.

U.S. BARBER HALF DOLLARS

Ultra-Gem Proof 1892 Half Dollar

Among Finest Known



4349 **1892 Proof-67 CAMEO. (NGC).** A superb specimen of the first year of the Barber half dollar, a coin that approaches perfection and perhaps someday will be graded higher (as has a way of happening). There are no defects or problems. The piece is virtually "as made," except for the very beautiful light lilac and iridescent toning on both sides. A visual treat, a numismatic ultra-Gem. Watch this one go!

NGC Census: 23; 1 finer with in the designation (Proof-68 CAMEO finest).



4353 **1900 MS-65 (PCGS).** A sparkling Gem, sharply struck, with intense lustre on both sides. The obverse is alive with bright peach, deep crimson, and fiery blue, the reverse aglow with mint brilliance and mingled peach and gold. Only a half dozen examples of the date have been graded finer than the present beauty by PCGS.



4350 **1894 MS-64★ (NGC).** Incredible bull's eye toning on the obverse in the classic hues of gold, orange, rose, neon blue, and other variations are in stark contrast to the uniform crimson and blue balance on the reverse. Rich underlying lustre adds greatly to the eye appeal.

Gem Cameo Proof 1901 Barber Half Dollar



4354 **1901 Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC).** Chiefly brilliant centers with wisps of deepening champagne toward the peripheries. Cameo contrast strong on obverse, heavier yet on reverse. Fewer than a dozen Cameo Proofs have been certified by NGC at Proof-67 or finer.

NGC Census: 6; 5 finer within the designation (Proof-69 CAMEO finest).



- 4355 **1901 MS-63.** Pale champagne iridescence in the central areas deepens to vivid pink and blue at the borders. Faint evidence of die rust is noted on Miss Liberty's portrait indicating that 1901 was probably a humid year in Philadelphia.

Before the days of air conditioning, humidity would sometimes condense on die faces with the result that rust would form. It's said that mint workmen would often address this problem by storing unused dies with a coating of wax on the working surface to prevent the action of moisture. Die rust is not seen on most U.S. coins, but is noted occasionally.



- 4356 **1905 Proof-63 (NGC).** Deep peach, gold, and neon blue on highly reflective surfaces. One of 727 Proofs produced.

- 4357 **Selection of PCGS-certified half dollars:** ☆ 1905 EF-45 ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1940 MS-66 ☆ 1941 MS-63 ☆ 1946-D MS-65 ☆ 1948 MS-63 FBL ☆ 1955 MS-64 FBL ☆ 1961 MS-64 ☆ 1998-S MS-69 SMS. A nice group, each coin attractive for the assigned grade. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 4358 **1906-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Sharply struck and frosty. Vividly toned in intermingled gold and lilac with wisps and tinges of blue. The 1906-D issue is notable as the first half dollar issue coined at the Denver Mint.



- 4359 **1907-D MS-63 (PCGS).** Supportive underlying lustre underscores rich mint brilliance and mingled slate and peach iridescence.



- 4360 **1911-D MS-63 (NGC).** Abundant cartwheel lustre supports vibrant peach, gold, and neon blue toning highlights. Nicely struck for the date with just a hint of weakness at the arrowfeathers on the reverse. A few faint marks are seen under low magnification, none worthy of individual mention. A fairly scarce issue from the Denver Mint, a date that saw a production run of just 695,080 circulation strikes.

- 4361 **1915-S MS-62 (NGC).** Creamy white surfaces beneath a dusting of chocolate brown toning add eye appeal to this last-year-of-issue branch mint half dollar. The reverse appears to be quite choice.

U.S. WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



- 4362 **1916-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A sparkling beauty, truly a visually choice representative of the assigned grade. Frosty, mattelike surfaces, as Weinman designed them, with much mint brilliance supporting deepening golden halos at the rims. A truly lovely representative example of the date and grade combination.

Gem Uncirculated 1916-S Half Dollar Rich Golden Toning



- 4363 **1916-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Deeply varied shades of gold, crimson, and electric blue gather on the frosty, lustrous surfaces of this popular first-year-of-issue half dollar. Nicely struck on a satiny, mattelike planchet, with all the eye appeal designer A.A. Weinman envisioned.



- 4364 **1917-D Obverse mintmark. MS-64 (NGC).** A boldly lustrous and well struck example of this very popular obverse mintmark variant sporting original golden brown toning on both sides, indicative of storage in a paper envelope for many years. A wonderful near Gem example that is a standout in this market, where many coins have been dipped and stripped of their original character in an effort to earn a higher numerical grade.

Frosty Choice Uncirculated 1918-D 50¢



- 4365 **1918-D MS-64 (PCGS).** Frosty bright silver surfaces with just a faint hint of pale champagne toning. The lustre is all encompassing and completely unyielding, with superb eye appeal present on both sides. Considerably scarcer than its mintage of more than 3.8 million pieces suggests, especially at MS-64 and finer. Nicely struck for the date with decent central details. If you are working on a nice Walker set, you would do well to consider this 1918-D half dollar.



- 4366 **1918-S MS-63 (ANACS).** Strong underlying lustre supports widely varied champagne, gold, crimson, and rose iridescence on both sides.



- 4367 **1919-D AU-58.** Bright, lustrous, and problem-free, with just a bit of wear on the high spots due to honest circulation.



- 4368 **1920 MS-63 (PCGS).** Satiny golden gray with intense underlying lustre and good overall eye appeal.



- 4369 **1921 EF-40 (NGC).** Pearl gray to gunmetal-gray overall with wisps of charcoal gray noted in the protected areas. A tiny reverse rim bruise is noted at 8:00, and a short hairline mark can be seen beneath T in UNITED. The 1921 has the lowest mintage in the Liberty Walking half dollar series, just 246,000 pieces, and ranks among the most desirable issues at the EF-40 level, after the 1921-S and 1921-D.



- 4370 **1921-S VF-25** and exhibiting some characteristics of a higher grade. There is a blend of golden and ever so delicate russet toning over smooth, evenly worn surfaces. Traces of lustre still adhere to the most protected areas, and the piece is generally attractive. Scarce this nice.



- 4371 **1929-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Rich champagne and varied sunset golden hues on both sides. The underlying lustre is superb and entirely active with heavy mint frost in the eagle's plumage. Nicely struck for the date. From the final year of coinage within the denomination until the 1933-S half dollar.



- 4372 **1934 MS-67★ (NGC).** Satiny white and intensely lustrous with lovely hints of light gold iridescent toning. One of the 10 finest examples certified by NGC. Only two coins of this date have earned the coveted MS-67★ designation, and only eight others have received a higher grade.



- 4373 **1934 MS-67 (NGC).** A sparkling, frosty white Gem. Nearly perfect in every way.

- 4374 **Pair of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. Two highly lustrous, premium quality Gems from the mid 1930s. Both with faint and attractive toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4375 **Pair of MS-66 Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. Both graded by Numismatic Guaranty Corporation. The first example has light golden toning on both sides. The second coin is boldly struck with intense white lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4376 **Pair of Gem Walking Liberty half dollars. Both graded MS-66 by NGC:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. The first example is boldly struck, with intense lustre and light golden toning on both sides. The second coin is creamy white and very pleasing to the eye. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4377 **Pair of MS-66 (NGC) half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. Premium quality Gems with frosty white surfaces and attractive light toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4378 **Satiny pair of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. Mostly white satiny surfaces, with lightly toned reverses. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4379 **Pair of NGC-certified MS-66 half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. The first example has light gold on the obverse. The second coin features a very bold strike, and intensely white lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4380 **Pair of MS-66 (NGC) Walkers:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. Splashes of red-violet and light golden toning, heavier on the reverse, add beauty and value to the first premium quality Gem. The second coin exhibits bright satiny white surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4381 **Pair of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935. The first coin has light golden yellow toning. The other example has satiny white surfaces throughout. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 4382 **Short date run of 1930s half dollars:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1936. All are NGC certified and grade MS-65. A finely matched grouping of intensely white and lustrous boldly struck Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4383 **Trio of Gem half dollars from the 1930s, all MS-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937. Bright and appealing. The first has light golden yellow peripheral toning, the last has shades of deep violet brown. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4384 **Trio of lovely MS-65 (NGC) Walkers:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937. Light golden brown toning graces the first coin, while the other two are intensely white and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4385 **Trio of NGC-certified Walking Liberty half dollars, all graded MS-65:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937. All are fresh and brilliant, and the last two appear to be well above average for this grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4386 **Trio of MS-65 (NGC) Walkers from the 1930s:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937. A mostly white and very attractive group. Light iridescent toning graces the obverse of the 1934, and the reverse of the 1937. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4387 **Trio of 1930s Gem half dollars, all graded MS-65 by NGC:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1938. A fresh, white, highly lustrous grouping, with just a light trace of attractive toning on the first coin. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4388 **Ten Walking Liberty half dollars.** All are graded MS-64 (NGC) unless otherwise noted: ☆ 1934 MS-64★ (NGC) ☆ 1934 ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1946-D. A lovely group, with light to medium toning. These coins can be the foundation for a Very Choice set of post-Depression era Walking Liberty half dollars. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 4389 **One dozen half dollars, each MS-63 (NGC):** ☆ 1934 (3) ☆ 1937 (2) ☆ 1942 (6) ☆ 1943. The reverse of the 1942 is moderately toned. The 1943 has a dramatic deep red and purple obverse. The others are lightly toned, or satiny white. (Total: 12 pieces)

- 4390 **Selection of lustrous, NGC-certified half dollars, with emphasis on Gem-quality examples:** ☆ 1934 MS-63 ☆ 1935 MS-64 ☆ 1942 MS-62 ☆ 1943 MS-64 ☆ 1945-D MS-65 ☆ 1946-S MS-65 (2) ☆ 1955 MS-65 ☆ 1956 MS-66 ☆ 1959 MS-65 ☆ 1965 SMS. MS-66. A few of these are brilliant, but most are attractively toned. (Total: 11 pieces)



- 4391 **1934-S MS-65.** Bright, white, and lustrous.

- 4392 **Trio of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. The first example with light golden yellow highlights. The others are satiny white and very lustrous premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4393 **Three MS-65 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars from the 1930s:** ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1938. Three intensely white, and very well matched Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4394 **Triumvirate of 1930s Walking Liberty half dollars, all graded MS-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. All three ultra white and lustrous obverses look like they were struck just yesterday. Traces of light toning on two of the reverses attest to the fact that these coins are strictly original Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4395 Three MS-65 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1935 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. The first and last example are creamy white, with traces of very attractive toning. The 1937 example is blazing white, and has remarkably clear obverse fields. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 4396 1936 MS-67 (NGC).** An extremely attractive Gem, with rich white satiny surfaces that have just begun to exhibit light golden yellow toning.

- 4397 Trio of premium Gem half dollars:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. All graded MS-66 by NGC. The first example exhibits hints of attractive light golden toning on the obverse and light violet toning on the reverse. The other two premium quality Gems are satiny white and fully lustrous on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4398 Trio of premium Gem half dollars:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. All graded MS-66 by NGC. A perfectly matched selection with bright, lustrous, satiny white surfaces graced with a hint of attractive golden brown toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4399 Trio of premium Gem half dollars:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. All graded MS-66 by NGC. The first example is razor sharp and highly lustrous; the second, satiny white on both sides. The last piece exhibits very attractive russet and blue toning. All are very pleasing to the eye. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4400 Threesome of NGC certified Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1939. All boldly struck, hand picked premium quality Gems, with light traces of toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4401 Three NGC certified MS-66 Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1937 ☆ 1940. All sharply struck, premium quality Gems. Highly lustrous with hints of light golden toning. A nicely matched and very attractive group. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4402 Trio of premium Gem half dollars:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1941. All graded MS-66 by NGC. The first two examples are sharply struck and highly lustrous. The 1941, lightly and attractively toned on the reverse, is simply superb. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4403 Trio of lovely Gem Walkers:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1941. All graded MS-66 by NGC. Light golden toning graces both sides of the 1936 example. The others are satiny white and fully brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4404 1936 MS-65.** Misty white lustre gleams beneath a thin veil of light golden brown toning. An attractive arc of rainbow colored patina extends upwards around the edges from the sun to the head.

- 4405 Nine MS-64 (NGC) Walkers:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1946-D. The 1945 is moderately and attractively toned, but most of the others are blazing white and original. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 4406 Nine MS-64 (NGC) Walking Liberty halves:** ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 ☆ 1946-D. A Very Choice selection with toning that ranges from light to moderate. The 1943 has a dramatic brilliant orange and blood red obverse. The winning bidder will have a head start on obtaining an abbreviated set of Walkers. (Total: 9 pieces)



- 4407 1936-S MS-66 (NGC).** An exceptionally lovely Gem with intense cartwheel lustre on all of its satiny surfaces. Light toning is just beginning to form on this strictly original Gem.



- 4408 1936-S MS-66 (NGC).** A sparkling and brilliant Gem with exceptionally clean and clear surfaces.



- 4409 1936-S MS-65 (NGC).** This coin is intensely white and has extraordinarily clear surfaces. The Gem grade is perhaps a true understatement.



- 4410 1936-S MS-65 (NGC).** A boldly struck, intensely white Gem.



- 4411 1937 Proof-65 (NGC).** Lightly frosted devices accentuated by clear, clean, glassy, mirrorlike fields that are reminiscent of the sea on a windless day. Not a trace of toning or spotting. Only 5,728 were minted, and they are always in demand.

- 4412 Octet of MS-64 (NGC) Walkers:** ☆ 1937 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946 (2) ☆ 1946-D. The 1937 has attractive golden yellow toning on both sides. The 1943 is deep violet and charcoal on the reverse, and the 1945 and 1946 are lightly toned. The others are brilliant satiny white, and Very Choice. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 4413** Ten Walking Liberty halves, each MS-64 (NGC): ☆ 1937 (2) ☆ 1941 (2) ☆ 1942 (6). Both 1937s, and two of the 1942 examples are moderately toned. The others are satiny white and fresh. (Total: 10 pieces)



- 4414** 1938 MS-67 (NGC). Highly lustrous satiny surfaces; boldly struck. One of only two dozen coins certified by NGC in this lofty grade.

- 4415** Quintet of lustrous, NGC-certified Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1938 MS-65 ☆ 1941 MS-65 ☆ 1942 MS-65 ☆ 1943 MS-66 (2). Three are brilliant or nearly so; the other two are warmly and attractively toned. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 4416** 1938-D MS-66 (PCGS). A lovely Gem characterized by pleasing satiny lustre and delicate golden toning. Wisps of pale lilac ornament the obverse border. The 1938-D has a mintage of just 491,600 pieces, the lowest production figure of any Liberty Walking half dollar issue coined subsequent to 1921. Scarce and eagerly sought at the MS-66 level.



- 4417** 1938-D MS-65 (PCGS). A frosty Gem specimen, brightly lustrous with strong cartwheel supporting varied champagne hues.



- 4418** 1939 MS-67★ (NGC). The strike is razor sharp, the lustre intense, and the light golden yellow toning attractive. You would be hard pressed to find another example with more head or hand detail. Only seven pieces have received this rare and desirable MS-67★ designation from NGC, and only four other coins of this date have been certified at a higher grade.



- 4419** 1939 MS-67 (NGC). Shades of russet, deep violet, and golden yellow toning add beauty to the obverse of this highly desirable Gem.



- 4420** 1939 MS-67 (NGC). Intense satiny white lustre abounds on this exceptionally lovely Gem.



- 4421** 1939 MS-67 (NGC). Virtually pristine obverse and reverse fields grace both sides of this highly attractive Gem.



- 4422** 1939 MS-67 (NGC). It would be hard to imagine a bolder business strike, or a Walking Liberty half dollar with more fresh white mint lustre than this example is blessed with.



- 4423** 1939 MS-67 (NGC). Intense fresh white lustre and just a hint of faint champagne toning gives tremendous eye appeal to this premium quality Gem.



4424 1939 MS-65★ (NGC). Lovely light iridescent toning, and intensely bright sweeping bands of highly reflective lustre are clearly the reason why this coin received an MS-65 Star designation.

4425 Date-run of Gem half dollars, 1939-1942: ☆ 1939 ☆ 1940 ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942. All four are graded MS-65 by NGC. Attractive light golden and violet toning graces the first example. The other Gems are brilliant white on both sides. (Total: 4 pieces)



4426 1940 MS-67 (NGC). Virtually unimprovable lustre, and an almost fully struck head are just two of the reasons this example was certified with an MS-67 designation.

4427 Pair of premium Gem Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1940 ☆ 1946-D. Both coins are graded by NGC as MS-66 with the Star designation for special eye appeal. (Total: 2 pieces)

4428 1941 Proof-66 (NGC). Variety with designer's initials polished from die. Lustrous and reflective with even champagne hues on both sides.

4429 Offering of NGC-certified Proof half dollars with emphasis on Gem-quality examples: ☆ 1941 Proof-63. No monogram on reverse ☆ 1953 Proof-65 ☆ 1955 (2). Proof-67 and Proof-63 ☆ 1956 Proof-68, CAMEO ☆ 1957 Proof-68 ☆ 1961 Proof-67, CAMEO ☆ 1962 Proof-68, CAMEO ☆ 1964 Proof-68 ☆ 1976-S Clad. Proof-67, ULTRA CAMEO. About half of these are brilliant; the others have toning, mostly at the peripheries. (Total: 10 pieces)



4430 1941 MS-67 (NGC). Incomparable satiny white, intensely brilliant surfaces add extraordinary eye appeal to this superb Gem.

4431 Three Walking Liberty half dollars in MS-66 (NGC): ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. Beautifully matched premium quality Gems, fully brilliant with just a trace of attractive toning near the rims. Sure to please. (Total: 3 pieces)

4432 Trio of lovely MS-66 (NGC) Walkers: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. Sharply struck premium quality Gems. All highly lustrous; one with hints of light golden toning. Certain to please even the most fastidious collector. (Total: 3 pieces)

4433 Trio of MS-66 (NGC) half dollars from the 1940s: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. Boldly struck, and all three with exceptionally clear and brilliant surfaces. The lightest touches of toning make these premium quality Gems simply irresistible. (Total: 3 pieces)

4434 Three NGC certified MS-66 Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. Flashy white, nearly perfect Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4435 Trio of premium Gem half dollars: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. All graded MS-66 by NGC. Perfectly matched, hand picked, blazing white Gems from original rolls. (Total: 3 pieces)

4436 Trio of lovely Gem Walkers: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. All graded MS-66 by NGC. Satiny white, with copious lustre throughout. Fresh, bright and strictly original premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4437 Trio of lovely Gem Walkers: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943. All graded MS-66 by NGC. Boldly struck and highly lustrous. The first with a fine dusting of golden brown toning. Sure to please. (Total: 3 pieces)

4438 Quartet of late date Walkers: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945. All are graded MS-65 by NGC. All boldly struck Gems with minimal contact marks. (Total: 4 pieces)

4439 Four late date Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945. All are graded MS-65 by NGC. Fresh, frosty white, strictly original Gems. The 1941 has an attractive light charcoal gray reverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

4440 Four Gem Walkers: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945. All are graded MS-65 by NGC. The 1943 is lightly toned, and the others are brilliant white on both sides. (Total: 4 pieces)

4441 Four MS-65 Walkers: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945. All graded by NGC. Four satiny white Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)

4442 Quartet of MS-65 (NGC) half dollars from the 1940s: ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 Rich golden toning adds beauty to the 1943, while the others are fresh, white and original Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)

4443 Four Walkers in MS-65 (NGC): ☆ 1941 ☆ 1942 ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945. Four well-matched, fully white and very brilliant Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)



4444 1941-S MS-65. Spectacular glossy white surfaces and attractive rainbow toning coupled with an above average strike for this date make this example a Gem in every way.

4445 1942 Proof-66 (NGC). Superb lustre on fully brilliant reflective surfaces.

4446 1942 Proof-65 (NGC). Rich silver gray centers with intense golden toning at the rims.



4447 1942 MS-67 (NGC). Fully brilliant, with creamy white and satiny soft surfaces throughout. Pleasing in every way.

4448 Four Philadelphia Mint half dollars in MS-65 (NGC): ☆ 1942-1945 inclusive. The 1943 is lightly toned on the back. The others are brilliant white Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)



4449 1943 MS-67 (NGC). Frosty white with broad sweeps of intense lustre. Boldly struck. A whisper of faint champagne toning adds additional eye appeal.



4450 1943 MS-67 (NGC). A fully brilliant, boldly struck and exceptionally lovely Gem.

4451 Pair of 1943 half dollars: Both certified by NGC as MS-67. One is intensely bright with an exceptionally bold obverse and just a hint of golden brown toning near the edges. The other is bright creamy white and nearly as sharp. (Total: 2 pieces)

4452 Pair of superb Mint State 1943 half dollars, both graded MS-67 (NGC). One with gleaming milky white surfaces on both sides; the other with very highly reflective surfaces and an ultra sharp strike. (Total: 2 pieces)

4453 Pair of 1943 half dollars in MS-67 (NGC): Both with flashy white surfaces as bright and fresh as the day they were minted. (Total: 2 pieces)

4454 Two 1943 Walking Liberty half dollars graded MS-67 by NGC. Both are brilliant white with superb lustre and sharp strikes. Each is graced with just the lightest hint of golden brown and violet toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

4455 Pair of 1943 half dollars, both graded MS-67 by NGC. Premium quality. One with fully brilliant, highly reflective surfaces, and the other creamy white throughout. (Total: 2 pieces)

4456 Pair of 1943 half dollars. Both are graded MS-67 by NGC. Bright white highly reflective surfaces prevail. Both have just enough peripheral toning to add additional eye appeal. (Total: 2 pieces)

4457 Pair of MS-67 1943 half dollars. Both graded by NGC. Two razor sharp, breathtakingly beautiful, nicely matched Gems. Both are fully brilliant with premium quality satiny surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

4458 Three Walking Liberty half dollars in MS-66 (NGC): ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945. All graded MS-66 by NGC. All three examples are boldly struck and highly lustrous. The first has a fine dusting of golden brown and chocolate toning. The second coin is extraordinarily brilliant on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)

4459 Trio of MS-66 (NGC) half dollars from the 1940s, all graded MS-66 (NGC) : ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945. A perfectly matched group with fully brilliant, satiny white lustre on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)

4460 World War II era Walking Liberty trio, all graded MS-66 by NGC: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945. All are satiny white, and sharply struck on both sides. The last piece has gentle hints of champagne toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

4461 Trio of World War II era half dollars, all graded MS-66 (NGC): ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945. Fresh, white, and frosty throughout. (Total: 3 pieces)

4462 Trio of Gem Walkers, all graded MS-66 by NGC : ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945. All with brilliant satiny surfaces. The 1944-D has lovely pale rose toning on both sides. (Total: 3 pieces)

4463 Trio of late date MS-66 (NGC) Walkers: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945. The first is lightly and attractively toned. The others are brilliant white premium quality Gems. (Total 3 pieces)

4464 Trio of MS-66 (NGC) Walkers: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945. The first two are very lightly toned, and the last with extraordinarily brilliant white surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

4465 Trio of MS-66 (NGC) World War II era half dollars: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945. The first two lightly toned, and the last is fully brilliant. (Total: 3 pieces)

4466 Trio of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. A lovely trio of ultra-gem Walkers. All with flashy white satiny surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

4467 Threesome of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. Exceptionally fresh, white and lustrous premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4468 Three MS-66 (NGC) half dollars from the 1940s: ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. Fresh, white, and attractive. Carefully selected from original rolls. (Total: 3 pieces)

4469 Trio of 1943 MS-66 (NGC) half dollars. Premium quality Gems. Two are lightly toned. (Total: 3 pieces)

4470 Trio of 1943 half dollars, each MS-66 (NGC). Just a light mist of attractive toning graces the satiny white surfaces on these premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4471 Three 1943 MS-66 (NGC) half dollars. Perfectly matched, satiny white, premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4472 **Group of Gem Walking Liberty half dollars, all MS-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. The first example is lightly toned, while the others are bright and frosty white. (Total: 4 pieces)

4473 **Date run of late date Walkers, all graded MS-65 by NGC:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. Impressively lustrous satiny white Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)

4474 **Foursome of Gem Walking Liberty half dollars, all graded MS-65 by NGC:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. The 1943 is brilliant on the obverse, with deep to moderate shades of attractive chocolate brown and pale rose on the reverse. The 1944-D is lightly toned and lovely. The others are satiny white and lustrous on both sides. (Total: 4 pieces)

4475 **Four Gem Walking Liberty halves, all graded MS-65 by NGC:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. Satiny white Gems, hand picked from original rolls. (Total: 4 pieces)

4476 **Four MS-65 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. The first piece moderately toned on the obverse. The others are satiny white, lustrous, and fully original. (Total: 4 pieces)

4477 **Quartet of lightly toned MS-65 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1944-D ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946. All with satiny white, lustrous surfaces, lightly and attractively toned. (Total: 4 pieces)

4478 **Quartet of 1940s half dollars:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946-D (2). All are graded MS-65 by NGC. A nice assortment of mostly white Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)

4479 **Foursome of Gem Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946-D (2). All are graded MS-65 by NGC. Bright and lustrous for the most part. (Total: 4 pieces)

4480 **Three Gem Walkers:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946-D. All graded MS-65 by NGC. Bright, fresh and original. The first with a blush of pale rose toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

4481 **Trio of Gem half dollars:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 ☆ 1946-D. All graded MS-65 by NGC. All attractive and lovely Gems, the first with light rose toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

4482 **Sextet of MS-65 (NGC) Walking Liberty half dollars:** ☆ 1943 ☆ 1945 (2) ☆ 1946-D (3). Most are highly lustrous Gems. One 1946-D is lightly toned. (Total: 6 pieces)

4483 **Baker's dozen MS-64 (NGC) half dollars:** ☆ 1943 (3) ☆ 1946 (9) ☆ 1946-D. A few are lightly toned, but most are satiny white and Very Choice. (Total: 13 pieces)



4484 **1944-S MS-65.** Brilliant satiny white surfaces with abundant cartwheel lustre are enhanced by spectacular russet and sky blue toning on both sides. A coin with tremendous visual appeal.



4485 **1945 MS-67 (NGC).** A fully brilliant, exceptionally lovely premium quality Gem.



4486 **1945 MS-67 (NGC).** The bold strike, intense lustre, and crystal clear surfaces on both sides give this example marvelous eye appeal.

4487 **Trio of 1945 Walkers, each MS-66 (NGC).** Frosty white, brilliant, nearly perfect Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4488 **Trio of 1945 Walking Liberty halves, each MS-66 (NGC).** Exceptional Gems with brilliant white and frosty surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

4489 **Trio of 1945 Walking Liberty half dollars, each MS-66 (NGC).** All three are exceptionally brilliant and boldly struck. (Total: 3 pieces)

4490 **Threesome of 1945 MS-66 (NGC) half dollars.** Exceptionally brilliant, blazing white, sharply struck, and well-matched premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4491 **Quartet of 1945 half dollars, all MS-66 (NGC).** All are blazing white, strictly original premium quality Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)

4492 **Four 1945 MS-66 (NGC) Walkers.** Three of the four have just the merest hint of toning. Premium quality; hand-picked from original rolls. (Total: 4 pieces)

4493 **Trio of MS-66 (NGC) Walking Liberty halves:** ☆ 1945 (2) ☆ 1946-D. All three are blazing white and frosty Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)

4494 **Group of five Gem 1945 half dollars:** All graded MS-65 by NGC. All are fresh, bright and boldly struck Gems. (Total: 5 pieces)

4495 **Group of six 1945 half dollars graded MS-65 by NGC:** An attractive group that features three highly lustrous, fresh and beautiful Gems, a fourth that is mostly white Gem, and two additional coins that are nicely toned. (Total: 6 pieces)

4496 **Sextet of 1945 half dollars in MS-65:** All are certified by NGC. A choice selection of fresh, original, mostly white Gems. (Total: 6 coins)

4497 **No Lot**

4498 **Ten 1945 MS-64 (NGC) Walkers.** One piece is lightly toned on the reverse. The others are fresh, brilliant, and white on both sides. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 4499 **Eleven 1945 MS-64 (NGC) Walking Liberty halves.** A nice mixture of lightly toned and satiny white Very Choice examples. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 4500 **Quartet of nearly-Superb 1946-D Walkers, all graded MS-66 by NGC.** Premium quality Gems, brilliant white and fully lustrous throughout. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4501 **Foursome of 1946-D half dollars, all graded MS-66 by NGC.** Flashy white surfaces and bold strikes add eye appeal to these premium quality Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4502 **Four 1946-D half dollars all graded MS-66 (NGC):** Hand picked from original rolls, these premium quality Gems with lustrous, satiny white surfaces on both sides are sure to please. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4503 **Four MS-66 (NGC) half dollars:** All 1946-D. Bright, frosty, premium quality Gems with just a hint of toning. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4504 **Quartet of 1946-D half dollars, all graded MS-66 (NGC).** An impressive group of hand picked, premium quality Gems. All with lustrous, satiny white surfaces on both sides. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4505 **Four 1946-D half dollars, all graded MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant white surfaces and bold strikes add beauty and value to these carefully selected premium quality Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4506 **Quartet of MS-66 (NGC) 1946-D half dollars:** Satiny white surfaces with just a hint of light toning adds eye appeal of this nice selection of premium quality Gems. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 4507 **Trio of 1946-D Walking Liberty halves, each MS-66 (NGC).** Exceptional glossy white surfaces can be seen beneath the slightest trace of toning on these premium quality Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 4508 **Trio of 1946-D Walking Liberty halves, each MS-66 (NGC).** Hand picked from Choice, original rolls. Attractive frosty white surfaces with just a trace of toning attest to the freshness and originality of these superb Gems. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 4509 **Trio of 1946-D Walking Liberty halves, each MS-66 (NGC).** Virtually flawless Gems with satiny white surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 4510 **Group of six 1946-D MS-65 (NGC) half dollars:** One Gem is moderately toned; the others are mostly white with highly lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4511 **Sextet of MS-65 (NGC) 1946-D half dollars:** All are largely brilliant Gems with hints of attractive toning. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4512 **Six 1946-D half dollars in MS-65 (NGC):** Several of the Gems in this grouping exhibit hazy white surfaces or light toning. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4513 **Six Gem 1946-D half dollars:** All are graded MS-65 by NGC. All Gems with traces of light toning. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4514 **Half dozen 1946-D Walkers, all MS-65 (NGC).** All with frosty white obverses with pleasing hints of light lavender toning. One has a moderately toned reverse. Fresh and original. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4515 **Six 1946-D Walking Liberty half dollars, all MS-65 (NGC).** Fresh, original, blazing white examples. Above average strikes. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4516 **Six 1946-D MS-65 (NGC) halves.** Brilliant satiny white original surfaces beneath light to moderate toning. From a very choice original roll. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4517 **Half dozen 1946-D Walkers, all MS-65 (NGC).** All blazing white and fresh Gems. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4518 **Half dozen 1946-D Walkers, all MS-65 (NGC).** Fresh, bright, original, and most have better than average strikes. A few with attractive toning traces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 4519 **1946-D MS-65.** Liberty appears to be striding through a virtual rainbow of iridescent blue, orange, and pink toning on the glittering obverse of this lovely Walking Liberty half dollar.
- 4520 **Ten 1946-D MS-64 (NGC) Walkers.** The first piece is deeply toned on one side and was certainly the end coin from an original roll. The others are frosty white with varying degrees of toning. All Very Choice, and several are close to Gem. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 4521 **Ten 1946-D half dollars, each graded MS-64 (NGC).** Mostly frosty white, with an occasional splash of color. All Very Choice, and many are close to Gem. (Total: 10 pieces)

U.S. FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 4522 **1948 MS-66 FBL (PCGS).** Blended gold and gray iridescence on frosty surfaces.
- 4523 **Nearly four rolls of 1954-S half dollars. MS-63 to MS-65.** A brilliant, satiny group, with just traces of hazy spotting. A well struck group, and therefore worth careful examination for full bell line examples. (Total: 70 pieces)
- 4524 **Roll quantities of Franklin half dollars, average MS-60 to 64,** perhaps some finer: ☆ 1955 (20) ☆ 1959 (19) ☆ 1960 (60). A nice group overall. (Total: 99 pieces)

U.S. SILVER DOLLARS

U.S. FLOWING HAIR SILVER DOLLARS

Popular 1795 Flowing Hair \$1
VF-30 (PCGS)



- 4525 1795 Bolender-1, Bowers Borckardt-21. Rarity-2. Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. VF-30 (PCGS). Medium gray surfaces with delicate pink, blue, and gold highlights. The impressions of both dies show full dentilation. The obverse, in particular, shows excellent centering. Magnification reveals a few stray mint-caused adjustment marks, but these escape notice when the coin is viewed with an unaided eye. A very attractive and presentable example for the grade.

EF 1795 Flowing Hair \$1



Appealing 1795 Flowing Hair Silver Dollar



- 4526 1795 B-2, BB-20. Rarity-1. Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. F-15. A handsome medium gray specimen that is accented by traces of rose-golden iridescence in the devices. Light adjustment is visible beneath the toning at the back of Liberty's neck, however it blends nicely with the design and does not at all detract. There are a trio of light scratches at the eagle's neck and head on the reverse, as well as a trivial reverse rim mark at 8:00. In light of the general lack of appeal that is encountered on the typical early silver dollar, the coin offered here is a pleasant exception.



2x photo

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PICTURED IN THE PRINTED CATALOGUE.

- 4527 1795 B-5, BB-27. Rarity-1. Flowing Hair. Two Leaves. EF-40 (NGC). Medium lilac-gray with some deeper highlights in the fields. Popular and readily identifiable variety with raised diagonal "bar" in field behind Liberty's uppermost tresses. No serious marks present and delightfully attractive for the assigned grade. A nice entry level Flowing Hair dollar for an advanced type set specialist.

U.S. DRAPED BUST SILVER DOLLARS

Choice AU 1795 Draped Bust \$1

Bolender-14, Off-Center Bust



2x photo

- 4528 1795 B-14, BB-51. Rarity-2. Off-center Draped Bust. AU-58 (NGC). A high degree of lustre swirls broadly across the surfaces of this attractive AU Draped Bust dollar. Light golden centers give way to deeper golden gray with rich electric blue and crimson toning beginning at the rims. Much original mint lustre is contained in Miss Liberty's tresses and the eagle's plumage, assuring both the quality and eye appeal. From the first year of the Draped Bust obverse design type, one of two 1795 dollar varieties coined with that motif. The other variety, Bolender-15, has the bust of Liberty perfectly centered. Simply gorgeous and worth any premium you have to pay to add this beauty to your collection.

Popular 1795 Draped Bust \$1



- 4529 1795 B-14, BB-51. Rarity-2. Off-center Draped Bust. VF-35. A lovely example of this variety, with attractive medium gray toning on both sides. Strong details in Liberty's hair and the eagle's wings. Free of any adjustment marks. One tiny rim tic below the date.

This obverse is the first die produced of the Draped Bust dollar type. The punch was set slightly too far left, with the result that the head is close to the stars. On the other die produced this year, BB-52, the bust is more centered. The reverse is the most interesting among early dollars, the so-called Small Letters style, married to a number of different partners, even as late as 1798.

Amazing Near-Gem 1795 Draped Bust Silver Dollar



4530 **1795 B-15, BB-52. Rarity-2. Centered Draped Bust. MS-64 (NGC).** Wonderfully prooflike fields dramatize the boldest strike that even a perfectionist could demand. This coin represents Bowers Die State V, with the well-centered bust of Liberty displaying a relatively early state of the elongated die break in her hair inward from the ribbon tie. The reverse shows a small, precisely delineated die chip in a leaf below F in OF, two crisply raised die blobs like fragmentary letters between OF and AMERICA. Centering and strike are both exceptional with total hair and feather detail. Careful examination finds only a few light adjustment marks on the lower body of the eagle and adjacent cloud. A beautiful clear gold halo coalesces at the peripheries, a couple of ancient obverse pin scratches are lost in the boldly reflective field. This coin's splendid prooflike brilliance recalls that of other known examples including Anderson-Dupont 2493 and Amon Carter 213. This led this coin's cataloguer in Stack's 68th Anniversary Sale (October 2003)

to speculate that this die may have received special polishing to enable the striking of such powerfully reflective coins late in its production life. The prooflike qualities were also highlighted when this example graced appeared our historic sale of the Harold Bareford Collection in October 1981, where it was called "a gem with prooflike surfaces." Numismatists have prized examples of the two Draped Bust varieties that spearheaded the change-over from Flowing Hair to the Draped Bust in 1795, giving great importance to any high-grade example of the newer design for any significant Type, date or variety collection. NGC has certified four examples in MS-64 and eight higher, the pinnacle being MS-67.

NGC Census: 4; 8 finer (MS-67 finest).

From our 68th Anniversary Sale, October 2003, Lot 2713; previously our sale of the Harold S. Bareford Collection, October 1981, Lot 406; our sale of the Crosby-Mayfield MacMurray Collection, January 1958, Lot 316.

Choice EF 1795 Draped Bust \$1

Bolender-15, Centered Bust



2x photo

- 4531 **1795 B-15, BB-52. Rarity-2. Centered Draped Bust. EF-45 (PCGS).** Largely brilliant with warm rose, carmine, and champagne toning highlights in faint abundance. The strike is crisp and sharp, and other than some scattered planchet adjustment marks at the center of the reverse the surfaces essentially devoid of marks that register to the unaided eye. The second variety of the Draped Bust silver dollar coinage for the year; the other variety, offered above, has the portrait of Liberty offset to the viewer's left.

Desirable 1795 Draped Bust \$1



- 4532 **1795 B-15, BB-52. Rarity-2. Centered Draped Bust. VF-30 (NGC).** Intermingled pink and lilac iridescence complements both the obverse and reverse. The impressions of both dies show excellent and full dentilation. A few vestigial traces of adjustment marks can be seen under low magnification, but are scarcely noticeable otherwise. A prize suitable for inclusion in either a quality type set or advanced specialized collection.

Nice VF 1796 Silver \$1

Small Date, Large Letters



- 4533 **1796 B-4, BB-61. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Letters. VF-20 (ANACS).** Deep lilac-gray with lighter high points, nice design details present for the grade. Surfaces essentially mark-free to the unaided eye with just a few light circulation marks seen under low magnification. A natural planchet void, as struck, is seen at the reverse rim at 10:00, and some light planchet adjustment marks, as struck, can be seen at the final A in AMERICA. Choice for both strike and overall surface quality.



- 4534 **1796 B-4, BB-61. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Letters. F-15 (NGC).** Gunmetal-gray toning with intermingled pink and blue iridescent highlights. Full dentilation and decent centering characterize both the obverse and reverse. Adjustment marks can be seen on the obverse, heaviest on Liberty's neck. Only 72,920 silver dollars were minted in 1796, and it's thought that only about 200 to 500 survivors of the B-4 die variety still exist in all grades.

Pleasing AU 1796 Silver Dollar

Large Date, Small Letters



2x photo

- 4535 1796 B-5, BB-65. Rarity-3. Large Date, Small Letters. AU-53 (PCGS). Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre with attractive golden champagne toning highlights. Nicely struck and devoid of serious marks, with good overall eye appeal on both sides. Readily identifiable by the large die cud at IC in AMERICA on the reverse. Somewhat prooflike in the protected areas. Worthy of serious contemplation by both Bust dollar fanciers and collectors assembling high-grade U.S. type sets.

Bold 1796 Large Date, Small Letters Silver Dollar



- 4536 1796 B-5, BB-65. Rarity-3. Large Date, Small Letters. EF-45 or finer with respect to wear. The appearance of this iridescent russet and golden example really is quite nice, however the surfaces are not entirely "honest." The obverse features excellent definition in the hair curls, and the overall degree of detail certainly warrants the numerical grade assigned. Closer examination, however, reveals signs of very deceptive cleaning that are most evident in areas of the fields on the obverse. Light obverse adjustment marks are also noted at the lower left periphery.

Choice AU 1797 Silver Dollar



2x photo

4537 1797 B-1, BB-73. Rarity-3. 9x7 Stars, Large Letters. AU-55 (NGC). Warm golden gray with lilac highlights. Generous amounts of mint luster can be seen in the protected design areas, especially among the obverse stars. Faint old diagonal planchet adjustment marks, as struck, across the eagle's feet, no other serious marks seen by the unaided eye. Nice original surfaces show no signs of cleaning or other tampering. A worthwhile coin for your bidding pleasure.

4538 1797 B-3, BB-71. Rarity-2. 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, F-12 from the standpoint of wear. Some peripheral striking weakness is noted at the left obverse and corresponding area of the reverse. The surfaces, furthermore, show signs of significant enhancement; the most notable of which are areas of repair at the obverse rim and at the IB in LIBERTY. Scarce and of collector interest, nonetheless.

AU 1798 Draped Bust Dollar
Small Eagle, 15 Stars Obverse



2x photo

4539 1798 B-2, BB-81. Rarity-3. 15 Stars, Small Eagle. AU-50 (PCGS). Deep golden gray with lilac and olive tones and no marks visible to the unaided eye. A sharp and appealing example of this moderately scarce variety, with the present specimen among the eight finest examples of the issue seen thus far by PCGS. Housed in what the current numismatic marketplace calls an "OGH" or "Old Green Holder" from PCGS. Truly exceptional for the grade and date combination—take a good look and see if you don't agree!

PCGS Population: 2; 6 finer (MS-62 finest).

Important 1798 B-2, BB-81 Silver Dollar



- 4540 1798 B-2, BB-81. Rarity-3. 15 Stars, Small Eagle. VF-30. Some very light surface granularity from an old cleaning is noted, and this example is beginning to tone back down to a nice medium silver gray and ebony. A few minor tics can be seen around the rim, but no adjustment marks are apparent. During 1798 a remarkable 33 different die pairings were used to coin silver dollars. This is the only die pairing that features the older style of 15 obverse stars. Just two die pairings used the older small eagle reverse, the present variety and one other. The use of these dies may well have been contingent on no others being available. This same reverse die was used to coin silver dollars in 1795, 1796, 1797 and 1798, each in small quantities for the given year. An important collector coin in all grades.

Choice AU 1799/8 Draped Bust \$1 None Graded Finer by NGC



2x photo

- 4541 1799/8 B-2, BB-143. Rarity-4. 13 Stars. AU-58 (NGC). Intense cartwheel lustre supports rich, even champagne and peach iridescence. The fields are somewhat reflective and the devices modestly frosted, with faint cameo contrast apparent on both sides. A pleasing coin with no serious marks though a few scattered tics can be found upon careful examination. A worthwhile addition to any Bust dollar collection or advanced type collection.
NGC Census: 2; none finer within the B-143 designation.

Choice VF 1799/8 Silver \$1



- 4542 1799/8 B-2, BB-143. Rarity-4. 13 Stars. VF-35 (PCGS). Medium slate gray with golden high points. A splash of deepening neon blue is noted in Liberty's tresses. A pleasing example of the type.
PCGS holder marked "Highlander" Collection.



- 4546 1799 B-23, BB-159. Rarity-4. VF-25. Once cleaned, and exhibiting light hairlines and a several thin pinscratches. A few very small rim bruises, and a bit of light greenish residue resting on the surfaces mentioned for accuracy. Starting to retone nicely. Overall, this coin is a decent example for the grade.
From our sale of the W. Earl Spies Collection, December 1974, Lot 168.



- 4543 1799 B-5a, BB-157. Rarity-2. VF-30 (ANACS). Incomplete rim clip, obverse planchet cutter lip mark at 2:00 at the rim and at a corresponding spot on reverse. Silver gray high points against deep olive-gold background. No heavy marks, just modest circulation.



- 4547 1800 B-13, BB-193. Rarity-4. VF-30. Cleaned long ago, and now beginning to tone down to medium cloudy russet. The strike is well above average, the rims are intact, and the fields are very clear and clean for this grade. This is an earlier die state, free from the typical clashes often found on the reverse, and free from the die breaks usually seen along the tops of the letters in AMERICA. A very pleasing collector's coin.



- 4544 1799 B-9, BB-166. Rarity-1. F-12 (NGC). Gunmetal-gray toning on the high points deepens to charcoal gray in the fields. Delicate gold, blue, and violet iridescence adds to the aesthetic appeal. The popular "Apostrophe" variety, so-called because of an apostrophe-shaped die flaw following the second S in STATES on the reverse.



- 4548 1800 B-17, BB-196. Rarity-1. VF-35 (PCGS). Medium gray surfaces with blushes of pale blue and gold. Both surfaces display complete dentilation, though faint in areas on the reverse. The obverse shows excellent centering, from which we infer that the obverse die was probably installed in the anvil position in the press when this piece was coined. A spine emanating from the left side of the numeral 1 in the date and a heavy "collar" clash mark at Liberty's bust are features that enable immediate identification of the variety.



- 4545 1799 B-17, BB-164. Rarity-2. VF-30 (PCGS). Medium gray with intermingled gold, blue, and violet iridescence. The strike is about average with sharpness in some areas and softness in others. There's evidence of a tiny reverse rim bump at 2:00, partially obscured by the PCGS holder. The reverse shows excellent centering and exceptionally bold dentilation.

Choice AU 1801 Draped Bust \$1



2x photo

- 4549 1801 B-1, BB-211. Rarity-3. AU-55 (PCGS). Bright silver gray with deepening shades on the high points and in the protected areas. A generous amount of mint lustre still sweeps broadly across the unencumbered fields. A few tiny marks are noted, none of them serious enough to warrant individual mention. A pleasing example of Draped Bust Coinage, and a coin that easily upholds the rigors of the grade.

From our sale of June 2006, Lot 863.



- 4550 1802/1 B-1, BB-231. Rarity-4. VF-20 (NGC). Gunmetal-gray toning with delicate blue and violet highlights. The impressions of both dies show excellent centering and complete dentilation; conversely, some of the central design features are a bit flatly struck. A scarce die combination with an estimated surviving population of no more than 200 pieces in all grades.

Attractively Toned 1802 B-5, BB-242 Silver Dollar



2x photo

- 4551 **1802 B-5, BB-242. Rarity-5. AU-53 (PCGS).** Attractive silver gray toning overall with hints of light gold and powder blue. Lustre peeks out from the protected areas of the design. A scarce early dollar die marriage, about which Bowers states, "with an estimated population of 75 to 140 specimens, the 1802 BB-242 is at once the rarest (by far) non-overdated 1802, and the second rarest (after 1802/1 BB-235) variety of the year." PCGS has only graded 23 coins as AU-53, regardless of variety, with 73 higher. Probably in the condition census for the variety. Early silver dollar specialists, begin planning your bidding strategy now. It may be a long time before another example of this variety in a similar AU grade comes up for sale.

**AU 1802 Draped Bust Dollar
Narrow Date Variety**



2x photo

- 4552 **1802 B-6, BB-241. Rarity-1. Narrow Date. AU-53 (PCGS).** Medium golden gray with satiny surfaces and an abundance of underlying retained lustre, especially around the devices. Pleasing problem-free surfaces to the unaided eye yield very few marks of consequence under low magnification. Strong central details present along with good overall eye appeal.

From our sale of November 2005, Lot 491.



- 4553 1802 B-6, BB-241. **Rarity-1. Narrow Date. VF-35 (PCGS).** Delicate gold and lilac iridescence complements medium gray surfaces. Both sides show good centering and complete dentilation, though a bit faint in areas. B-6 ranks as one of the most distinctive varieties of the year; the Y in LIBERTY is missing its right foot, a feature that enables immediate identification.



- 4554 1803 B-4, BB-254. **Rarity-3. Small 3. VF-25 (PCGS).** Pearl gray toning on the high points deepens to charcoal gray in the fields. Blushes of pale blue and gold add a dash of aesthetic charm. The impressions of both dies are nicely centered and exhibit complete dentilation. A tiny reverse rim bruise at 4:00 is noted and mentioned for accuracy.

Attractive EF 1803 Draped Bust \$1

Small 3



2x photo

- 4555 1803 B-5, BB-252. **Rarity-3. Small 3. EF-40 (PCGS).** Medium to deep gold with electric blue, rose, and frosty peach highlights on both sides. Strong underlying lustre increases the overall appearance. While a few faint marks come to light under low magnification, the present coin holds up well to careful scrutiny and would make a nice addition to many of the Draped Bust dollar collections now being formed.

Private treaty, Stack's.



- 4556 1803 B-5, BB-252. **Rarity-3. Small 3. VF-20.** An attractive medium silver gray example of this last regular year of issue for the series. Some short and light scratches can be found on Liberty's neck, but they are hardly distracting. None of the usual annoying rim nicks often found on these large silver coins are present. A decent coin for the early type collector, and sure to please.

Gorgeous AU 1803 Silver \$1

Among Finest Seen by PCGS



2x photo

- 4557 1803 B-6, BB-255. **Rarity-2. Large 3. AU-58 (PCGS).** An exceptionally beautiful example of the date, easily among the most appealing seen in recent times by the present writer. The central devices are heavily frosted and dusted with rich champagne toning, the fields lightly reflected with deeper champagne and gold verging on carmine and electric blue in areas. Faint surface marks present under low magnification, but the unaided eye appeal here is nothing short of spectacular! Please, don't take our word for it, but take a good look for yourself. We are certain you want to own this specimen. We also note that just five examples of the date have been certified finer than the present beauty by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 11; 5 finer within the designation (MS-64 finest).



- 4558 1803 B-6, BB-255. **Rarity-2. Large 3. VF-30 (PCGS).** Medium gray surfaces with hints of pink and blue. The impressions of both dies are nicely centered. A tiny obverse rim bruise can be seen at 5:00. Notable as the only Draped Bust dollar variety with a large 3 in the date.

U.S. LIBERTY SEATED SILVER DOLLARS



- 4559 **1840 AU-55.** An impressive example of this first-year-of-issue No Motto Liberty Seated dollar. The strike is sharp, the rims are almost perfect, and no wear is easily discerned, but upon close inspection some hairlines can be found in the obverse fields from a cleaning that occurred many years ago. Original mint lustre still gleams in the recesses of central designs beneath pleasing medium silver gray toning. A nice opportunity to begin a collection of these beautiful and historic dollars.



- 4560 **1842 EF-45.** Medium gray, with a shimmery copper color outlining the major design features, and areas of deep silver-gray toning. A couple of minor reverse rim bruises.



- 4561 **1843 AU-53 (PCGS).** Attractive intermingled gold and gray iridescence. Trades of prooflike character can be seen in the protected areas, especially around the stars, letters, and numerals.

- 4562 **1843 AU-53 (ANACS).** Medium golden gray with some prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Soft champagne hues cover both sides. Scattered marks seen, as should be expected for a modestly circulated coin.

Mint State 1845 Silver Dollar



2x photo

- 4563 **1845 MS-62 (PCGS).** From a modest mintage for the date of just 24,500 circulation strikes, and a rarity in Mint State grades. Deep golden gray background with fiery crimson, electric blue, pale gold, and peach on both sides. Somewhat reflective in the fields. Boldly struck. Among the finest examples of the date certified by PCGS.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-64 finest).

Choice Proof 1846 Silver Dollar
Blundered Date Variety



2x photo

- 4564 **1846 Breen-5436. Proof-63 (NGC).** Highly reflective deeply mirrored fields and faintly textured motifs glow richly with expansive cartwheel lustre. Splashes of rich gold, peach, and electric blue adorn both sides of this exceptionally lovely Proof. From an unknown but undoubtedly tiny Proof production for the date, perhaps on the order of just a couple dozen pieces. The strike here is sharp and exceptional, and the blundered details are obvious in places even to the unaided eye. Magnification reveals a date that was first punched considerably lower than the existing date, then partly effaced, with a new date repunched much higher in the die. A double treat; the coin is not only pretty but it is a rare and unusual variety.

Breen-5436. "1846 Blundered Date. Proofs only. Very rare. So-called 'overdate.' First centered much too low and oblique, then largely effaced and corrected: parts of upper half of 8 4 6 show in lower half of final position of date."



- 4565 **1846-O AU-53.** Some rim tics, and the only original mint lustre present is well hidden in the recesses of the central designs. The details are still very sharp on this first year of silver dollar production for the New Orleans Mint. The mintage was only 59,000.



- 4566 **1847 AU-53.** Bright silver-white, with areas of light clouding. Flashy, semi-reflective fields.

Rare Proof 1848 Silver Dollar

Ex Amon Carter



2x photo

- 4567 **1848 Proof-62 (NGC).** Reflective fields and faintly frosted motifs display deep electric blue and carmine toning at the rims, the centers a study in faint champagne. Obviously brushed at one time, hairlines still visible to the unaided eye on both sides. Sharply struck. From an undoubtedly small mintage, perhaps on the order of just a couple dozen pieces, with survivors in *any* grade warmly welcomed by today's collecting community.

From our sale of the Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection, January 1984, Lot 256.



- 4568 **1849 AU-58 (NGC).** The devices are frosty and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike, with the former aspect predominating on the obverse and the latter on the reverse. Toned in delicate intermingled gold and lilac-gray. Only 62,600 silver dollars were coined during the year, and we doubt that as many as 300 examples grading AU-58 or better could be accounted for today.

- 4569 **1850 Sharpness of AU-55.** Mottled golden brown over steel gray surfaces, with an arc of electric blue near the rim, under the date. Both sides are boldly struck in the central portions. Cleaned years ago and beginning to tone again. The reverse surfaces are still highly reflective. A mere 7,500 pieces were struck.

From our sale of the Laurence H. Gardner Collection, March 2005, Lot 97.



- 4570 **1850 EF-45** in terms of wear, however, the originality of the toning is highly questionable. Medium gray surfaces are accented by wisps of rose-mauve, emerald, and subtle golden iridescence. This smooth, amply detailed example would fit quite nicely into a higher grade circulated set, as the visual appeal is finer than many technically higher grade specimens.

- 4571 **1850 VF-35.** Steel gray. A surface stain extends from Liberty's cap to star 13. A scarce issue with only 7,500 minted.

From Heritage's Worth Hill/ Lanting Auction, December 1984, Lot 1335.



- 4572 **1850-O AU-53 (NGC).** Pearl gray to gunmetal-gray surfaces with appealing gold and blue iridescent highlights. Much scarcer in AU-53 and higher than the 40,000 piece mintage figure suggests; population statistics from the two major grading services suggest that AU examples number in the dozens rather than the hundreds. The only silver dollar struck at New Orleans between 1847 and 1858.

Classic 1851 Virtually Choice Liberty Seated Dollar



2x photo

- 4573 1851 High Date, Original. MS-62 PL.** A wonderfully sharp strike is hallmarked by partial wire rims and crisply defined chin and shoulder which stand out boldly from the field. The prooflike fields on both sides are laved in delicate tawny orange-gold toning or rare distinction. A glass reveals two short reeding marks just over the eagle's head that keep this high quality coin from the fully Choice category. The late Walter Breen and researcher Weimar White note that only 1,300 original business strikes were made from a single die pair distinctly different from the Proof Restrikes produced later. The date has long been sought by collectors of this increasingly popular silver dollar series, and an idea of its rarity can be gained by the fact that only 15 examples appeared at auction in 1995-2005 according to the Dannreuther-Garrett *Official Red Book of Auction Records*. These ranged from AU-55 to a single MS-64 example, placing the present coin rather high in and condition listing for this desirable date. A coin that will reward the most careful study and consideration.

**Rare 1851 Silver Dollar
High Date "Original," 1,300 Minted**



2x photo

- 4574 1851 High Date, Original. MS-61 (NGC).** A high degree of lustre and mint brilliance tempered with pale champagne on both sides. A rare key date in the series, one of just 1,300 specimens initially struck; later, perhaps in 1858 or 1859, restrikes were made from a second die with a more centered date. Prooflike in appearance with a few hairlines and light marks noted for accuracy. Plenty of mint frost blazes in the eagle's plumage. An important opportunity that should not be taken lightly, for examples of this rare key date come few and far between, even in today's active numismatic marketplace.

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Choice Proof 1852 "Restrike" Silver Dollar



2x photo

- 4575 1852 Restrike. Proof-64 (NGC).** Smoky champagne highlights on frosty motifs and mirrored fields. A sharp and appealing specimen with intense lustre in the protected areas. Restrikes were made only in the Proof format, and while not as rare as an original circulation strike or Proof, the 1852 restrikes are still highly desired and can be considered among the most important "filler" issues in numismatics. Intense bidding activity will be the order of the day when this lovely 1852 Restrike crosses the auction block.

Mint State 1852 "Original" Silver \$1

Mintage: 1,100 Pieces



2x photo

- 4576 1852 Original. MS-62 (NGC).** Largely brilliant and heavily lustrous with frosty motifs and somewhat reflective fields. Pale lilac and champagne tones grace both sides. Nicely struck for the date with just a hint of weakness at Liberty's hair. A great prize in the design type, indeed, within the entire silver dollar denomination. Just 1,100 examples were struck, and surviving specimens come few and far between, especially when found so fine. The gloves are on and the battle begins when this one crosses the auction block.

Choice AU 1852 "Original" Silver Dollar



2x photo

4577 1852 Original. AU-58 (NGC). Deep golden gray surfaces with richly imbued lustre and some faint chestnut highlights. Some mint frost can be seen in the eagle's plumage. A prized rarity. Low magnification reveals some scattered field marks, none of them fresh or raw, and none of them liable to bother prospective owners. A rare "stopper" for many people attempting a complete Liberty Seated dollar collection, though diligence and patience often reward the seeker of this great rarity.

Startlingly Rare Proof 1853 Liberty Seated Dollar One of a Purported 12 Pieces Struck



2x photo

4578 1853 Breen-5449. Proof-61. The sharpest of strikes results in partial wire rims and clearly visible "whiskers" between Liberty's chin and shoulder. Fields on both sides boast the deepest mirror gleam with clear glowing gold and clear blue toning creating exceptionally colorful yet understated beauty and appeal. The perfectionist will detect a minor mark or two and two minute reverse edge dings. Breen's researches in U.S. Proof coinage revealed that *only 12 Proofs of this date were struck* in late 1862 or early 1863. The number of survivors is decidedly smaller, as shown by Dannreuther and Garrett in the *Official Red Book of Auction Records, 1995-2005*, that lists exactly two appearances of 1853 Proofs over a decade, both in Proof-62. Years may pass before another comparable Proof of the date crosses the auction block

Desirable Brilliant Proof 1855 Liberty Seated Dollar



2x photo

- 4579 **1855 Breen-5452. Proof-60.** Rich mirror fields gleam under metallic gold toning with a touch of orange. The reverse offers three dashes of deeper orange for dramatic contrast and careful study under a glass will find a very few tiny marks of minimal visual importance. According to the late Walter Breen's research, an unknown but small number of Proofs was struck, and in 1987 he estimated a rather generous surviving population of perhaps 60 pieces. Dannreuther-Garrett recorded exactly 13 Proofs appearing at public auction in the *Official Red Book of Auction Records, 1995-2005*. Finding a Proof of comparable quality today would be a task and finding a better example would be far more difficult.



- 4580 **1856 AU-58** in terms of technical grade, and giving the initial presentation of a Mint State coin. The fields, however, reveal a subtle texture under magnification that is indicative of surface enhancement. Shades of lilac, gray, and golden iridescence are somewhat uneven on the obverse. Scarce, particularly in the upper grades. *Only 63,500 were minted.*



- 4581 **1859-O MS-60 (PCGS).** Delightful satiny lustre. Brilliant in the central areas deepening to vivid gold at the rims. Most design features are sharp including Liberty's drapery and the eagle's claws and plumage. A touch of softness can be seen at Liberty's tresses and on a few of the obverse stars. The 1859-O is one of just four issues in the Liberty Seated dollar series that are encountered in Uncirculated condition with frequency—the other three are 1860-O, 1871, and 1872. Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia* notes that three Treasury bags of the issue (3,000 pieces altogether) came to light circa 1962-1963 and were released into numismatic channels at that time.

Choice AU 1859-S Silver \$1



- 4582 **1859-S AU-55 (PCGS).** Reflective fields and frosty motifs display rich, even champagne and rose iridescence. Much retained lustre in the protected areas. No heavy marks are present, though we do note some scattered hairlines. The first of four issues in the design type struck at San Francisco, though just the present date and its 1872-S are collectables; the 1870-S silver dollar is one of the great rarities within the denomination (or the entire U.S. coinage spectrum for that matter), and the 1873-S issue, reportedly struck to the tune of 100 pieces, is unknown in any collection today. The present date saw a production run of just 20,000 pieces, a modest mintage even within the confines of the present series. Nicely struck.



- 4583 **1860-O AU-58 (NGC).** Gunmetal-gray surfaces with blushes of pale gold and blue. An abrasion is noted in the field beneath A in STATES. Notable as the final Liberty Seated dollar issue coined at the New Orleans Mint.

Choice Proof 1862 Silver Dollar



- 4586 **1862 Proof-64 (NGC).** Frosty motifs and mirrored fields display intense golden gray areas broken up by bright iridescent rose, carmine, and electric blue. A boldly struck and aesthetically appealing Proof of the date, one of 550 struck in this Civil War year.

Sharp Proof-63 1861 Dollar



- 4584 **1861 Proof-63 (PCGS).** A superb strike. The devices are frosty and the fields nicely reflective. Both surfaces exhibit golden iridescence with splashes of gray and wisps of blue. From a scant Proof mintage of just 1,000 pieces.



- 4587 **1866 Motto. Proof-62.** Creamy white in the central design elements on the obverse, with lilac fields that are deep blue and gray near the outer portions. Some light hairlines are well hidden beneath attractive toning. A minor defect on the reverse rim at 9:00 is mentioned for accuracy and hardly detracts from the substantial eye appeal of this very attractive Seated dollar.

Colorful Choice Proof 1862 Liberty Seated \$1 Proof-64★ NGC



- 4585 **1862 Proof-64★ (NGC).** Frosted motifs at the largely brilliant centers contrast nicely with the mirrored fields and bull's eye toning of the peripheries; concentric halos of deep gold, crimson, violet, and varied neon blue move outward from the centers to the rims. Cameo-like in appearance though NGC makes no note of the contrast other than the ★ designation. A patch of faint hairlines is noted in the field at 10:00 near Liberty's shoulder. From a modest Proof production of just 500 pieces.

From ANR's sale of the William H. LaBelle Collection, July 2005, Lot 1316; purchased by LaBelle from M.H. Bolender in the 1940s.

Attractive Proof 1868 Silver \$1 Proof-64 NGC



- 4588 **1868 Proof-64 (NGC).** Lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields form a modest yet pleasing cameo contrast. Splashes of rich mint brilliance mingle with warm gray and pale gold. One of 600 Proofs of the date produced.



- 4589 1868 MS-60. The reverse is that of a nearly Choice example. The obverse, however, exhibits more than the usual number of marks and abrasions. A blend of rich olive-mauve and emerald-golden iridescence immerses both the obverse and reverse. Scarce in any condition, with well over half of the known survivors falling in the AU-50 or lower grade range.



- 4592 1870-CC EF-45. Silver gray with charcoal tones accentuating the design elements. This is the first year of issue for Carson City dollars.

Impressive MS-63 1871 Silver \$1



- 4590 1869 MS-60 in terms of net grade. The surface quality is actually that of a higher condition range, however the toning is very suspicious, and the lustre is somewhat muted. A blend of champagne and deep olive-golden hues are highlighted by subtle rose overtones. This uncommon date very seldom surfaces within the Mint State or higher quality range.



- 4593 1871 MS-63 (PCGS). Medium gray surfaces with vivid gold, blue, and violet highlights. This piece warrants a PL designation in our opinion, although the mirror brilliance of the fields is somewhat subdued by the intensity of the toning. Flatness of striking is noted at the eagle's neck feathers, but most other design features are sharp. Walter Breen notes in his *Encyclopedia*: "2 Treasury bags (1,000 each) released 1962-63." This circumstance makes the 1871 a popular choice among collectors seeking high-grade, With Motto dollars for their type sets.



- 4591 1870-CC EF-45 (PCGS). Partially brilliant surfaces with splashes of gold-gray and navy blue. Traces of prooflike brilliance can be seen around the stars, letters, and numerals. Coined during the first year of coinage operations at the Carson City Mint. From a scant production run of just 11,758 pieces.



- 4594 1871 AU-55 (PCGS). Satiny lustre. Brilliant in the central areas deepening to gold at the borders. Flatness of strike is noted at the eagle's neck feathers, Liberty's tresses, and some of the obverse stars. Probably from the giant U.S. Treasury Hoard, as two bags of 1871 dollars were known to have entered numismatic channels from that source circa 1962-1963.

Choice AU 1871-CC Silver Dollar
Among Five Finest Graded by PCGS



4595 1871-CC AU-58 (PCGS). Medium golden gray with varied slate, peach, and champagne hues on both sides. Somewhat prooflike with strong lustre and a bold accompanying strike. From a mintage of 1,376 pieces, a tiny number by any reckoning within the silver dollar denomination. Always desirable, especially when so fine; the present specimen is among the

five finest examples of this rarity seen by PCGS. Some faint hairlines are present under low magnification, but other surface disturbances are at an absolute minimum. A worthwhile coin that will be a highlight in any type set or silver dollar collections.

PCGS Population: 2; 3 finer (MS-64 finest).

Second AU 1871-CC Silver Dollar



2x photo

- 4596 **1871-CC AU-53.** Attractive lilac-gray toning with a hint of iridescent blue. Some original mint lustre resides within the recesses of the shield and the eagle's feathers. A few short, light scratches are well hidden by toning in the right obverse field. A cut can be seen on the outside edge of the rim at 3:00. Despite these minor flaws, the eye appeal of this coin is strong. Only 1,376 pieces were coined, scarcely enough to bother creating a die for, and making this one of the lowest mintage regularly issued silver dollars. Close examination will find a raised die lump on the pole where it crosses Liberty's arm, and die polishing has removed portions of the scroll on its right end. These are diagnostics that affirm the authenticity of this popular rarity. Bid with confidence, and add beauty and value to your collection.



- 4597 **1871-CC VF-25.** Perhaps lightly cleaned, with the original untouched surfaces outlining the major design elements. A very fine pin scratch extends from the drapery near Liberty's elbow to star 13, visible only when the coin is tilted. From our sale of September 1987, where it was described in part: "From a mintage point of view, equal to the 1851 and 1852 and rarer than the 1873-CC. A nice coin that will no doubt elicit heavy bidding."
From our sale of September, 1987, Lot 1533.



- 4598 **1871-CC F DETAILS (NCS), "Improperly Cleaned."** Medium golden gray surfaces cleaned long ago, long since retoned in a somewhat murky hue. The surfaces show some faint granularity under low magnification, and scattered marks are seen as well, with some shallow depressions at the eagle's head the most noticeable. Regardless of condition, the 1871-CC silver issue is a prized rarity among silver dollar specialists and Carson City Mint aficionados alike.

Choice Proof 1872 Silver Dollar



- 4599 **1872 Proof-63 (PCGS).** Reflective deep golden gray with rich rose, varied gold, and fiery peach iridescence imparting a smoky yet lively appearance. One of 950 Proofs struck in the penultimate year of the design type.



4600 1872 AU-58 (NGC). Satiny surfaces. Pale gold iridescence in the central areas with pink and electric blue at the peripheries. Most design features are sharp, save for a touch of softness at Liberty's head and a few obverse stars. Somewhat scarcer in higher grades than the 1871, but not a great rarity since a Mint bag of examples (1,000) pieces is known to have emerged from the giant U.S. Treasury Hoard, circa 1962-1963. A popular issue with type collectors and silver dollar specialists alike.

4601 1872-CC VF-20. Light silver gray surfaces, lightly cleaned. There is a dig in the field near the end of the olive branch, and some scratches near the eagle's beak. Only 3,150 were minted, and they are always in demand.

From the Bowers and Merena's sale of the Collections of Gary L. Burhop & Mel W. Davis, September 1996, Lot 1119.

Impressive Uncirculated 1872-S Silver \$1 Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



2x photo

4602 1872-S MS-64 (PCGS). Highly lustrous pale champagne surfaces with impressive eye appeal for the assigned grade. No serious marks are present even under low magnification, and the strike is as bold as can be. From a modest mintage of just 9,000 pieces, the vast majority of survivors being just VF to EF or so, and usually well-marked as well. Of the four San Francisco Mint issues in the design type, just the 1859-S and the present date, 1872-S, are considered collectable by today's collectors. Among the other two San Francisco Mint issues, the 1870-S is a major U.S. rarity in any grade, with perhaps just a dozen or so pieces known (including a

few with severe problems). Regarding the 1873-S issue, some 700 pieces are listed in Mint records for the year, though not a solitary specimen has ever come to the fore. The present specimen, just a tiny well-hidden mark or so from a higher grade, represents an important opportunity for an advanced Liberty Seated dollar specialist. Indeed, you won't find a finer example of the date in a PCGS holder, so take a good look at this one if you ever mean to complete your Liberty Seated silver dollar collection.

PCGS Population: 2; none finer.

From Heritage's sale of May 2002, Lot 4066.

Rare High-Grade 1872-S Silver Dollar



- 4603 1872-S AU-58 or thereabouts in terms of net grade, and enjoying a bold strike. Some very well executed smoothing can be detected with some effort at the left reverse rim, however the overall appearance is that of a solid Mint State example. Muted satiny lustre is immersed in shades of russet-gold and pale gray. Quite scarce in any grade and legitimately **rare** within the quality range offered here. The small percentage extant from this *tiny 9,000 piece* mintage are nearly all noticeably circulated, and exhibit definition that is clearly inferior to the presently offered coin.

Choice Cameo Proof 1873 Liberty Seated \$1



- 4604 1873 Liberty Seated. Proof-64★ CAMEO (NGC). An aesthetically appealing specimen with pale peach highlights in the frosty, largely brilliant folds of Miss Liberty's gown; the mirror fields surrounding her portrait glow with rich and fiery peach, gold, crimson, and electric blue iridescence. The reverse is brighter, largely brilliant with strong cameo contrast and with pale blue and gold highlights at the rim. Among the seven finest grading *events* for the date listed by NGC within the CAMEO designation. One of 600 Proofs struck of the terminal date in the design type.

NGC Census: 1; 6 finer within the designation (Proof-66 CAMEO finest).

From ANR's sale of the William H. LaBelle Collection, July 2005, Lot 1329; purchased by LaBelle from M.H. Bolender in the 1940s.

- 4605 1873 Liberty Seated. VF-35 (PCGS). Vivid intermingled gold, blue, and violet iridescence. Coined during the final year of the Liberty Seated design type.

U.S. MORGAN SILVER DOLLARS

- 4606 Five Choice BU Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-63. Slightly hazy with attractive gold rim toning and lightly doubled LIBERTY ☆ 1878-S MS-64. A bright frosty example with a few tiny edge nicks and light lines in the left obverse field ☆ 1899 MS-63. A brilliant example with traces of toning ☆ 1891-S MS-64. Beautiful silky lustre. A short scratch on Liberty's cheek, one on her chin, and one in the field in front of her face ☆ 1903-O MS-64. Deep silver lustre with a flashy look and light pink gold toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 4607 Two mixed date rolls of silver dollars. Dates include: ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. Weakly doubled tailfeathers ☆ 1878-S (6) ☆ 1879 ☆ 1881 ☆ 1881-S (2) ☆ 1884 (2) ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1884-S ☆ 1885-S (2) ☆ 1887-O ☆ 1888-O ☆ 1889 ☆ 1889-O ☆ 1891 ☆ 1894-O (4) ☆ 1897 ☆ 1897-O ☆ 1899-O (2) ☆ 1900-O ☆ 1902-O ☆ 1903 ☆ 1904-S (4) ☆ 1921 Morgan ☆ 1922-S. Grades range from Fine-12 to MS-63, and include several well struck pieces. There are a few that have been lightly cleaned, but there are many attractive pieces, some of which exhibit a bit of light pretty toning. (Total: 2 rolls, 40 pieces)



- 4608 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-65 (NGC). Frosty and brilliant with sweeping cartwheel lustre and delightful eye appeal.

- 4609 Seven collectible silver dollars: ☆ 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. MS-60. Dipped, now lightly toned with gold ☆ 1878 Doubled Tailfeathers. MS-60. Bright and satiny ☆ 1893 VF-30. Scattered small rim nicks. Cleaned ☆ 1898-S AU-58. Bright, with a good deal of protected lustre and light golden toning ☆ 1901 AU-50. Polished. Long horizontal scratch across the reverse ☆ 1904 MS-62. Light rim toning ☆ 1921 Peace. AU-50. Lightly cleaned. (Total: 7 pieces)



- 4610 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 3rd Reverse. MS-65 (PCGS). Highly lustrous with expansive cartwheel lustre that supports faint champagne hues on both sides, especially on the reverse. Nicely struck.



- 4611 1878-CC MS-65 PL (PCGS). A gorgeous specimen with deeply frosted motifs and heavy mirror fields aglow with sunset orange hues that deepen toward the rims. Boldly struck in all areas. Free of all but some tiny surface marks but well within the parameters of the assigned grade; in this writer's opinion the present coin is finer than the typical MS-65 PL of the date available today. Only a dozen PL examples of the date have been accorded finer grades by PCGS, none of those above MS-66 PL. In a word, nice!

Variety with several raised "bars" in the eagle's plumage, mainly at the junction of its dexter wing and leg.

Attractive Prooflike MS-65 1878-CC \$1



- 4612 1878-CC MS-65 PL (NGC). Sharply struck and attractive. The devices are frosty and the fields beautifully reflective. Both surfaces are brilliant with just a whisper of champagne iridescence on the high points. Gem-quality prooflike examples are scarce. NGC has certified examples as MS-65 or finer on fewer than 90 occasions within the "PL" designation.



- 4613 1878-CC MS-65 (PCGS). A lovely example of the date and grade combination, a satiny beauty with richly active cartwheel lustre and pale champagne high points. Boldly struck.
- 4614 1878-CC MS-64 PL (PCGS). Brilliant surfaces. The sharp frosty devices contrast sharply with the mirror fields.



- 4615 1878-CC MS-64. The obverse strike is reminiscent of a Proof, with boldly struck central details, and a frosty cameolike appearance. Concentric rings of golden orange and electric blue near the edges.
- 4616 Five better date Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-CC VF-25. Bright with areas of pink and orange toning on the high points ☆ 1879-CC CC over CC. VF-30. Cleaned, now with light golden toning at the rims ☆ 1881-CC Fine-12. Light gray with a few minor obverse scratches ☆ 1889-CC VG-8. A few thin scratches, as expected for a coin in this grade. Small rim dent at 4:00 on the reverse ☆ 1893 VG-10. Palest gray and exhibiting faint hairlines and light golden rim toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 4617 1878-S MS-65. Swirls of attractive pale rose and cornflower blue toning over highly reflective surfaces. Tremendous eye appeal.
- 4618 1878-S MS-65. Another lovely Gem with attractive pale rose and cornflower blue toning over highly reflective surfaces.

- 4619 1878-S MS-65. Attractive electric blue and pale rose hues contrast with the frosty central devices creating an altogether enchanting appearance.

- 4620 1878-S MS-65. Neon blue predominates in the fields, and rose can be seen in the recesses of the central design on this lovely example.

- 4621 1878-S MS-65. Swirls of attractive pale rose and cornflower blue toning over highly reflective surfaces create strong eye appeal on both sides of this absolute Gem.

- 4622 Four San Francisco Morgan dollars: ☆ 1878-S MS-64 PL. A frosty prooflike example with a good strike and a touch of golden obverse rim toning ☆ 1879-S MS-65. A frosty Gem with a prooflike obverse. Well struck ☆ 1880-S MS-66. Lovely pink and gold toning, more prominent on the obverse ☆ 1882-S MS-64 PL. A blazing white example that is well struck. Short, well-hidden scratch in Liberty's hair behind her ear. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 4623 Eleven Morgan dollars in MS-64: ☆ 1878-S ☆ 1880 ☆ 1880-O ☆ 1880-S ☆ 1881-O ☆ 1881-S ☆ 1883-O ☆ 1886 ☆ 1887 ☆ 1888 ☆ 1903. A lovely group of silver dollars, several boasting strong strikes and pretty shades of toning. (Total: 11 pieces)

- 4624 One dozen certified MS-63 Morgan dollars. All graded by NGC unless otherwise indicated: ☆ 1878-S (PCGS) ☆ 1879 ☆ 1880 ☆ 1881-S (PCGS) ☆ 1882 ☆ 1888-O (PCGS) ☆ 1889-S ☆ 1890 ☆ 1891-S ☆ 1902 ☆ 1904 ☆ 1921-D. A lovely group of lustrous silver dollars. Most exhibit strong strikes. Several with light attractive toning. (Total: 12 pieces)

- 4625 Roll of 1878-S Morgan dollars grading at least MS-63. Some a bit finer and no low end examples. All are bright lustrous silver with reflective surfaces. A couple of the pieces exhibit minor rim nicks. Light lavender toning on the top coin. (Total: 20 pieces)



- 4626 1879 Proof-64. Glassy mirrorlike surfaces reflect all of the light right back. There are no noticeable contact marks, but there is a very faint, hardly distracting surface streak that runs diagonally across the entire obverse. All things considered this is a very choice and desirable example of this early Proof Morgan dollar.



- 4627 1879 MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny Gem. Warmly toned in intermingled gold, pink, and blue. The strike is sharp overall, with just a touch of softness on the hair strands above Liberty's ear and on the eagle's chest.



4628 1879-CC/CC. AU-58. Much of the original mint lustre is retained.

4629 1879-CC CC/CC NET EF-40, sharpness of EF-45, lightly cleaned. Nicely retoned in pale rose and champagne. A popular variety of this scarce issue, once called the "Capped Die" variety, now known for its true variety type, CC over CC. No serious marks present and the coin is still attractive despite the well meaning intentions of an earlier collector.

Choice PL Uncirculated 1879-CC Morgan \$1 Normal Mintmark Variety



4630 1879-CC Normal Mintmark. MS-64 PL (PCGS). An impressive Morgan dollar, the height of visual quality at the assigned grade level. The heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a generous cameo contrast, both sides bathed in faint rose and champagne. A truly lovely coin; we have all seen coins of lesser quality given finer grades by PCGS. Fewer than 10 PL examples of this date have been certified by PCGS at a finer level than offered here. Take a good look at this one.



4631 1879-CC Normal Mintmark. MS-63. Fresh, white, and fully brilliant. The frosty central devices contrast nicely with the highly reflective fields to create an effect reminiscent of a cameo. A faint stain, visible in the obverse field just above Liberty's head, is mentioned merely for accuracy.

From our Americana sale, January 2008, Lot 8474.

4632 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-67 (PCGS). A splendid Gem; brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck. What more could a specialist wish for?

4633 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-66 PL (NGC) (CAC). Gorgeous. A truly splendid specimen with heavily frosted motifs and richly mirrored fields alive with intense cartwheel lustre. Deep crimson, fiery sunset, and electric blue iridescence crowns the rims on both sides. A beautiful coin that is worthy of *two* CAC stickers!

4634 Seven Morgan dollars in MS-65: ☆ 1879-S. Third Reverse. Well struck with brilliant mint frost ☆ 1880-S. Lavender, violet, and copper toning ☆ 1884-O. Golden rim toning ☆ 1885. Beautiful blazing lustre ☆ 1885-O ☆ 1898-O ☆ 1904-O. The last three show similar golden rim toning and brilliant cartwheeling lustre. (Total: 7 pieces)

4635 1880 MS-64. Light mists of iridescent golden brown, rose, orange, and sky blue toning grace satiny white surfaces on this very choice example.



4636 1880-CC 3rd Reverse, 8 over high 7. MS-65 PL (PCGS). Frosty motifs and somewhat reflective fields form a modest yet effective cameo contrast. Wisps of pale blue and rose play across the nearly mark-free surfaces. Bold underlying 7 clearly seen under low magnification. Tied for finest example of the variety certified within the PL category by PCGS—great news for those seeking the finest of the fine in the Morgan dollar series.

PCGS Population: 8; none finer within the PL designation for the variety.

4637 Pair of Carson City GSA Morgan silver dollars: ☆ 1880-CC 3rd Reverse, 8/7 Low. MS-62 PL ☆ 1881- CC MS-63. GSA boxes and certificates included. A nice pair, each choice for the grade. (Total: 2 pieces)

4638 1880-CC 3rd Reverse. MS-65. Bright white with some light residue on the reverse and a touch of attractive faint violet toning at the rims.



4639 1880-CC. Third Reverse. MS-64 (PCGS) (CAC). Deeply frosted devices contrasted by mirrorlike fields. Fresh and original.

4640 GSA Carson City Morgan dollar duo: ☆ 1880-CC 3rd Reverse. MS-63 ☆ 1885-CC MS-61. Includes GSA boxes and one certificate. An attractive pair. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 4641 1880-O MS-64. Frosty white, fresh, and original in every way. Very Choice, and perhaps better.



- 4642 1880/9-S MS-65 DMPL (PCGS). Fully brilliant and highly lustrous with frosty motifs and reflective fields providing excellent cameo contrast. Boldly struck with underlying 9 details plain to the unaided eye. No heavy marks are seen and the overall eye appeal is easily up to the quality expected of the assigned grade. Only 10 DMPL examples of the date have been certified finer than the present beauty, an enticing bit of information for those seeking top-notch quality—the present coin is near the “top of the heap” in that regard.

- 4643 Eight NGC-certified Morgan dollars, each with the star designation: ☆ 1880-S MS-66★ ☆ 1882-S MS-65★ ☆ 1885-O (6). Of these six, three are MS-65★, two are MS-64★, and one is MS-63★. Each piece in this wonderful group shows areas of brilliant rainbow iridescent toning, with hues of crimson, blue, gold, and copper. In all cases, the toning is mainly confined to one side of the coin, while the other side is almost entirely brilliant and frosty. Many of the pieces show strong strikes. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 4644 1880-S MS-66. Rainbow toning, heavier near the top, adds visual excitement to this premium quality Gem.



- 4645 1880-S MS-65 (PCGS). Splendid iridescence on the obverse runs the gamut through all the rainbow's tones with additional richly varied hues. Strong cartwheel lustre. The deep rainbow at the left side of the obverse yields to ripe peach on the viewer's right, the reverse with intense rainbow toning activity at the viewer's left, the right side largely brilliant. The strike is superb as well, with each of Morgan's innumerable tiny die details crisply presented.

Superb Gem Proof 1881 Dollar Among Finest Graded



2x photo

- 4646 1881 Proof-67 (PCGS). A splendid Proof, one of the finest graded. Careful inspection under magnification reveals no problems, thus suggesting that this may be a candidate for Proof-68, 69, or even Proof-70 as grade interpretations evolve (which they have a way of doing). At present, the coin is absolutely elegant, sharply struck, with frosted devices. Both sides have gorgeous iridescent toning combining gold, blue, and other colors. One of the nicest we have ever seen.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (Proof-68 finest).



- 4647 **1881 Proof-62 (NGC).** Light gray and lilac on both sides. While some marks are present, seemingly the grade is a bit higher than indicated by NGC. Look for yourself and bid accordingly.



- 4648 **1881-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** An exceptionally lovely example. The strike is bold, the lustre is unyielding, and the faint champagne highlights add nearly immeasurably to the overall aesthetic appeal. Notable for having a tiny mintage of just 296,000 pieces, one of the lowest production figures in the Morgan dollar series.



- 4649 **1881-CC MS-66 (NGC).** Brilliant, frosty, and sharply struck. Almost as nice as the day it came from the dies.

- 4650 **1881-CC MS-64.** Outstanding multicolored toning over premium surfaces. This near Gem coin has good lustre which peers out from under the intense toning. A very good prize for the collector of toned coins.



- 4651 **1881-O MS-65 (PCGS).** Satiny brilliant surfaces with extraordinarily lively cartwheel lustre and a bold strike. About as nice as you will find at the MS-65 level bearing in mind that just a dozen examples have been certified finer than the present coin, all MS-66. You will be hard pressed to find a finer MS-65 example of the date.



- 4652 **1881-S MS-66★ (NGC).** Intense shades of iridescent gold, rose, peach, and neon blue ignite the lustrous obverse, the reverse largely brilliant with just a hint of gold in the dentils. The strike is bold and crisp and the surfaces hold up well to prolonged scrutiny. An otherwise common date in an uncommonly lovely state of preservation.



- 4653 **1881-S MS-66 (PCGS).** An impressive display of vibrant neon blue, sea green, rose, and peach iridescence ignites the highly lustrous obverse, the reverse equally lustrous but largely brilliant with some crimson iridescence beginning in the dentils. Boldly struck and certain to attract the attention of any Morgan dollar specialist with an eye for beautifully toned silver dollars.

- 4654 **1881-S MS-66.** Super white satiny surfaces predominate on this date which is usually found prooflike.

Choice Ultra Cameo Proof 1882 Morgan Dollar



- 4655 **1882 Proof-64 ULTRA CAMEO (NGC).** A lovely Proof Morgan dollar with strong cameo contrast between the heavily frosted motifs and the deeply mirrored fields. A faint glow of champagne on both sides deepening toward the rims. Though 1,100 Proofs were struck, the present beauty is among the 10 finest examples certified by NGC within the Ultra Cameo designation. About as pretty as they get for the grade!

NGC Census: 2; 8 finer within the designation (Proof-68 Ultra Cameo finest).



- 4656 **1882 Proof-63.** Beautifully mottled russet tones on the obverse give this Proof Morgan dollar a vast amount of eye appeal. The reverse is silver gray with hints of pale rose and deeper blue toning near the edges.



- 4661 **1883-CC MS-65 DMPL (PCGS).** The surfaces are brilliant save for a small spot by O in DOLLAR. Virtually all design features are defined to full advantage, and the frosty devices contrast delightfully against the glittering mirror fields.



- 4657 **1882-CC MS-66 (NGC).** A beautiful Morgan dollar. The strike is bold, the surfaces are nearly pristine, and the lustre cascades across the surfaces. Exceptional quality.

- 4658 **Trio of Carson City Morgan dollars:** ☆ **1882-CC MS-63 DMPL.** Traces of peripheral golden toning ☆ **1883-CC MS-65.** Silken-velvet mint bloom is framed by rich blue and golden iridescence at the peripheries ☆ **1884-CC MS-64.** Olive and sunset golden hues glorify this full struck example. Each of these lovely Carson City silver dollars offers “freshness” and visual allure that clearly exceeds its technical grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4659 **Trio of Mint State Carson City Morgan dollars:** ☆ **1882-CC MS-60.** Bright satiny cartwheel ☆ **1890-CC MS-60.** Well struck with full mint bloom and light copper gold toning at the lower obverse rim ☆ **1891-CC VAM-3. Spitting Eagle. MS-61.** Small scuff under Liberty's chin. The reverse is frosty, while the obverse displays deeper lustrous surfaces and touches of violet toning at the lower rim. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 4660 **1882-O MS-65 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with frosty devices. The fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike. The obverse has vivid pink, gold, blue, and violet iridescence. The reverse is partially brilliant with blushes of gold and gray.



- 4662 **1883-CC MS-65 (PCGS).** Frosty cartwheel lustre glides effortlessly across the bright rainbow-toned obverse of this sharply struck Carson City dollar. A deep obverse rainbow array adorns the viewer's left, the viewer's right aglow with rich but muted champagne, the reverse brilliant with a hint of pale gold in the dentils.

- 4663 **Trio of MS-64 Carson City silver dollars:** ☆ **1883-CC.** Very lightly cleaned, but with most of the lustre still intact on this satiny coin ☆ **1884-CC.** Frosty and well struck ☆ **1885-CC.** Lustrous, with light coppery toning at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4664 **Pair of MS-63 (NGC) Carson City dollars:** ☆ **1883-CC.** A bright lustrous coin with a small amount of copper gold and electric blue toning, mostly at the lower right obverse. Well struck ☆ **1885-CC.** Light copper gold rim toning, more so on the reverse. Only very light bagmarks. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 4665 **1883-S MS-64.** Fresh, frosty white and strictly original. In a date where “sliders” are often encountered, it is a treat to discover a near Gem such as this.



- 4666 **1884-CC MS-66 PL (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with glittering mirror fields and heavily frosted design elements. Virtually all design features are defined to full advantage save for a few strands of hair above Liberty's ear. Outstanding both technically and aesthetically. PCGS has certified fewer than 100 examples in the "PL" classification as MS-66 or finer.

Blazing MS-67 1884-O Dollar

Prooflike Gem



- 4667 **1884-O MS-67 PL (NGC).** Fully brilliant with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Sharply struck virtually everywhere save for a few strands of hair above Liberty's ear and the eagle's right (viewer's left) talon. Prooflike Gems are seldom seen this beautifully preserved as is readily attested by the *NGC Census* data.

NGC Census: 2; none finer within the designation.

Choice Mint State 1884-S Morgan Dollar



2x photo

- 4668 **1884-S MS-64 (NGC).** Sharply struck with brilliant, lightly frosted, and satiny surfaces. The obverse is truly impressive, and the reverse is superb. While circulated coins of this date are often encountered, in higher Mint State grades this date is very elusive. NGC has graded only three pieces higher, and you may have to wait years to acquire a better example.

NGC Census: 13; 3 finer (MS-66 finest).



- 4669 **1884-S MS-60** or essentially so in terms of overall grade. The surface quality is that of a Choice Mint State or better coin, however the color is questionable and the lustre is somewhat subdued. A balanced shade of olive-gold toning accompanies sharply detailed design features.

- 4670 **Octet of San Francisco Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1884-S AU-53 ☆ 1885-S MS-60 ☆ 1886-S AU-55 ☆ 1888-S VF-35 ☆ 1889-S AU-50 ☆ 1892-S EF-45 ☆ 1902-S VF-20 ☆ 1903-S VF-25. Most of the pieces have been cleaned in the past. A bright group, with some displaying light copper or golden toning at the rims. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 4671 **1885-CC MS-66 (PCGS).** The rich, creamy white lustre on the central design elements, stars, and mottoes contrasts sharply with deep mirrorlike fields.



- 4672 **1886 MS-66 (NGC).** Satiny surfaces with strong cartwheel lustre, and with deep golden halos forming at the rims, particularly on the reverse.



- 4673 **1886 MS-65★ (NGC).** Presented with the *reverse* looking outward in the NGC holder to serve notice of the intense rainbow toning activity on that side of the coin; the obverse is largely brilliant with a crescent of deep rainbow iridescence at the lower rim. The toning is intense with deep blue, fiery gold, and lively crimson in dominance though just about any prismatic hue can be picked out of the beautiful array. Nicely struck with nearly pristine surfaces lending their own touch to the overall display. If you enjoy richly toned Morgan dollars, you owe it to yourself to check this one out!
NGC holder marked "Battle Creek Collection."



- 4674 **1886 MS-65★ (NGC).** Sharply struck and intensely lustrous with a rich array of fiery rainbow iridescence that blankets the obverse, rim to rim, from 4:00 to 10:00; the balance of the obverse is fully brilliant with the nearly complete reverse brilliance broken up by a tiny crescent of gold and electric blue at the rim at 9:00 to 11:00. Choice physically *and* aesthetically, an unbeatable combination by any and all accounts.

NGC holder marked "Battle Creek Collection."



- 4675 **1886-O MS-64 (NGC).** Super silky lustre abounds on this popular silver dollar that also boasts a clean cheek and minimal contact marks. For all intents and purposes, the date's mintage of more than 10.7 million pieces should spell "common" in any language. However, the vast majority of surviving specimens saw heavy duty in and around New Orleans, and no bag quantities were ever put aside for later discovery in the Treasury releases of the early 1960s. At MS-60 or finer, both the price and the rarity of this date escalate dramatically.



- 4676 **1886-O MS-63 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre spins broadly beneath even peach iridescence on both sides. The strike is crisp for the date, and the surfaces are far finer than typically associated with the MS-63 grade. A lively, lovely example of an elusive date, a coin especially intended for those who appreciate attractive toning.



4677 1886-O MS-63 (NGC). Silky, unbroken mint lustre over nicely struck surfaces.

4680 1887 MS-65 (PCGS). A high degree of cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath the late evening shades of deep violet and neon blue iridescence on the obverse, the reverse alive with full mint brilliance and a crescent of rich gold at the viewer's left rim. Nicely struck for the date with surfaces that stand up well to magnified scrutiny.



4678 1887 MS-67 (NGC). Exceptional eye appeal is the order of the day for this pretty Morgan dollar. Soft, satiny lustre glides smoothly across equally satiny surfaces, the obverse bathed in varied champagne and fiery carmine at the rim, the reverse largely brilliant with a hint of gold in the dentils. Beautiful.

4681 1887-O MS-64. Bright and lustrous with a hint of golden orange toning near the rims.



4682 1887-S MS-65 (PCGS) (CAC). This example will take your breath away with its beautiful satin surfaces, sweeping bands of lustre, and gorgeous russet and electric blue toning. There are some planchet striations on Liberty's neck, but the overall eye appeal is just superb.



4679 1887 MS-66★ (NGC). Placed in the NGC holder with the *reverse* facing outward to highlight the rainbow toning there; the obverse is fully brilliant. Strong cartwheels support vivid rainbow hues—pick a color, it's there—around a vertical patch of pure mint brilliance on the reverse. Bases of 18 in date repunched. Sharp and appealing and worthy of the assigned grade.
NGC holder marked "Battle Creek Collection."

Gem Mint State 1888 Morgan \$1



4683 1888 MS-67 (NGC). A satiny, highly lustrous Gem with broadly sweeping cartwheels that ignite pale hints of champagne. Boldly struck with strong central details, especially on the obverse. Among the finest examples of the date seen by NGC. Not a great rarity by any stretch of the imagination, but certainly a highly desirable issue at MS-67; they don't come much finer in NGC holders.

NGC Census: 38; 1 finer (MS-68).

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4684 1888-O MS-66 (NGC) (CAC). Just one certified finer by NGC. Exceptionally lovely pastel highlights, largely heliotrope though with splashes of sunset orange, crimson, and fiery gold toward the rims. NGC Census: 43; 1 finer within any designation (MS-67).

4685 1888-O MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty and essentially brilliant with just a whisper of gold. Close examination reveals a fleck on Liberty's jaw and a planchet chip can be seen to the right of TRUST. The strike is about average with softness noted above Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast.

4686 1888-O VAM-9. Doubled Die Reverse. MS-65 (NGC). Frosty, highly lustrous, and nicely struck. An appealing coin for the grade with no serious marks present on either side. Design doubling noted at the reverse arrowshafts and certain leaves in the wreath in the immediate area. We note just one example of this date (certified as VAM-9 DDR ARROWS) has been certified finer than the present frosty beauty by NGC.

NGC Census: 26; 1 finer within the variety designation (MS-66).



4687 1888-S MS-63 DMPL (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre on lightly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields; the cameo contrast is heaviest on the reverse. Deep golden toning in the peripheral dentils.

Elusive 1889-CC \$1



4688 1889-CC EF-45 (PCGS). Pale gold surfaces overall with streaky gray toning on Liberty's portrait. The reverse exhibits considerable prooflike character. The 1889-CC ranks as the scarcest Morgan issue coined at Carson City. Survivors are elusive and eagerly sought in all grades. Only 350,000 examples were minted, one of the lowest production figures in the Morgan series. Presumably few were released into circulation, and it's likely that the vast majority of examples stored in Treasury vaults were lost in the great meltings that occurred during the early part of the 20th century.

4689 1889-CC EF-40. Extremely Fine in terms of actual wear, this coin exhibits some gentle cleaning and some marks and scratches, including an X in front of the eye. Still quite a useful example despite the problems.

4690 1889-CC NET F-15, sharpness of VF-20, lightly cleaned. Deep golden gray with slate highlights in the protected areas. Lightly cleaned some time ago, now nicely retoned. Scattered tiny marks.

4691 Pair of New Orleans silver dollars: ☆ **1889-O MS-64 (PCGS).** Pretty edge toning on both sides, with deep green and golds. Well struck, with bright frosty centers ☆ **1892-O MS-63 (NGC).** Vibrant mint lustre over averagely struck surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

Vividly Toned, Lustrous MS-66 1889-S \$1



4692 1889-S MS-66 (NGC). A handsome example having sharp frosty devices and satiny fields. The obverse exhibits vivid blended pink, blue, and violet-brown iridescence. The reverse is delicately toned in intermingled gold and lilac-gray. Only 700,000 examples were coined and survivors are scarce in all grades. Gems grading MS-66 are especially elusive as is indicated by the NGC Census data.

NGC Census: 25, none finer within any designation.

4693 1889-S MS-64. Broad expanses of cartwheel lustre lie beneath mists of iridescent light gold, pale orange, and iridescent blue toning on this sharply struck near Gem.

4694 1889-S MS-64. Bright satiny white surfaces on both sides, and just a touch of attractive russet toning outlining the devices and swirling in the fields.



4695 1890 MS-64 DPL (NGC). Frosty motifs and mirrored fields form a modest cameo contrast amidst deep gold and electric blue peripheral toning. Nicely struck.

- 4696 **1890-CC VAM-3. Rarity-4. Doubled 90 in Date. MS-61 DMPL.** Deeply reflective mirrored surfaces contrast beautifully with the frosty reliefs. Clear doubling in the 90, and a few small copper patches on the obverse. A great look overall.



- 4697 **1890-O MS-65.** An absolutely lovely example. Glistening velvet-silk mint bloom is accented by traces of gold and lilac-blue peripheral iridescence. The strike is far better than the norm for this issue, and the surface quality is truly distinctive. Additionally, there is a 30° to 40° clockwise rotation of the reverse die that quickly becomes evident upon examination of both sides. Though this date is worthy of only a modest premium within the lower Mint State grade range, true Gems such as the coin offered here are another matter entirely. The surviving population at the Gem grade level represents only a tiny fraction of the total of Mint State pieces extant.



- 4698 **1890-O MS-64 DPL (NGC).** The frosty devices contrast beautifully with the glittering mirror fields. Essentially brilliant surfaces with a faint hint of champagne iridescence. Sharp everywhere except for the eagle's right (viewer's left) talon.



- 4699 **1891-CC VAM-3. Spitting Eagle. MS-65 (NGC).** A beautiful example of this Top 100 VAM Varieties silver dollar. Lovely copper, gold, and blue toning enhance this well struck coin's appeal. Minor contact marks are truly hidden beneath the wealth of frosty lustre and iridescent toning.



- 4700 **1891-CC MS-63 DMPL (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and mirrored fields stand out from each other in broad cameo contrast. Rich and varied champagne hues grace both sides, though the Bald eagle on the reverse stands in stark silver brilliance. Attractive and engaging.

- 4701 **1891-CC MS-61 PL.** Decently struck with flashy mirrored fields. Just a touch of cloudiness, but overall an attractive example.

Gem Uncirculated 1892 Morgan Dollar



- 4702 **1892 MS-65 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre ignites the satiny surfaces and rich peach iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck and appealing, a coin that holds up well to careful scrutiny.



- 4703 **1892-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** A lovely specimen with a high degree of mint lustre on frosty surfaces. Pale champagne hues grace the obverse while the reverse rim glows with rich peach highlights. Sharply struck and as visually fine as many examples of the date seen in MS-65 holders. Worthy of a careful glance.



- 4704 **1892-CC MS-64.** Pleasing mint frost with light copper golden toning that hugs the design. A few tiny rim nicks, but this flashy example lacks any major marks.



- 4705 1892-CC MS-64. Brilliant lustre, with a good deal of frostiness on this better date Morgan dollar. A few small rim nicks, but nothing distracting. Fairly well struck.

Frosty MS-65 1892-O \$1



2x photo

- 4706 1892-O MS-65 (PCGS). Pearl gray and champagne iridescence complements frosty surfaces. The strike is about average with a touch of softness above Liberty's ear and at the eagle's shins and talons. The issue has a fairly generous mintage of 2,744,000 pieces and survivors are quite common in VF to EF, but are scarce finer than AU. Gem-quality examples are elusive by Morgan dollar standards.

Elusive Near Mint State 1892-S Silver Dollar



- 4707 1892-S AU-55. There is a hint of subtle golden toning that enhances the appeal of this well struck, frosty-velvet specimen. An ever so shallow obverse rim bruise at 1:00 is mentioned for the sake of accuracy, otherwise this elusive, near Mint State coin is entirely free of defects.



- 4708 1892-S AU-53. A few light obverse marks are visible at Liberty's jaw, otherwise this well struck example is entirely satisfying. Icy mint frost is accented by a blush of pale gold on both the obverse and reverse.

- 4709 1892-S AU-50. Delicate russet golden toning augments underlying fields and devices that retain a considerable degree of muted mint frost. The design features are evenly struck, and the surfaces are free of any noteworthy defects. Scarce this nice and truly very rare in full Mint State.

- 4710 **Trio of NGC-certified Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1892-S VF-30 ☆ 1896-O AU-55 ☆ 1897-O AU-53. Each with moderate toning highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4711 **Trio of key date Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1893 AU-50. A little bright from a past cleaning, but traces of toning are starting to appear at the rims ☆ 1893-O EF-45. Palest silver. Cleaned, but retoning nicely with copper gold colors ☆ 1894-S AU-53. Areas of mint frost remain on this attractive AU example. A decent trio of key date Morgan dollars. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 4712 **Morgan dollar group:** ☆ 1893 EF-45 ☆ 1894-S EF-45 ☆ 1895-O EF-45 ☆ 1899-O MS-64 ☆ 1901 EF-45 ☆ 1903 AU-58, cleaned. A well matched group of mostly circulated golden gray coins. The 1899-O is bright white with abundant lustre and a strong strike. Most pieces exhibit light toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

Premium Quality Near Gem 1893-CC Morgan Dollar



2x photo

4713 1893-CC MS-64 (PCGS). Uncommonly assertive, chisel-sharp definition augments rich velvet-silk mint lustre. The reverse is easily that of a full Gem, and the obverse certainly warrants the grade. In fact, examples of this issue that are even the slightest bit finer routinely bring \$40,000 to \$60,000 at auction.

Minted during the final year of coinage operations at the Carson City Mint. The 1893-CC ranks as the second scarcest Carson City Mint Morgan dollar after the 1889-CC. As with many scarce and rare Morgan issues of the era, only a small proportion of the mintage actually served in the channels of commerce; the vast majority of pieces remained sequestered in Treasury vaults for decades only to be reclaimed into bullion circa 1918. Accordingly, the 1893-CC is viewed as a numismatic delicacy among specialists and is eagerly sought in all grades.

Noteworthy 1893-CC Morgan Dollar



2x photo

4714 1893-CC MS-64 (PCGS). A very forceful strike is essentially as sharp as could possibly be acquired on an example of this oft flatly struck issue. Wispy shades of golden toning embellish underlying satin-cartwheel mint bloom. This important Carson City date is highly elusive at the quality level offered here. Full Gems, furthermore, very rarely surface in the marketplace.

Choice Mint State 1893-CC Morgan \$1



- 4715 **1893-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** An impressive example of the date and grade combination. Largely brilliant with strong cartwheel lustre and just a nuance of champagne on both sides. Sharply struck at the center with exceptional eye appeal, especially on the reverse which would easily grade MS-65 if a separate entity from the obverse.
- 4716 **1893-CC EF-45.** Cleaned in the past and exhibiting hairlines as such, particularly across Liberty's cheek. Still, a scarce date nonetheless and beginning to retone in gold around the rims.



- 4717 **1893-CC EF-40 (PCGS).** Medium gray surfaces with pink, violet, and blue iridescent highlights.

Choice Uncirculated 1893-O Morgan \$1



- 4718 **1893-O MS-63 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre on satiny surfaces. The obverse displays some faint champagne toning, while the reverse displays deep peach, champagne, and faint neon blue iridescence. A popular date that saw just 300,000 pieces roll off the presses in New Orleans. Needless to say, much of that mintage circulated heavily and exceptional Uncirculated specimens such as that presently offered are few and far between in today's marketplace. A worthwhile coin that should see excited bidding activity.



- 4719 **1893-O MS-62.** A lovely example with a clean cheek and light blue, violet, and gold toning. Average strike. A nice example.

AU 1893-S Morgan \$1 Rarity



2x photo

- 4720 **1893-S AU-50 (NGC).** Medium silver gray with some deeper golden gray toning, especially at the rims. Somewhat prooflike in appearance, with much reflectivity in the fields and protected areas. A few scattered marks can be seen with the unaided eye, though the retained lustre is substantial and glows richly in the

protected areas. The undisputed king of all circulation strike Morgan dollar issues, a date that saw a production run of just 100,000 pieces. Always desirable in all grades, with attractive coins at AU or finer leading the parade.

Exceptional 1893-S Morgan Dollar



- 4721 **1893-S EF-40 (PCGS).** Natural silver gray, exceptionally nice for the grade. Free from any noticeable contact marks in the fields, and there are very few on Liberty's face or neck. The perfectly matched reverse is just as nice, with hints of original mint luster present in the recesses of the eagle's feathers.

Popular 1893-S Morgan Dollar Rarity ANACS "EF Details"



- 4722 **1893-S NET VF-20 (ANACS), "EF Details.** Scratched-Corroded-Cleaned." Pale silver gray with hints of warm champagne iridescence now regrouping on the surfaces. Faint horizontal scratch across Liberty's cheek, patches of faint micro granularity seen in places under low magnification. The "king" of all circulation-issue Morgan dollars, a rare prize in all grades; we suspect the present coin will see its fair share of bidding activity before the hammer falls.



- 4723 **1893-S F-15 (PCGS).** Medium gray overall with wisps of charcoal gray around the design elements. Pale gold and lilac iridescence complement both surfaces. The 1893-S ranks as the undisputed key issue in the Morgan series after the Proof-only 1895.

The 1895 had a mintage of 12,000 circulation strikes, but it's widely supposed that no circulation strikes have survived, just Proofs; presumably all were melted into bullion pursuant to the provisions of the Pittman Act of 1918. It's always possible, however, that we might be pleasantly and unexpectedly surprised if one or two lustrous 1895 dollars were to emerge from a safe deposit box.



- 4724 **1893-S F-15.** Strong detail for the grade with light gray toning over smooth surfaces. The reverse shows a small rim bruise that is not that detrimental. Very rare, with only 77,000 pieces issued for circulation and many seen badly damaged or very low grade.



- 4725 **1893-S VG-10.** A highly appealing example, devoid of any noticeable marks. Palest silver with some gray toning outlining the rims and design elements. With only the most minor hairlines and pin scratches found under magnification, and a few minuscule rim nicks, this is a most attractive example of this key date.



- 4726 **1894 AU-50.** Lightly cleaned in the past and hairlined as a result. Short but deep scratch on Liberty's neck. One can glimpse a very small amount of luster in the most protected areas. The 1894 has the third lowest production figure in the Morgan series after the 1895 and the 1893-S. Only 110,972 examples were minted. Survivors are scarce in all grades, and since supplies are insufficient to accommodate collector demand, prices have surged in recent years.



- 4727 **1894 EF-40.** A coin that has been notably cleaned leaving pale gray and silver patina. The strike is decent and the surfaces are smooth with very little in the way of marks.



4728 1894 VF-35 (PCGS). Intermingled pink, lilac, and gold iridescence on medium gray surfaces.



4731 1895-O AU-58. Only light friction is evident at the most vulnerable locations on either side. There is a full measure of frosty mint bloom that is complemented by wispy hints of delicate toning. Full Mint State examples of this important New Orleans Mint issue are quite rare, and even very lightly circulated survivors such as the coin offered here are decidedly scarce.

Premium Quality Choice Mint State 1894-O Dollar



4729 1894-O MS-63 (PCGS). A very appealing example for this numerical grade level. Warm velvet-like mint lustre evenly immerses both the obverse and reverse of this vibrant specimen. The strike, though not full, is well above the norm, as the typical survivor is quite flat at the centers. Although lesser quality Mint State pieces do surface from time to time, the availability of this issue drops off substantially at or above the Choice category.



4732 1895-O AU-58. Revealing only a trace of very light wear at the high points. There is a thin "as struck" planchet streak that is visible with some effort at Liberty's jaw on the obverse. The obverse also features full frosty mint lustre that is embellished by pleasant pale lilac toning. The reverse enjoys a hint of golden toning that aptly completes the allure of this extreme scarcity.



4730 1894-O MS-61 (PCGS). Highly lustrous and largely brilliant with warm champagne hues caressing the dentils on both sides. A satiny coin with excellent eye appeal for the assigned grade, indeed, far finer than typically associated with the MS-61 designation. Ideally suited for a Morgan dollar collector who knows a good value when it enters the auction arena.



4733 1895-O AU-53 (PCGS). Significantly finer than most third party graded specimens at this numerical level. Medium russet toning is accented by delicate golden highlights. The strike is assertive, and the underlying surfaces retain their fair share of frosty mint lustre. Scarce in any grade, and particularly so at the quality offered here.



4734 1895-O AU-53. A shimmery pale silver example of this scarce date. Lightly hairlined, but free of any serious marks. A small amount of pretty violet toning appears on the lower obverse rim.



- 4735 1895-O AU-50 or a trifle better. An attractive blend of pale rose-mauve and golden toning accompanies plenty of underlying mint frost. There is a single ever so minor reverse mark at 11:00 that is hardly deserving of mention. Quite scarce in this condition.



- 4736 1895-O AU-50 (PCGS). A most of the original details remain, and traces of lustre can be seen in the recesses of the eagle's feathers and around the mottoes.
- 4737 1895-O EF-40 (NGC). Medium golden gray with plenty of retained lustre in the protected areas. Pale champagne hues grace both sides of this lightly circulated but barely marked semi-key Morgan dollar.
- 4738 1895-O VF-35 (PCGS). Pewter gray toning with delicate gold and lilac highlights. From a mintage of just 450,000 pieces. Scarce in all grades and worth a generous bid as such.
- 4739 **Quartet of branch-mint Morgan dollars:** ☆ 1895-O VF-35 ☆ 1897-S AU-58 ☆ 1898-S AU-58 ☆ 1900-S MS-62. All coins display degrees of gray and gold toning, the first rather dark, the third very lightly gold-toned. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 4740 1895-S AU-55. This example of a much sought-after San Francisco date saw limited and problem-free circulation that can be detected only on the highest locks and the eagle's breast. Some prooflike surface flashes under gray toning that deepens at the peripheries, an undercurrent of gold adding to this coin's colorful appeal. In an era of generous Morgan dollar mintages, the present date saw only 400,000 struck, and fewer survive for today's collectors of this overwhelmingly popular series. With its high quality and bold beauty, this coin is certain to find a prominent place in some outstanding collection.

- 4741 1895-S EF-45. Cleaned in the past, and showing typical hairlines. Starting to retone, with attractive gold and copper color at the rims. With careful inspection, one can find some original lustre in the most protected areas on this *scarce* issue.

Lovely Cameo Gem Proof 1896 Morgan \$1



2x photo

- 4742 1896 Proof-67 CAMEO (NGC). Richly frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields display broadly supportive cartwheel lustre with pale champagne hues. The strike is sharp, as should be expected, and the surfaces appear pristine even under low magnification. Though 726 Proofs of the date were produced, only a half dozen Cameo examples of the date have been certified finer than the present specimen by NGC. A pretty Morgan dollar that belongs in your advanced collection.
- 4743 1896 MS-66 (PCGS). Satiny smooth surfaces with intensely sweeping cartwheel lustre. The obverse is largely brilliant at the center with deeply varied gold and neon blue at the rims, the reverse a study in brilliant rose and satiny neon blue.

4744 **1897-S MS-65★ (NGC)**. Fully brilliant and sharply struck. Both the obverse and reverse have frosty devices. The obverse field is fully prooflike, while the reverse field has a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike, with the latter aspect predominating by a wide margin.

4745 **1900-O MS-66 (NGC)**. Brilliant, lustrous, and sharply struck; what more could the specialist ask for?

4746 **1900-O/CC MS-64 (PCGS)**. Satin-cartwheel mint bloom augments a bold strike. In fact, the lustre is as vibrant as the day on which this coin was minted. This popular Redbook-listed variety is both highly collectible and quite scarce.



4747 **1901 MS-62 (PCGS)**. A light gray example that is toned with a vivid array of colors, including shimmery rose and gold, and iridescent green and blue. Fairly well struck, with a couple of very small rim nicks and only the most minor contact marks are readily visible. Common in lower grades, this issue becomes quite elusive in the Mint State grades.



4748 **1901 MS-60 (ANACS)**. Softly lustrous surfaces, typical for this date. Light golden orange and rose toning near the rims.

4749 **1901-O MS-65 PL (PCGS)**. Sharply struck with satiny design elements and glittering mirror fields. Both surfaces exhibit pale champagne iridescence. Close examination reveals a scattering of trivial flecks on the reverse.



4750 **1902-S MS-64**. An entirely original example that offers rich emerald, gold, and olive peripheral obverse iridescence over handsome satiny mint bloom. The reverse is toned an ever so pale lavender accented by golden iridescent peripheral highlights. Well struck and totally free of any of the roller striations that normally plague this very scarce issue.



4751 **1903-S MS-62 (ANACS)**. Rich creamy white lustre flashes beneath attractive iridescent russet and silver gray toning. Premium quality for the assigned grade.



4752 **1903-S AU-53 (PCGS)**. Light frosty mint lustre can be seen on most surfaces. There is a moderate 3mm surface stain between the U and S in PLURIBUS.

4753 **Partial roll of 1904-O silver dollars. MS-63 to MS-64**. A fully lustrous, blazing group. Three of the pieces show a remarkably clean cheek. One piece exhibits faint gold obverse rim toning. A lovely group. (Total: 9 pieces)

4754 **1921-S MS-65**. Unbroken, luxuriant velvet-like mint lustre is embellished by a delicate lavender-white blush of toning. The strike, furthermore, is significantly better than the norm for this issue. Scarce this nice.

U.S. PEACE DOLLARS



4755 **1921 Peace. MS-65 (PCGS)**. Satiny silver gray with varied golden highlights at the central high points. Strong underlying lustre adorns both sides. Typical strike for the date with some central weakness at the highest of Liberty's hair tresses.



4756 **1921 Peace. MS-65 (PCGS).** Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre on satiny pale golden surfaces. Nicely struck for the date, not fully so, but with some decent strength to the central hair details.

4757 **1921 Peace. MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty and attractively toned in intermingled pink, gold, and lilac. A small spot beneath M in UNUM is mentioned more for identification than for any other reason. The 1921 Peace dollar is considered by many to be one of the most beautiful design types in the U.S. coinage series.



4758 **1922-D MS-66 (PCGS) (CAC).** Satiny silver surfaces with a pale champagne sheen and some faint sky blue highlights on both sides. Broadly sweeping cartwheel lustre highlights the boldness of the strike. Somewhat prooflike in appearance. Just three examples of this date have been certified finer by PCGS, all MS-67.



4759 **1922-S MS-64,** just bordering on full Gem. Deep velvet-satin bloom is completed by overlying pale gold and iridescent toning. Well struck and worthy of a substantial premium.



4760 **1922-S MS-64,** only a whisper away from Gem. Assertive surfaces feature unbroken deep velvet lustre beneath lovely gold and delicately iridescent toning.



4761 **1923-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of cartwheel lustre spins broadly across the satiny surfaces of this pleasing Peace dollar. Pale champagne hues on the obverse, the reverse a blend of rich violet, fiery crimson and sunset orange, and deep navy blue.



4762 **1923-S MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny lilac-gray with rich supportive cartwheel lustre and areas of bright peach and faint champagne. Just one 1923-S Peace dollar has received a finer grade than the present coin from NGC.
NGC Census: 72; 1 finer (MS-66).



4763 **1923-S MS-64.** This impressive, wonderfully honest borderline Gem still retains all of its original "skin." Deep velvet-silk bloom radiates from beneath pale iridescent golden toning. Truly outstanding for the numerical grade level.



4764 **1923-S MS-64,** ever so close to Gem. The strike is far better than average for this date, and the surface quality is truly outstanding. Wonderfully compelling deep satiny vibrancy is highlighted by pale golden toning on both sides.



- 4765 **1924-S MS-64.** Easily a premium example from the standpoint of surface marks. The smoothness of the fields and devices is far finer than typically encountered on examples at this numerical grade, and the strike is equally as enticing. There are, however, hints of very light PVC that would be very easily removed by anyone who sees fit to do so.



- 4766 **1924-S MS-64 or better.** Luxuriant, deep velvet-like mint lustre bathes premium quality surfaces, and is not at all typical of this very scarce issue. A limited number of very minor marks are rather inconspicuously positioned. In fact, the overall appearance of this lovely coin is quite distinctive despite easily removable PVC on both sides.



- 4767 **1924-S MS-64.** Wonderfully vibrant cartwheel-satin mint bloom complements evenly struck design elements. There is a pleasant, ever so subtle blush of balanced lilac toning that accents both sides.



- 4768 **1924-S MS-64.** The fields and devices of this highly compelling, borderline Gem display areas of PVC that can easily be removed by the successful bidder. There is a minor obverse rim mark at 5:00, otherwise the surfaces of this evenly struck, deep velvet-like specimen are almost entirely unencumbered. A blend of intermittent rose-mauve and golden toning completes both sides.

- 4769 **1925 MS-66 (PCGS).** Sparkling pale champagne surfaces are alive with briskly moving cartwheels. Nicely struck.



- 4770 **1925-S MS-64.** A minor obverse planchet flaw is evident just above the N in IN on the obverse, otherwise delicately toned surfaces are entirely aglow with extraordinarily rich, silken-velvet mint bloom.



- 4771 **1925-S MS-64.** A limited degree of central striking softness; moreover, the surface quality is that of a solid Gem. A hint of russet toning completes ever so rich, icy mint frost.



- 4772 **1925-S MS-64.** Were it not for a modest degree of striking softness at the center on both sides, this nearly mark-free specimen would easily warrant a full Gem classification. Splendid unbroken satin-silk lustre is embellished by an overlying blush of pale gold and iridescent toning.



- 4773 **1925-S MS-64.** The fields and design features of this shimmering silver-white example enjoy an unusually intense degree of deep frosty mint bloom. The surface smoothness, likewise, is far finer than typically encountered.



- 4774 1925-S MS-64. Glorious frosty-velvet mint vibrancy glistens beneath a trace of mauve golden iridescence. There is a hint of striking softness at the centers, however the overall presentation far surpasses that of the typical survivor at this numerical grade.



- 4778 1927-S MS-64 (NGC). Highly lustrous with pale champagne and rose highlights on both sides. A popular key date, an issue that saw a production run of just 866,000 pieces.



- 4775 1925-S MS-64. A thin film of PVC is evident on both sides, however it remains quite apparent that the underlying coin is indeed noteworthy for the issue. In fact, once this film of PVC is properly removed, the successful bidder will be left with a highly compelling coin. Smooth, satiny mint lustre augments a better than average strike.



- 4779 1927-S MS-64, just a whisper away from full Gem. Varying shades of golden and subtle lavender toning augment an underlying, unbroken silken-velvet glow. The initial visual appeal of this example is that of a full Gem. Only closer scrutiny uncovers a limited number of inconspicuous, minor shortcomings. In fact, the sheer eye appeal of this specimen is clearly superior to many Gem survivors of this elusive issue.



- 4776 1925-S MS-64. Full satiny mint bloom is augmented by wispy overlying hints of golden mauve toning. The strike is above average, as is the visual presentation.



- 4780 1927-S MS-64. Particularly enticing coloration. Areas of iridescent champagne and emerald golden toning accent the obverse. The reverse enjoys delicate sky blue and mauve highlights at the peripheries. Underlying rich velvet-satin mint lustre aptly completes this example.



- 4777 1927 MS-64. Full satin-like bloom and a bold strike characterize this delicate golden example. The surfaces, furthermore, are free of any marks or imperfections that require particular mention.



- 4781 1927-S MS-64. Smoldering russet golden hues complement smooth, evenly struck underlying surfaces. The reverse coloration is particularly appealing and adds distinction to this very scarce specimen.



- 4782 1927-S MS-64, nearly Gem. The obverse is that of a solid Gem. The reverse is ever so close to a full Gem designation. Hints of russet toning adorn wonderfully dense velvet-like mint lustre.



- 4787 1928-S MS-64. Unbroken dense satiny mint bloom immerses both the obverse and reverse of this premium quality example. The surface quality is indicative of a Gem designation, however there is some lack of definition at the central reverse.

- 4783 1928 MS-63 (PCGS). Silky smooth surfaces that have good mint lustre. A few marks on the neck but otherwise this coin is quite nice for the grade. Scarce and always in demand.

From Paramount's session of Auction '79, Lot 147.



- 4784 1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre sweeps broadly across the satiny, largely brilliant surfaces of this engaging Peace dollar. Faint champagne and rose gather on both sides. Nicely struck and absolutely in step with the assigned grade.



- 4788 1928-S MS-64. Both the strike and surface quality are far finer than the norm, even for a coin at this numerical grade level. Smooth fields and design elements are immersed in rich icy-satin bloom. With Gems of this date being second in rarity only to those dated 1925-S, this lovely coin should garner considerable attention.



- 4785 1928-S MS-64 (PCGS). A high degree of cartwheel lustre spins broadly beneath faint champagne hues.



- 4789 1928-S MS-64. A highly compelling coin that clearly distinguishes itself from the more pedestrian survivors of this issue. A deep velvet glow emanates from both sides of this vibrant specimen.



- 4786 1928-S MS-64. A smooth, satiny example that features splashes of russet and golden iridescence situated primarily at the peripheries. In fact, had the central reverse strike been a bit sharper, this handsome coin would have warranted a solid Gem classification.



- 4790 1928-S MS-64. A delicate blush of lilac toning accents both sides of this icy-silver example. Both the fields and design features exude an abundance of rich velvet-like mint bloom.



4791 1928-S MS-64, just on the cusp of Gem. The strike is wonderfully sharp for this issue, as there is virtually no lack of detail in the wingfeathers on the reverse. The surface quality, furthermore, is quite exceptional with only a handful of well positioned, inconsequential marks. This very handsome coin surpasses even the strictest standards, and certainly deserves a substantial premium.

4795 1928-S MS-64. A blend of well balanced champagne golden toning caresses both the obverse and reverse of this premium quality example. Satiny underlying surfaces are evenly struck, and free of any detractions worthy of particular note.



4792 1928-S MS-64. This evenly struck example offers satiny mint bloom beneath the slightest blush of delicate lavender golden toning.

4796 1928-S MS-64. Rose-mauve toning adorns both the upper and lower obverse, as well as the corresponding areas of the reverse. A broad swathe of golden toning spans the center on both sides. The design features are nicely struck for the issue, and the underlying lustre retains full satiny vibrancy.



4797 1934-D MS-63 (NGC). An ever so subtle hint of golden toning adds character to underlying satiny mint bloom. There is a thin mark at the AR in DOLLAR on the reverse, otherwise the surfaces are free of any defects that require special mention.

4793 1928-S MS-64. A tiny obverse rim mark at 1:30 is all that separates this well struck example from a full Gem classification. Pale golden fields and devices are adorned by a wonderfully rich offering of unbroken velvet-silk mint lustre.

4798 1935-S MS-64. Satiny smooth surfaces that have an abundance of mint lustre. The strike is respectable with no discernible marks to mar the eye appeal. A strong near Gem that should be seen to be fully appreciated.



4794 1928-S MS-64. Exhibiting areas of emerald and rose golden toning at the peripheries on both the obverse and reverse. Examination indicates the presence of a modest amount of PVC that can easily be removed from both sides. The underlying surfaces, moreover, retain a full measure of satiny mint lustre, to the extent that this coin is quite worthy of its fair share of bidder interest.

EISENHOWER, SUSAN B. ANTHONY & SACAGAWEA DOLLARS

4799 Selection of Gem-quality Eisenhower, S.B. Anthony, and Sacagawea dollars: ☆ 1974-S Silver. MS-66 (PCGS) ☆ 1976-S Copper-nickel. Variety I. Proof-68, CAMEO (NGC) ☆ 1976-S Silver. Variety I. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ 1978-S Proof-69, ULTRA CAMEO (NGC) ☆ 1979-S Filled S (2). Proof-69, DCAM (PCGS) and Proof-69, ULTRA CAMEO (NGC) ☆ 1979-S Clear S (2). Proof-69, ULTRA CAMEO (NGC) and Proof-68, DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1981-S Filled S. Proof-69, DCAM (PCGS) ☆ 1999-P Proof-69, ULTRA CAMEO (NGC) ☆ 2000-S Proof-69, ULTRA CAMEO (NGC). (Total: 11 pieces)

U.S. TRADE DOLLARS



- 4800 1873 MS-60 (PCGS). Frosty devices complement satiny fields. Partially brilliant with blushes of gold, predominantly at the borders. The strike is sharp overall with localized softness noted at Liberty's tresses and on the eagle's left talon (viewer's right).

Attractive MS-64 1875-S Trade \$1



- 4801 1875-S I/I. MS-64 (NGC). Pale champagne iridescence. The devices are frosty and the fields have a texture intermediate between satiny and prooflike. A touch of softness is noted on the high points.



- 4802 1875-S I/I. MS-62. Blended gold and violet iridescence complements both surfaces. Frosty overall, except the reverse field which is satiny. Most design features show bold definition.

Gem Cameo Proof 1876 Type I/I Trade Dollar



- 4803 1876 I/I. Proof-65 CAMEO (NGC). Heavily frosted motifs and deeply mirrored fields form a sharp cameo contrast. Warm champagne and varied crimson hues adorn the obverse, the reverse a study in deeper violet, crimson, fiery gold, and bright neon blue. NGC Census: 8; 6 finer (Proof-66 CAMEO finest).

Choice Cameo Proof 1876 Trade Dollar

NGC Proof-64★ Cameo



- 4804 1876 I/I. Proof-64★ CAMEO (NGC). Deeply frosted motifs and equally mirrored fields glow with deep gold, crimson, and neon blue, especially toward the rims. A boldly struck Proof example of a popular Centennial-year issue, a date that saw a production run of 1,150 pieces. Only a baker's dozen Proof 1876 trade dollars have been given finer Cameo designations by NGC than the present beauty. Gorgeous in a deep and somber way and easily worthy of the "★" designation from NGC.

NGC Census: 1; 13 finer within the designation (Proof-66 CAMEO finest).

The Centennial year, 1876, saw a Proof production run of 1,150 trade dollars, a figure that was considerably larger than that of the preceding and following years; 1875 saw a Proof trade dollar production of 700 pieces, and 1877 saw a run of just 510 pieces. Visitors to the Mint in 1876 may have been overcome with Centennial fervor, thus accounting for the spike in Proof trade dollar production.

- 4805 1876-CC I/I. EF-45. Doubled Die Reverse. Cleaned. Medium gray surfaces with blended gold and lilac highlights. Doubling is most pronounced at the olive branch. Walter Breen in his *Encyclopedia* lists the variety as "Very Rare," and credits its discovery to Jack Beymer. B-5805. "Type I obverse and reverse. Tall CC."



- 4806 1876-CC I/I. AU-53 (NGC). Medium lilac-gray with some deeper tones and retained lustre in the protected areas. A few faint marks come to light upon magnified examination though the unaided eye appeal is wholly acceptable for the grade.



4807 1876-S I/I. MS-61 (NGC). Highly lustrous and fully brilliant save for some golden toning at the dentils. Typical strike for the date, some lightness at Liberty's head and in certain parts of the eagle's plumage.

4808 1877-S MS-62. Mostly brilliant surfaces with wisps of golden brown and violet toning near the date and the edge. There are some light contact marks in the fields, but the strike is razor sharp and sure to please even the most demanding collector.

Gem Proof-Only 1879 Trade Dollar Proof-66 CAM PCGS



2x photo

4809 1879 Proof-66 CAM (PCGS). Fully brilliant at Liberty's lap on the obverse with deepening rose fading off to a deep electric blue halo, the reverse with some central brilliance that yields to much the same toning as on the obverse. One of 1,541 Proofs of the date struck in this, the first year of the design type without

circulation strikes from either the Mother Mint or the branch mints. Sharply struck and graced with superb aesthetics, and rightfully among the finest examples to be found in today's numismatic marketplace.

PCGS Population: 7; 2 finer within the designation (Proof-68 CAM finest).

Proof-Only 1879 Trade Dollar



4810 1879 Proof-64 (NGC). Deep olive gold with underlying lustre and rich champagne highlights in the protected areas. .

Appealing Proof-64 1881 Trade \$1



4811 1881 Proof-64 (PCGS). Sharply struck with frosty devices and blazing mirror fields. Both surfaces display pleasing champagne iridescence. A desirable Proof-only issue.

End of Sale — Thank You!

THE TERMS OF SALE

1 This sale is by public auction conducted by licensed auctioneer(s). The bids will be for specific lots which will be opened for bidding in numerical order. In the event that bids for the same amount are received for the same lot, the winning bid will be the earliest received. The decision of the Auctioneer as to identity of the winning bidder shall be final. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally liable for payment of the purchase price and any related charges as well as responsible for the performance of all buyer obligations under these terms of sale. No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors.

2 Stack's, LLC, (subsequently referred to as Stack's) reserves the right to postpone or cancel the auction without notice in its sole discretion. Any lot may be withdrawn by Stack's without notice prior to it being opened for bidding. Neither Stack's nor the consignor shall be liable for any costs or damages arising from either the withdrawal of material at the auction or the delay or cancellation of the auction.

3 The purchase price shall be the sum of the winning bid and a buyer's premium of 15% of the amount of the winning bid. The purchase price shall be paid in full prior to delivery of the lot absent other arrangements between the successful bidder and Stack's. The decision to extend a line of credit and the decision to withdraw a previously authorized line of credit shall be within the sole discretion of Stack's. Stack's reserves the right to deny participation in the auction if, in Stack's sole discretion, the bidder's prior business dealings with Stack's have been unsatisfactory.

4 Payment shall be by cash in United States funds or checks drawn on United States banks. The purchase price shall be paid upon delivery of the lot or receipt of Stack's invoice for the lot, whichever occurs first. All associated costs for the delivery of the lot such as handling, shipping, insurance, and related charges will be added to the purchase price for lots not picked up after the auction by the winning bidder. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of sale, Stack's reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1-1/2% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid

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5 Bidders shall be responsible for all taxes due as a result of their purchases.

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16 These Terms of Sale are intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue. Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing Terms of Sale.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR BIDDERS

To insure we receive your bids, please have mail and fax bids to us by 5:00 pm, Eastern Time, Friday, July 25, 2008.

- There will be pre-sale and live bidding available on the internet at www.stacks.com.
- Pre-registration to bid during the live auction required by Friday, July 25, 2008.

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New Bidders: If you are a new bidder, be sure to send your credit information: Attn: Laurel Morrill, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction. All bidders not known to us will be required to submit a deposit of 25% of total bids before bidding in the sale.

Floor Bidder Registration will begin 30 minutes before the sale at the entrance to the auction room.

Please note: Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT intended for long-term storage.

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Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!

As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-3875. Or, telephone your bids to our Auction Department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.

We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful.

Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.

Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500-\$600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30% actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.

Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.

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Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a SINGLE LOT GROUP purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

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We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

Please refer to the following list for appropriate bidding increments:

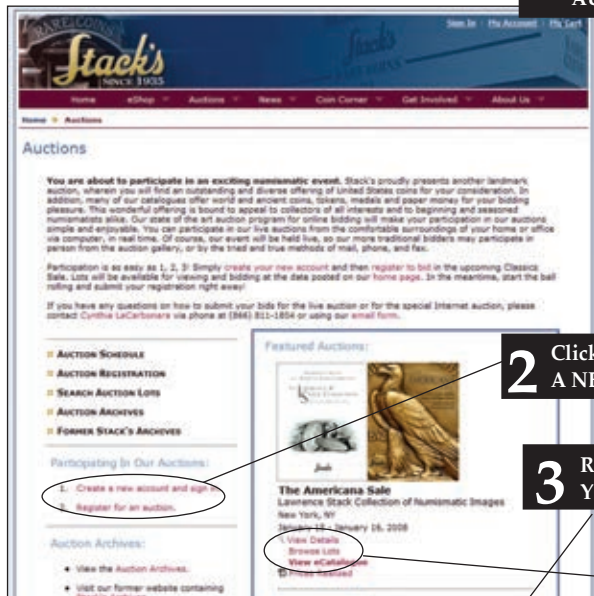
Current bid	Bidding Increment
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\$200-\$300	\$20
\$300-\$500	\$25
\$500-\$1,000	\$50
\$1,000-\$2,000	\$100
\$2,000-\$3,000	\$200
\$3,000-\$5,000	\$250
\$5,000-\$10,000	\$500
\$10,000-\$20,000	\$1,000
\$20,000-\$30,000	\$2,000
\$30,000-\$50,000	\$2,500
\$50,000-\$100,000	\$5,000
\$100,000-\$200,000	\$10,000
\$200,000-\$300,000	\$20,000
\$300,000-\$500,000	\$25,000
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Guide to PRE-SALE ONLINE BIDDING

Visit our website at www.stacks.com to register and bid in The Collection of Samue. J. Berngard and Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York. Once you have a user name and password, you can browse lots from the sale, view photographs of the coins, and place bids. Follow the instructions listed in Steps 1-6 to place your bids over the internet *before* the sale begins.



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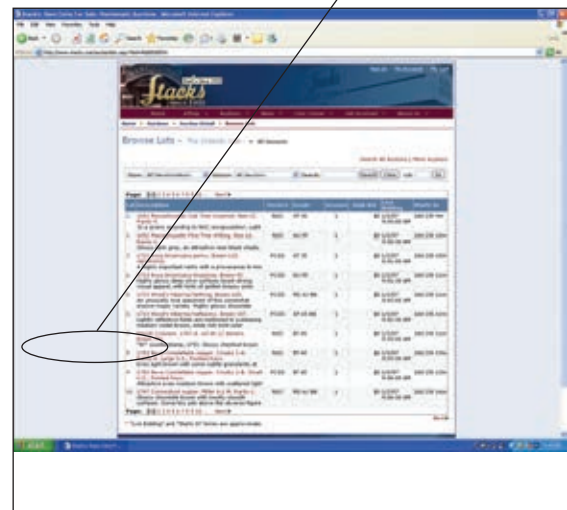
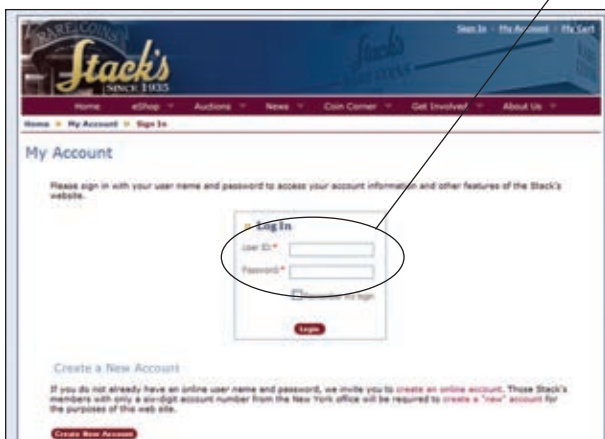


2 Click on CREATE
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For more information on live bidding, or to pre-register visit stacks.com or call 866-811-1804.

When the live auction begins, pre-registered bidders may access live bidding with a click!



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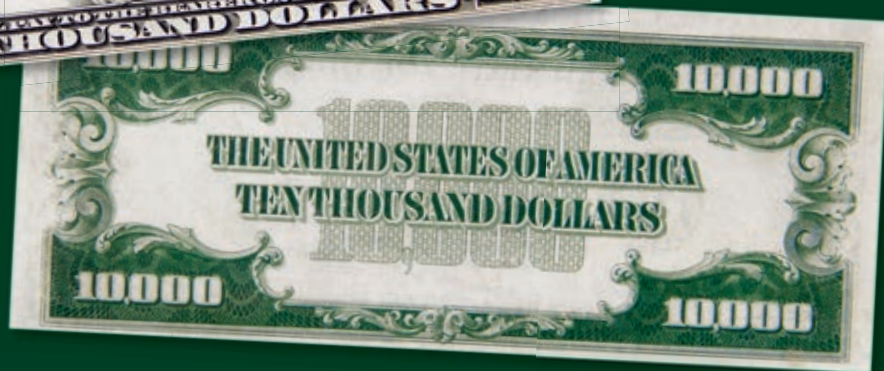
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